"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasingly cloudy, rain to-night and on Saturday; colder Saturday night; wind variable.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,767. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. W. W. JACOBS IS SENT TO PRISON

Wife of Novelist Sentenced to Month's Hard Labor for Smashing Windows in London.

"DUTY TO HER CHILDREN"

Her Defense and Husband's Plea Fail —More Suffragette Window-Breaking Yesterday.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 8.—Undeterred by the hard labor sentences passed by the Magistrates on suffragists earlier in the week, a number of women early yesterday morning waited in the West End for the taking down of the shutters in front of the shops, and as soon as the glass was exposed smashed the expensive windows of some big establishments. Among the windows destroyed were some of the largest in London. Half a dozen of the "militants" were arrested, and doubtless heavy sentences await them.

The latest prominent convict-recruit to the ranks of the militant suffragettes is Mrs. Eleanor Jacobs, wife of W. W. Jacobs, the novelist, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor by Magistrate Fordham at the West London Police Court yesterday for breaking four windows in the Earl's Court Road Post Office on Wednesday afternoon. When asked by the Magistrate what she had to say, she replied:

"I have done this because I think it is my duty as the mother of five children."

"Was it your duty as the mother of children to smash property?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, that is the only way we can protest against the action, or rather the inaction of the Government in refusing us justice," responded Mrs. Jacobs.

The Magistrate remarked that her statement was absurd and started to remand her for eight days to have a doctor report on her state of mind.

The defendant smilingly replied:

"My mind is quite sound. I have done my duty to my children for twelve years. I think my daughters, when they grow up, should have equal rights and responsibilities and duties with my sons."

Later in the afternoon Mr. Jacobs appeared before the Magistrate and pleaded for his wife, saying that she had taken this attitude because she conceived it her duty to her children that she should support the movement. He asked the Magistrate to consider that for a long time persons like his wife had been under the influence of two leaders of the movement, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

He said he could not speak too highly of her as a wife and mother, and hoped the court would extend leniency to her and not inflict on her the hardships which very properly, no doubt, had been inflicted on many of these misguided women. His wife, he said, could not stand hardship, and if called upon to endure it her health would be permanently affected; she did not realize what she was doing.

He wished to say that if the Government had not played with the question, his wife and those other unhappy women would not have been brought into their present position.

The Magistrate, while expressing sympathy with the novelist, said there was no reason why he should deal more leniently with Mrs. Jacobs than with a vagabond who broke a window for a night's lodging, and passed sentence of one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

LONDON, Friday, March 8.—The extent to which the window-smashing raids of the suffragettes has aroused public feeling against them was evidenced by the large force of foot and mounted police necessary to protect them from a great mob carrying an effigy of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, which gathered outside Oscar Hammerstein's London Opera House, where the militant section of the suffragists held a meeting last night. The speeches at the meeting were tame and there was a noticeable absence of all incitement to violence.

One woman speaker said that, if any woman desired to judge the panic the latest actions of the suffragettes had caused, let her go to the nearest store and try to borrow a hammer.

A large band of medical students created disorderly scenes outside the Opera House.

The excitement into which London has been thrown by the activity of the suffragettes is indicated by the instructions last night that ladies will not be admitted to Buckingham Palace for the Court tonight unless they present their invitation cards, and also by the announcement that both Houses of Parliament will be closed to the public to day.

The public was practically asked yesterday to help the police catch the window smashers. The Commissioner of Police issued a circular calling attention to the fact that under the common law anybody is empowered to restrain persons attempting to do such damage and to hold them until a policeman arrives, and, similarly, persons detected after the damage is done.

WOULD SMASH IN PHILADELPHIA

Militant Suffragist Threatens Violence Like That in London.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Miss Lida Stokes Adams, prominent in the National Women's Suffrage Association, declares that unless the women of Pennsylvania get the ballot the suffragette riots of London may be repeated in this city.

Miss Adams is a militant suffragist. She believes that the women of this country are seeking the ballot in too mild a manner and that if they would use a little muscle instead of voice for argument the cause would advance in a more rapid manner.

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP,
For the home, office, factory, and garage. maddv.

FOUR DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

Thirty Also Hurt in Wabash Crash—Six Coaches Off the Track.

Special to The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 7.—The Continental Limited No. 1 of the Wabash Railroad, which left Lafayette an hour and a half late, was wrecked at Redwood Curve, a mile and a half west of West Lebanon, Ind., thirty-five miles from here, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and as the accident tore down all wires, communication with the scene of the wreck was difficult.

Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

The dead are Mrs. U. G. Good, who boarded the train at Fort Wayne, Ind., en route to St. Louis, and died almost instantly, her back being broken; Mrs. Grant, en route from Adrian, Mich., to Kansas City; a Pullman porter, name unknown, and an unknown youth about 18 years old.

The seriously injured are Mrs. Paul Triesce, Danville, internally hurt; May Hudson, Sidney, Ill., cut and bruised; Fred Henschen, St. Louis, traveling auditor Wabash Railroad, hurt about head. Among those less seriously hurt are William P. Howell, Indianapolis; W. C. Thoms, Toledo; Sherman Sayres, Lafayette, Ind.; A. R. Kitsero, Peru, Ind.; Charles Rhodenburg, Dallas, Texas; E. F. Jennings, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Kohl, Crawfordsville, Ind.; L. H. Robinson, Camden, N. J., and F. Barker, Elmira, N. Y.

The entire train of six coaches left the track, but the engine remained on the rails. A wreck train with physicians on board hurried to the scene.

A broken rail is believed to have caused the wreck. The coaches are piled in confusion on the side of a thirty-foot embankment. The tracks are all blocked, and other trains are detouring.

LONE WINDOW SMASHER HERE

Staten Island Girl Takes a Cue from the London Suffragettes.

Miss Annie Glisman, 22 years old, whose home is between Prince's Bay and Pleasant Plains, S. I., has been deeply interested in reading of the exploits of the London suffragettes, and last night she started out on a lone window-smashing crusade.

Miss Glisman first made her way to the home of Alderman Charles Cole, in Prince's Bay, and, after announcing her presence by breaking a window with a stone, rang the doorbell. The Alderman opened the door, and to him the young woman announced that she was a suffragette and had come to demand her rights. She did not explain what she deemed her rights, but declared that if the Alderman did not do something she would stone the house.

Mr. Cole tried to calm her and cautioned her against violence. Then he called his wife to the door to talk to the young woman while he went to the telephone to notify the police. While he was at the telephone the young woman went away, but she was soon heard from in the neighborhood. Stopping in front of several houses, she hurled stones through the windows.

Detectives responded to the call of Alderman Cole, but Miss Glisman eluded them for some time. Finally she was taken to the station, and from there was sent to the City Farm Colony in New Springville, where she will be examined as to her sanity.

OLD MAN-O'-WAR IN CHAIRS.

Daedalus, Sea-Fighter of a Century Ago, Done Into Furniture.

Timbers from the man-o-war Daedalus, which was an aristocrat of the British Navy a century ago when fighting ships were wearing oak armor belts, have been lying for the past month in the wood yard of F. Eckenroth & Son, 921 East Fifth Street.

They were brought over from England several weeks ago in the Mesaba, of the Atlantic Transportation Company's line to be worked up into household furniture for a residence which is being built at 46 East Seventeenth Street for Stephen C. Clark, a real estate dealer at 149 Broadway.

The timbers were square sawed stanchions of oak fourteen and sixteen inches in thickness, which had acted as supports to the main deck of the man-o'-war. It took several weeks to get them ready for the saw by drawing out the spikes and bolts with which every piece was found to be loaded.

The timbers, cut up, were taken yesterday to Sherwin & Co., wood workers, at 287 East 137th Street, where they will be finished into chairs, tables and trimmings for the dining room and library of Mr. Clark's house.

Mr. Clark said last night that seasoned oak had been ordered from England and that it was purely accidental that the wood purchased had been part of a dismantled warship.

JUMPS INTO NIAGARA RAPIDS.

Man on Freight Train Seeks Death In the Whirlpool.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—An unidentified man jumped from a Michigan Central freight train to death in the Niagara whirlpool rapids late this evening. The train was on its way from Canada, and it is believed by the Niagara Falls police that the suicide boarded the train at the Canadian end of the bridge.

When the train was about half way across the cantilever bridge and directly over the whirlpool one of the crew saw a man climb to the top of a car, jump over the low rail a few feet away, and disappear.

NEW OIL CAPITAL $30,000,000.

Standard Company of Indiana Arranging for Increase of Stock.

WHITING, Ind., March 7.—The stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to-day voted to increase the capital stock of the Indiana corporation from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000.

After the increase has been referred to the Indiana State authorities and a certificate issued by the Secretary of State the Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will direct the distribution of the stock of the company in accordance with the reorganization plan approved by the United States Court.

HONORS FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT

Costa Rica Government Put Special Train at Her Disposal.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 7.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her daughter, Miss Ethel, arrived at Port Limon this morning.

The visit of the wife and daughter of the ex-President of the United States was a surprise to the Government, which took steps immediately to place a special train at their disposal to bring them to San José. Preparations are being made by a women's Reception Committee to entertain the visitors.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before retiring for insomnia.—Adv.

TREATIES, SHORN, PASS SENATE, 76 TO 3

Clause Invading Senate's Rights Is Eliminated and Other Restrictions Are Added.

ROOSEVELTIAN VOTES DECIDE

Four Such Senators Defeat Taft's Arbitration Aims—Existing Treaties Suffice, Say Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate brought the debate on the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France to an end to-day by unanimous consent, and then proceeded to take from the treaties nearly everything that marked their least advance on the fifteen treaties drafted in 1908 and 1909, when Senator Root was Secretary of State. The single point of advance left in the treaties provides for a Joint High Commission of Inquiry to investigate disputes and their arbitrability, but gives the commission no powers of award. As amended, the treaties were ratified by a vote of 76 to 3.

The turn of affairs adverse to the textual integrity of the treaties came as a surprise to the leaders of the Senate and the supporters of the Administration. It had been known that the ratification of the treaties by the Senate could be obtained only by means of some device like the Lodge resolution of ratification, which, while leaving the treaties unamended internally, so construed them as to deprive the Joint High Commission of its final powers of sending disputes to arbitration and reserved the Senate's full powers of advice and consent. But it had been hoped that the appearance of victory would be saved to the Administration by retaining unimpaired the language in which the treaties were submitted to the Senate.

The defeat of Mr. Taft's plans resulted from the defection of four Roosevelt Senators, who, with two other Republicans, joined the almost solid Democratic vote in insisting upon the elimination bodily from the treaties of the third clause of Article III., which made the decisions of the High Commission final as to the arbitrability of differences.

Col. Roosevelt has sharply assailed the treaties in editorials and speeches. In general, it can be said that the amendments seeking to weaken the treaties had the support of the Democrats, Roosevelt Republicans, and a few unclassified Republicans. But by a strange coincidence the only Senator who voted throughout for every proposal to weaken the treaties was William Lorimer of Illinois, who is Mr. Roosevelt's bitterest enemy in the Senate. At the last it was he who, with Mr. Reed of Missouri, and Mr. Martine of New Jersey—two radical Democrats—voted against ratification.

Bone of Contention Removed.

The test vote came as soon as debate ended. It was on the original amendment reported last Summer from the Committee on Foreign Relations eliminating Clause 3 of Article III., which has always been the bone of contention. The clause was stricken out by a vote of 42 to 40.

The vote for the amendment was made up of thirty-six Democrats and six Republicans. The vote against the amendment was made up of thirty-seven Republicans and three Democrats. The Republicans who voted to strike out the important clause were Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Bourne of Oregon, Mr. Bristow of Kansas, and Mr. Dixon of Montana—all Roosevelt sympathizers—and Mr. Lorimer of Illinois and Mr. Smith of Michigan. The Democrats who voted for the retention of the clause were Mr. Rayner of Maryland, Mr. Thornton of Alabama, and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

Then Mr. Culberson of Texas offered an amendment to the body of the treaties exempting from its terms all questions of vital interest, independence, honor, or the interests of third parties. That amendment failed by a vote of 37 to 45, though subsequently the object of the amendment was accomplished in an amendment to the resolution of ratification. Mr. Bacon then unsuccessfully offered to the body of the treaties the amendment, subsequently adopted as part of the resolution of ratification, exempting from the operation of the treaty all questions of immigration, State bonds, territorial integrity, the Monroe Doctrine, and all issues of American policy. As an amendment to the body of the treaty this motion was lost by a tie vote, 41 to 41.

The second change actually made in the text of the treaties was contained in an amendment offered by Mr. Chamberlain, a Democrat from Oregon. He excepted from the operation of the treaties all questions concerning the admission of aliens to the schools of the several States or their admission into the United States. This amendment, which, of course, has no bearing upon the present treaties, but looks merely to the possible negotiation of similar treaties with Japan and China, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 38.

The question of final ratification then came up, and Mr. Lodge, after explaining that the elimination of Clause 3 of Article III. made his carefully worded resolution of ratification unnecessary, withdrew it and offered instead a simple resolution declaring the treaty with Great Britain ratified. To that Mr. Bacon of Georgia offered his former amendment, and by the change in half a dozen votes it was adopted, 46 to 36. The amended resolution was then adopted, a two-thirds vote being necessary. All votes affecting the British treaty were then voted to apply to the French convention.

Treaties' Purpose Destroyed.

The language of the Bacon amendment shows how completely the significance of the new treaties has been destroyed. It reads:

Resolved further, That the Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the said treaty with the understanding, to be made a part of such ratification, that the treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States, or the territorial integrity of the several States or of the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any State of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely Governmental policy.

The debate was significant from the fact that all the opponents of the pending treaties, declared their belief that the treaties already in force as negotiated by Mr. Root as Secretary of State were superior in phraseology and definiteness. Mr. Root himself made a striking address in behalf of the treaties, though, like Mr. Lodge, who also supported them, he favored the Lodge resolution of ratification on striking out the plenary powers of the Joint High Commission.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA
ASHEVILLE—HENDERSONVILLE—TRYON
Delightful places to spend month of March. Excellent service via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, the Premier Carrier of the South. Apply 264 Fifth Avenue, cor. 29th St.—Adv.

A SWEDISH GIANT,

Intellectually, August Strindberg is looked up to as a power in literature. One who visited him writes of this big personality in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

TRIES TO KILL GIRLS, BLOWS HIMSELF UP

Coachman George Mead Terribly Beats Young Women with Steel Molding, Then Ends His Life.

USED A STICK OF DYNAMITE

Fancied Injury by the Girls' Father, the Rev. Frank Hartfield, Cause of Tragedy Near Brewsters, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

BREWSTERS, N. Y., March 7.—In their home, Stonehenge Cottage, in Sodom, twelve miles from here, the Misses Ruby and Amy Hartfield, daughters of the Rev. Frank Hartfield, rector of the Episcopal Church here, and granddaughters of Mrs. Seth B. Howes, widow of a wealthy showman and owner of a large estate known as the Castle, about a mile and a half from this village, are recovering from the attack made on them yesterday by George Mead, their grandmother's coachman and the caretaker of her house, in her absence.

All that remains of Mead was taken to-day from the morgue to the little cottage near the Howes estate, to which he brought his bride less than six months ago. Mead, facing capture at the hands of employes of H. H. Vreeland, former head of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, blew himself to pieces with a stick of dynamite. His young wife is prostrated.

Miss Ruby Hartfield is 20 years old, and her sister is 18. Mead was 32 years old, having entered the employ of Mr. Howes 16 years ago.

Apparently, Mead intended to kill both the girls and perhaps himself at the same time, to avenge a fancied wrong at the hands of their father. Mead is known to have believed it was by the rector's advice that Mrs. Howes, on leaving for the Winter, four months ago, refused to allow him the use of her automobiles, that he might learn to be a chauffeur, and also reduced his coachman's wages of $45 a month to $30 a month for acting as caretaker. No later than Tuesday Mead threatened to "get square" with the rector.

The attack on the girls was made at about 8 o'clock, when they reached The Castle, after a twelve-mile drive from home, bringing keys to the place, in response to a telephone message from Mead that the wind had blown loose a shutter and he must enter the house to repair this. The girls drove into the stable, from an upper window of which they had seen Mead peering as they ascended the driveway. The man was down the stairs almost before the girls were in the stable, and he bolted the door behind them.

Struck Girls Down.

Both girls were alarmed at his action, but alighted from their pony carriage. Ruby stepped toward Mead to hand him the keys, and he sprang at her, bringing up a steel moulding which he had held behind him, and striking her on the head. As the girl sank, he caught her and struck her again and again.

As Mead dragged Ruby into a washroom, Amy stood, too frightened to scream. Then she rushed toward Mead, crying:

"If you are going to kill her, kill me, too."

Mead dropped the elder sister and sprang at Amy. He struck her once on the head, and the girl fell to her knees. Evidently believing that he had stunned her, Mead jumped back to the other girl. Amy, however, staggered to the stable door, pushed it outward a few inches, and screamed.

Her cries were heard by Dennis Hogan, gardener on the Vreeland estate, who hurried to the stable. Amy faltered an explanation. On the floor of the washroom he found Ruby, her face covered with blood. Mead was not to be seen, but a door into the carriage house showed how he had escaped.

Hogan raised the girl, and carrying her started toward the Vreeland place with Amy clinging to his arm. They had nearly reached the road when they were prostrated by an explosion.

The report reached the ears of A. B. Yates in the Vreeland stable, and he hurried to the scene. With Hogan he got the girls to a safe place, and telephoned to Dr. F. Robert Ritchey, who came with Constable Arthur Brown and Deputy Sheriff H. S. Brown.

The officers found the front of the building almost blown to pieces. Every window was shattered and the south wall bulged outward. Within, the flooring was blown into splinters, but the pony and the cart stood unharmed in the wreckage. The post to which the pony had been tethered was torn from the floor. The two-inch oak partition, which separated the washroom from the main stable, was blown out.

Man Blown to Pieces.

In a corner of the washroom lay Mead's head, neck, part of his left shoulder, and his left arm. His body had been blown to pieces, and his legs and right arm were found in different corners of the room. Most of the damage was confined to the washroom. In the stable two horses, besides the pony, were unhurt, and both of Mrs. Howes's automobiles were not damaged.

On a shelf in the washroom the officers found two sticks of dynamite. One end of the shelf on which they rested was blown away, but the sticks had not exploded. It was with one like these, it is believed, that Mead killed himself. He had the dynamite there to blow up stumps on the place.

Mead's body was taken to the morgue here and afterward claimed by his young wife. Coroner Smith said he would hold an inquest as soon as the Misses Hartfield were well enough to appear before him as witnesses.

Seven stitches were taken in Amy's scalp and thirteen in patching up wounds on the head of Ruby. The girls are still confined to their bed.

PREDICT STOCKING FAMINE.

White Costumes Will Be Incomplete Unless the Retailers Hurry Up.

The increased demand for white dress fabrics for summer is regarded in the New York hosiery market as an infallible indication that white hosiery will be popular.

Many of the stocking mills are preparing to meet the expected demand, which it is believed will exceed that of last year. It is predicted that the failure of retail buyers to appreciate this will cause a shortage in the supply before the season is very far advanced. At the present time buyers are ordering sparingly, and it is said that the rush of orders later on will overwhelm the mills.

Florida, the Carolinas, Atlanta. Superbly equipped vestibuled Air Line's electric lighted steel trains. Inq. 1184 B'way. Phone 6464 Mad.—Adv.

AMUNDSEN REACHES THE SOUTH POLE; STAYS FOUR DAYS, DEC. 14 TO 17, 1911; PARTY ALL WELL, HE TELLS THE TIMES

Norwegian Explorer Sends Word of His Success From Tasmania.

NO NEWS FROM CAPT. SCOTT

London Waits Anxiously for Word That He, Too, Has Attained the Goal.

AMUNDSEN'S FULL STORY

Will Be Published Exclusively in The New York Times, Probably To-morrow.

SHACKLETON GIVES PRAISE.

Believes Norwegian Was Aided by Good Weather and His Special Equipment.

EXPLORERS MAY HAVE MET

Possible That Their Parties Came Together on the Routes Converging Toward the Goal.

WARNING.

For the protection of Capt. Amundsen, who has risked his life in the attainment of the south pole, and whose chief material reward must be the proceeds of the sale of his narrative, The New York Times, which has purchased the rights thereto for the United States, to be duly protected by copyright, gives notice that it will prosecute any infringement whatsoever of such copyright.

AMUNDSEN ANNOUNCES HIS DISCOVERY

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

Christiania, Norway, March 7.

I have received the following message:

HOBART, Tasmania, Thursday, March 7, 1912—Pole attained, fourteenth—seventeenth December, 1911. All well. ROALD AMUNDSEN.

(*Signed*) *LEON AMUNDSEN.*

(Photograph, American Press Association.)

Roald Amundsen

He Discovered the Northwest Passage, and To-day His Triumphant Attainment of the South Pole Is Announced.

SHACKLETON ON THE FEAT.

Famous Antarctic Explorer Analyzes the Performance of Amundsen.

By SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

Specially Contributed to The New York Times and London Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, March 7.—Analyzing the somewhat brief cable to hand, announcing Capt. Amundsen's attainment of the south pole, one, from previous experience, would assume that the journey was done with extreme rapidity and under very favorable conditions as regards the weather.

Capt. Amundsen has attained the geographical south pole, the long-sought-for spot, and that finishes record breaking as far as the ends of the earth are concerned.

Assuming that the latitude of Amundsen's Winter quarters was 74° 44', that is only 676 geographical miles from the south pole. This place was named Bay of Whales by me on my expedition, and was formerly known as Balloon Bight. If Amundsen did fifteen miles a day and reached the south pole on Dec. 14, he would have started south about the beginning of November, but it is much more likely that he did not travel at that rate, especially for the first hundred or two odd miles, so we may assume that he started for the pole about the beginning of October.

There is no indication in the cable whether Amundsen followed the route of my expedition in reaching the mountains that guard the approach to the pole. It may be possible that he found a new route and an easier one up to the plateau which lies about 9,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level. He may have had good weather.

Took Three Days to be Sure.

The words of the cablegram, "Pole attained, Dec. 14 to 17," evidently mean that on reaching the geographical pole, so that no uncertainty should exist as to his exact position, he waited three days, taking noon observations so as accurately to determine his position.

The advantage of taking three days of continuous observations at the pole are as follows:

Assuming that an explorer took a noon observation of the altitude of the sun and found that he was at the pole, a degree of uncertainty would still exist because of the slow movement of the sun, which completes the circle with hardly any perceptible rise or fall. If an observation is taken for the second day at the same spot, and the difference of declination of the sun in its north or south path corresponds with his observation of the day before, and it does this for the third day, he may safely assume that his position is accurate.

A flying snapshot is not as reliable as a continuous series of observations. If he were using a theodolite, undoubtedly the most accurate instrument, there is no doubt that he could ascertain the position of the pole to one mile.

If Capt. Amundsen left the pole on Dec. 17 he would very likely, with a fair wind behind him, return to Winter quarters in about forty-five days. We left our "furthest south," which was, roughly speaking, 100 miles north of the pole, on Jan. 9, and reached our Winter quarters on Feb. 28. They were 650 geographical miles from the pole, approximately the same length of journey that Amundsen would have covered from the pole to his Winter quarters, as they were ninety miles further south than ours.

We then assume that Capt. Amundsen reached Bay of Whales at the end of January. He would take two or three days loading up and getting under way with the Fram. He would then presumably go north and work to the westward of Cape Adare, and then get into the westerly winds and make Hobart, Tasmania. The Fram, being a slow vessel, doing about five knots, it would take quite a month, unless there were strong winds behind her, to reach Hobart.

Did Scott Reach the Pole?

The question naturally arises in one's mind, did Capt. Scott reach the pole before Dec. 14?

If so, the honor flies with the British flag, but the same endurance, the same skill, and the same meed of endeavor must be granted to Capt. Amundsen as the Norwegian people would grant to Capt.

Scott if the positions were reversed.

It would be quite possible that the two expeditions, having reached Beardmore Glacier, would be in touch with each other, or would come across depots which would indicate the advance or return of either party, and if Scott had left a party at the foot of the glacier they would naturally be acquainted with Amundsen's movements, as Amundsen's men would be had Amundsen left a party or depot in the same position.

There may have been a more dramatic situation still. The two parties, crossing the glacier and converging toward the coveted spot from different directions, may have met at the pole itself.

Amundsen Well Equipped.

Capt. Amundsen's equipment, though not so large as Capt. Scott's, has peculiar advantages when you consider the nationality of the expedition. The Norwegians who accompanied Amundsen are accustomed to driving dogs, and are born ski runners. The broad stretches on the plateau and the level stretches on the barrier surface, would be excellent for skiing. The dogs will keep up the rapid pace which ski runners are able to adopt, and this is naturally faster than the slow-plodding foot movements of ponies.

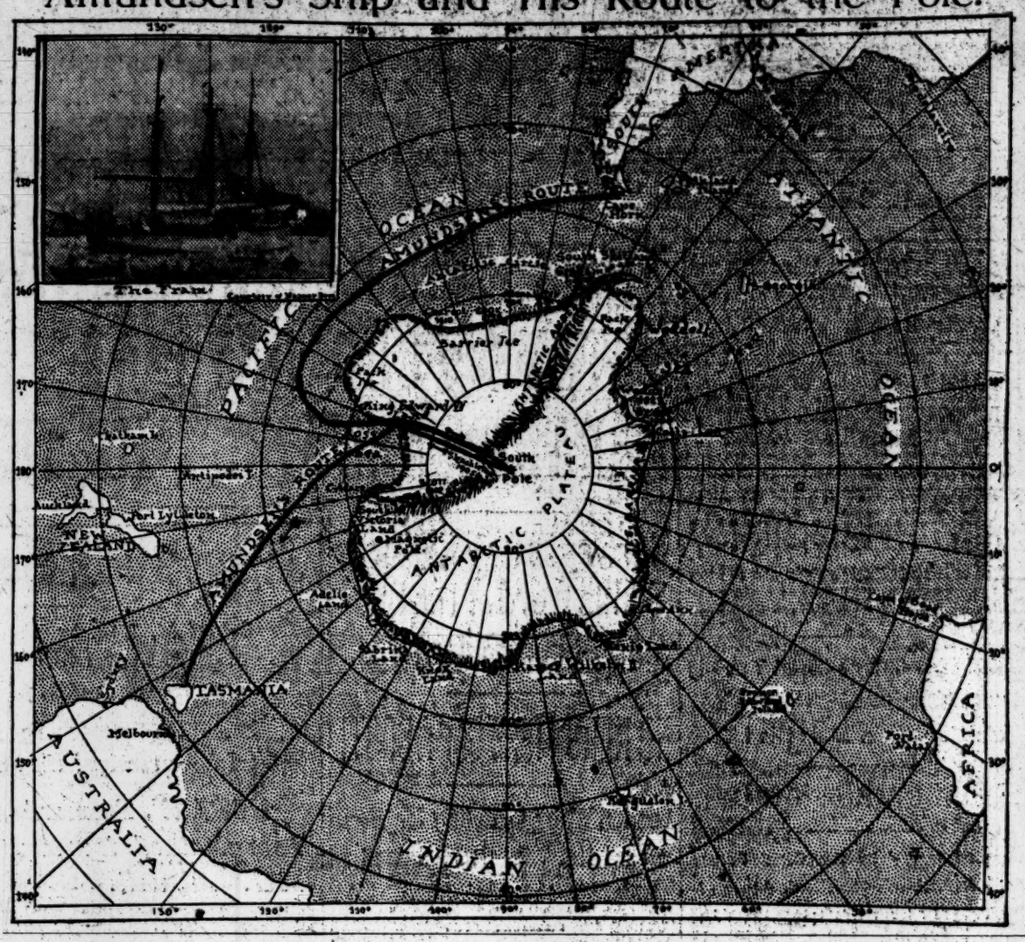
Capt. Amundsen had 112 dogs at the start, all first-class and well broken in, and their numbers may have been supplemented by births during the long polar nights, so that his team may have been considerably increased before he started on his dash to the pole.

Capt. Scott's party, on the Terra Nova, who found Amundsen at Bay of Whales, described the dogs as being wonderfully trained, stopping or going on at the sound of a whistle.

No matter which party reached the pole first, both will have done much to unveil the mystery of the south and increase the interest and desire for further work in this great, unknown continent.

ERNEST SHACKLETON.

Amundsen's Ship and His Route to the Pole.



LONDON'S ONLY REPORT.

Printed by The Chronicle, Which Shares It with The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1912, by The New York Times Co.

LONDON, Friday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says:

"After nearly 140 years of heroic endeavor, the south pole has been discovered. The news of the brilliant achievement was received in The Chronicle office at a late hour last night. The details of Capt. Amundsen's feat and the difficulties he had to surmount are not yet to hand, but The Chronicle has secured Capt. Amundsen's story, and it will appear exclusively in London in these columns. Capt. Amundsen will cable direct from Hobart, and his narrative will be commenced in The Chronicle tomorrow."

The Chronicle copyrights Capt. Amundsen's first brief dispatch, and prints conspicuously the following notice:

"The newspaper and magazine copyrights for the entire world in the above cable and further cables in which Capt. Amundsen will describe his historic achievement have been acquired by The Daily Chronicle. Copyright for the United States is vested in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and for France in Le Matin by arrangement with The Daily Chronicle. The Liverpool Daily Post and The Yorkshire Post have the exclusive use of Capt. Amundsen's narrative for the British provinces."

The Chronicle says editorially: "Our first thoughts (though we may have wished that Commander Peary's hope had come true that 'the world should whirl between the ensigns of the same Anglo-Saxon race') will compel Britons, who have striven so heroically for the prize that has been won, to congratulate heartily that great explorer and his nation, to whom the honor of the discovery of the south pole has so deservedly fallen."

The Chronicle adds: "England will wait most anxiously for news of the Scott expedition. Though robbed of its crowning glory, geography and science will undoubtedly profit from it. Capt. Amundsen's expedition, which has now ended successfully, was originally planned for the conquest of the north pole, but hearing the news which Peary brought back, Amundsen showed his resource and promptness of decision by at once steaming south to the region which still offered a similar prize. He has won that prize. To England the glory of discovering neither the north nor the south pole has fallen, but in the story of the exploration of the great ice continents, his country played a splendid part, and we can join heartily with the whole world to-day in offering to the conqueror and to Norway a meed of praise which is so well deserved. The prize has been finely won. It has also been grandly lost."

THOUGHT SCOTT HAD WON

But Mrs. Scott Wouldn't Accept What Proved to be False News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Friday, March 8.—London was in a fever of excitement all day yesterday and during the evening over the result of the race to the south pole. An early report from Wellington, New Zealand, had credited Capt. Roald Amundsen with the statement that his English rival, Capt. Robert F. Scott, had reached the pole. At that hour no news direct from Capt. Amundsen had been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has obtained exclusive American and Canadian rights for the Norwegian explorer's first dispatches and the narrative of his expedition, or by the King of Norway, to whom Capt. Amundsen naturally wished to send an early report of the result of his dash to the pole. THE NEW YORK TIMES office in Pall Mall was besieged by inquiries, and the general interest displayed completely dwarfed that in the coal strike and the suffragettes.

Throughout the evening the question of whether Scott or Amundsen had reached the pole continued the absorbing topic. The last editions of the evening papers added nothing definite to the stock of available information.

At 7 P. M. THE NEW YORK TIMES'S London office and The London Daily Chronicle received a cipher message from Leon Amundsen, the explorer's brother, in Christiania, which intimated that the Norwegian had been heard from and that the message was on its way to London. This dispatch was worded in such a way as to suggest the inference that Capt. Amundsen was returning victorious, but even yet the secret as to the exact measure of success he had attained was not disclosed.

Shortly afterward an agency dispatch from Christiania stated that a cipher message had been received there from a private individual aboard the Fram to the effect that Amundsen had reached the south pole, but right on top of this came another agency message from the Norwegian capital, declaring that a message had been received by a private person there from Capt. Amundsen himself, in which he stated that Capt. Scott had reached the pole.

So one report followed another, and the speculation grew keener. One contribution to the ever-growing budget of "information" was a New York dispatch, saying that special correspondents of the American papers in Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand, reported that they had succeeded in communicating with Amundsen and that he announced that Capt. Scott had reached the south pole.

The News by Cipher.

Eventually, some little time before midnight, after an exchange of cipher messages between Christiania and London, THE NEW YORK TIMES on the American Continent and The Chronicle in Europe were in possession of the actual news of the results of Capt. Amundsen's dash into the antarctic zone. I have already cabled you the text of the cipher message received from Leon Amundsen, Roald's brother. The cipher isn't one that would puzzle an expert, but as far as can be judged from what is known here, it served its purpose in preserving the secrecy of the contents of the message. It was the simple method of reading the letters of the alphabet backward, 'Z' in the cipher representing 'A' in plain language and 'Y' standing for 'B.' Translated in plain language the cipher dispatch read:

Christiania, Norway, March 7.

The following telegram received:

HOBART, Tasmania, March 7.—Pole attained, fourteenth-seventeenth, December, 1911. All well. ROALD AMUNDSEN.

(Signed) LEON AMUNDSEN.

The signature, Leon, was that of Roald's brother. There was one error in the cipher, Amundsen's name, as transmitted in the cipher, spelling out as Amundrsen.

Mrs. Scott Hesitated to Believe.

All the evening papers had displayed flaring posters, accepting the report of Capt. Scott's success as correct. One of them printed an interview with Mrs. Scott, who said that no news had reached her which confirmed the report.

"How," she asked, "could Capt. Amundsen know of it, even assuming it to be correct?"

"Wasn't it true that Amundsen was said to have got the start on Capt. Scott, and taken him by surprise in some way?" Mrs. Scott was asked.

"Yes, that is true."

"Then, is it not possible that he finds that after all he has not left Capt. Scott in the rear so successfully as he thought?"

"Does Amundsen say he reached the pole himself?" Mrs. Scott asked.

"No, the message simply is 'Scott reached pole,' which suggests that he found himself supplanted."

"But, I do not see how he could know that unless he had been there himself," Mrs. Scott declared.

"Could he have met Scott's expedition returning?"

"I cannot see how that could be, because Capt. Scott would return the way he went, and that would not bring him face to face with the Amundsen expedition."

"I do not think," Mrs. Scott went on, "that Capt. Amundsen can possibly know anything about it, and even if he did he had no right to disclose the news before Capt. Scott made it known."

"Should it be true, Mrs. Scott, what would be your feelings?"

"Well, feelings of joy and intense relief, of course, but I don't say I feel either, because I have no information to justify it."

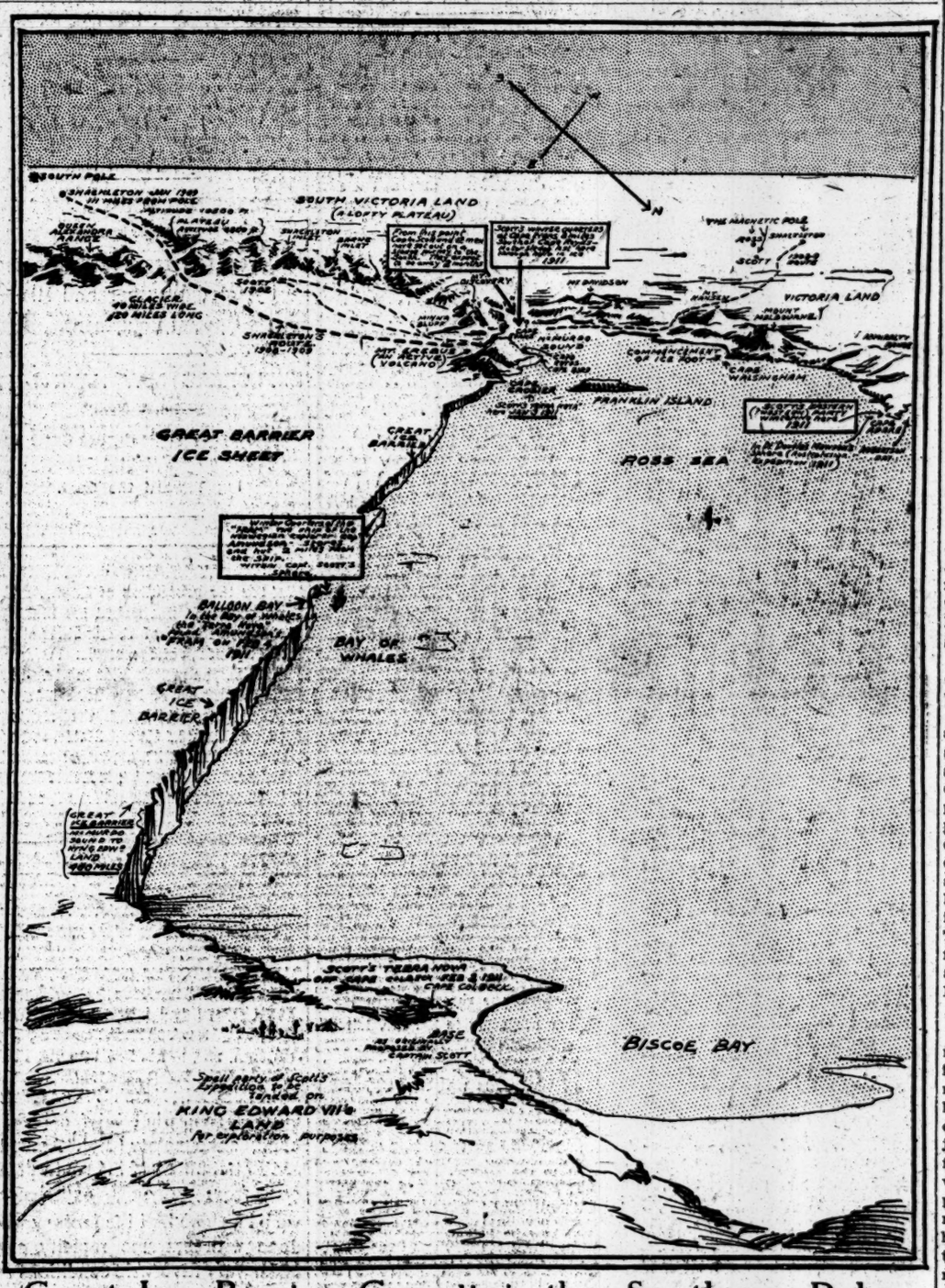
"I think, too," she went on, "you should publish the statement of Capt. Amundsen with great reserve. If it is not true, it will injure Capt. Scott and bring discredit on the country. Other nationalities are striving to find the South Pole, and if you say that Capt. Scott has succeeded, and it later on turns out to be not true, there is probably no end to what jealousy will prompt them to say. I hope it is true, but at present I dare not believe it."

In conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent later, Mrs. Scott reiterated the doubts she had expressed in the earlier interview, adding:

"I would take my oath my husband would not have intrusted the news to anybody."

Geographers Skeptical.

At the Royal Geographical Society, skepticism was the prevailing note. It was pointed out that one reason for distrusting the accuracy of the Wellington report and the statement attributed to Amundsen was that the Norwegian was at Hobart and not at Wellington.



Great Ice Barrier Guarding the Southern Pole.

Dr. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, said:

"I can't think of Capt. Amundsen as making such a statement even if it is true. Personally, I don't think the report is true.

"There is just the possibility that Amundsen may have reached the pole himself, only to find that Capt. Scott got there ahead of him and left some record of his feat behind, and that Amundsen, feeling somewhat conscience-stricken at the rather rough deal he gave Capt. Scott over the matter of the rival expedition, sought to make some reparation by acknowledging Capt. Scott's victory at the earliest possible moment. Then there is another possibility that Capt. Amundsen, having failed himself, put in at Capt. Scott's base on the return journey and learned the news there, for, it will be remembered, Amundsen's ship left a month earlier than Scott's to bring him back.

"Whatever has happened, one thing seems apparent by Capt. Amundsen's attitude, namely, that he hasn't been successful himself.

"As a matter of fact, we hadn't expected to hear from Capt. Scott for at least another two weeks, judging by previous expeditions, and it may be longer than that, for if Capt. Scott has not been successful he is certain to remain in the Antarctic another year, although his ship will return with a full account of what has been accomplished."

During their talk Dr. Keltie referred to what he called the "pleasant position" of THE NEW YORK TIMES in having the exclusive American rights to the stories of both Amundsen and Scott.

"It's a great piece of journalism," he said, "for you come out on top whoever wins."

The mention of Scott and Amundsen, of course, brought up the Peary-Cook controversy, and Dr. Keltie laughed heartily when he learned that Dr. Cook is suing THE NEW YORK TIMES for libel.

"And what's Peary doing?" he asked. "Isn't he suing Cook? Have you read Cook's latest book? He calls Peary almost every name in the calendar, but I suppose Peary thinks it more dignified to take no notice of it. Some things in it are extraordinary; for instance, the picture of Cook with a sextant, showing him making observations with the instrument at 40 degrees when 6 or 7 degrees was proper."

"In a way," remarks The Evening News, "this is something like the Cook-Peary drama—with a difference."

A Christmas Day Meeting.

Reckonings by experienced polar explorers some months ago showed that it was possible for Capt. Scott to have reached the South Pole on Dec. 22, and that Capt. Amundsen might have been there about the same date. A meeting at the pole on Christmas Day was, therefore, possible, and one of Jules Verne's most fantastic dreams would thus have been realized—one explorer reaching the pole and finding another already in possession.

Describing such a scene in a Christmas Day article, Sir Ernest Shackleton, the polar explorer, wrote:

"I picture to myself Scott and Amundsen on a high plateau, about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, close to the pole, but whether fighting their way toward it or on their way back after the discovery, who can say? I imagine a strong, biting southerly wind, with the temperature about 40 degrees below zero, warm clothes, frozen sleeping bags, and thin tents which just serve in keeping out the wind, but not the cold. I think it quite possible that Scott or Amundsen, or both, have already succeeded, especially as the competition between them is in the nature of a race."

London Left in Doubt.

None of the London papers this morning, with the exception of The Chronicle, has any definite news of the result of the race for the south pole. The Times contains the following comment:

"It can only be a few hours now before we learn the facts. It is known that the Fram, Capt. Amundsen's ship, left Buenos Aires at least a month before the Terra Nova sailed from New Zealand to Capt. Scott's headquarters. If the ice were favorable Amundsen would then be able to start back long before Scott. On his way back he might well have called at Scott's headquarters to learn the news and so ascertain whether Scott had reached the pole, or he may himself have reached the pole, only to find that he had been forestalled by his English rival. He himself may have miscalculated the difficulties and failed in his attempt to outrun Scott. His route was an untried one, and no one knew what impediments might bar the way.

"The main point at present is that there is no reason to doubt that Amundsen might well have learned what Scott had done and may have been generous enough to reveal the good news even before he cabled his own tale, but it is all conjecture, and we can only hope that early information may assure us of the Englishman's victory."

Lieut. Evans, Secretary of the British antarctic expedition, which Capt. Scott led, has issued the following statement:

"No authoritative news whatever regarding the success, or otherwise, of Capt. Scott's expedition has yet reached here."

"South Pole Mystery" is the heading put in The Standard upon its news dispatches, which begin: "Has the south pole been reached by Scott or by Amundsen, or by both?"

The Standard says that surprise is expressed in exploration circles at the fact that the news should have been telegraphed by Amundsen from Hobart to Wellington, 1,393 miles away, pointing out that there is no direct cable communication between Hobart and Wellington, and that the news would have had to go to Sydney in the first instance, and then be transmitted to Wellington from there. Thus the mystery of the Wellington dispatch to The Daily Express thickens.

The Standard editorially says:

"Fortunately there is no reason to suppose that we shall have any repetition of the unseemly and unpleasant controversy which attended Peary's discovery of the north pole. Capt. Amundsen is an explorer of a different kind from the ingenious Dr. Cook, nor would he attempt to dispute his English rival's claim to the prize if he really obtained it. There is nothing incredible in the supposition that such news could have reached the Norwegian explorer in his own dash for the pole from the Bay of Whales. He must have come very close to the Terra Nova. He might easily have fallen in with some of Scott's sledge parties, and even may have met the chief of the British exploring expedition himself on his return after reaching his goal.

"If so, Amundsen, knowing that the honors of that quest had gone elsewhere, might have seen no reason to continue his southward journey and hastened to emancipate himself from the icy region as speedily as possible. Scott, having completed his exploration, would come back less rapidly.

"Amundsen at least forestalled his other competitors, the Australians, Japanese, and Germans, in being the first to announce, if he has announced, the news to the world of almost the last great victory that was left for geographical science to gain."

"Antarctic mystery," is the heading of The Daily Telegraph's article, in which it is said:

"The statement is made at Christiania, on good authority, that Amundsen failed in the attempt to reach the south pole. Moreover, King Haakon of Norway has so far received no report from Amundsen regarding the expedition. His Majesty has displayed deep interest in the Norwegian explorer's dash to the pole, and it does not seem likely that if Amundsen attained his objective he would have failed to inform his sovereign of his success. That would constitute a great triumph for Norwegian enterprise, already so adorned by the brilliant exploits of Fridtjof Nansen."

The King Probably Told.

I have reason to believe this statement about King Haakon is incorrect, in so far as it relates to his having received no report. On the contrary, his Majesty probably was the first recipient of the news of his loyal subject's triumph, but realizing that the financial rewards of the exploration will be chiefly derived from the disposal of the exclusive news to the newspapers, with great consideration he decided against making his information public, leaving that rôle to the newspapers which paid heavily for the privilege.

A Christiania dispatch under Thursday's date says:

"The first telegram from Capt. Amundsen arrived here this morning, addressed to the King, and will be published to-morrow in two morning newspapers, the Aftenposten and the Tidens Tegn, which contracted for the exclusive right of first publication.

"The evening newspapers express confidence that Amundsen reached his goal and explored the interior of the unknown continent. The general impression of scientific authorities here is that Amundsen, even if he has not actually reached the pole, accomplished a magnificent performance.

"His brother, Leon Amundsen, states it was the explorer's intention, before starting on the expedition to south polar waters, to make a lecturing tour in Australia and Europe. In any case, the Fram, after undergoing necessary repairs, will proceed to San Francisco, where Amundsen will meet her in 1913. It is expected that Amundsen will publish the details of his report in the near future."

HISTORY OF CAPT. AMUNDSEN.

First Sailor to Take Ship Through the Northwest Passage.

Roald Amundsen, who is now only 40 years old, has long been considered one of the most competent of the northern explorers. He is the first and only man so far to accomplish the long-attempted feat of taking a ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Northwest Passage, which, by the way, Columbus was looking for when he accidentally hit upon America. He made, at a point within a short distance of the magnetic north pole, the only set of complete polar magnetic observations taken before Peary's discovery of the north pole. These achievements were accomplished in 1903 and 1905.

Amundsen's expedition at the time was made at a cost of only $30,000, in a tiny whaling sloop, the Gjoa, only seventy feet long and of only forty-seven tons burden.

Amundsen was born in Sarpsburg, Norway, on July 16, 1872, and in his childhood moved with his parents to Christiania. His father was Jens Amundsen, a skipper; his mother's maiden name was Sahlquist. His parents destined him for the medical profession, but after studying medicine for one year at the University of Christiania, on the death of his mother, he went at the age of 19 to sea, cruising for several years as a whaler and sealer on Norwegian vessels. He is a tall, spare man with a rusty red beard, and the appearance of a typical Scandinavian sailor. He is a bachelor.

He had his first real taste of exploration when in 1897 he went as first officer with the Belgica on Gerlach's Belgian south polar expedition. It was this trip, which lasted from 1897 to 1899, that filled him with aspirations to make discoveries in the arctic region, and especially to discover the long-sought Northwest Passage. First he decided to prepare himself by studying two years in Hamburg under Neumayer, the expert on magnetism, and finally at Wilhelmshafen under Borgen in the meteorological station.

Then he proceeded to raise the modest funds necessary for his expedition. A large part of the $30,000 was Amundsen's own money. Frithjof Nansen, the Norwegian polar explorer, a close friend of Amundsen, helped him raise another part.

Amundsen was finally able to put out from Christiania in the Gjoa on June 17, 1903. He sailed around the north end of America, reaching the mouth of the Mackenzie River about Sept. 3, 1905, and then by way of Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait, Peel Sound, James Ross Strait, and Rae Strait. Twice the Gjoa wintered in the ice. For many months Amundsen maintained an observatory on King William's Land, within ninety miles of the magnetic pole, taking daily observations.

The Northwest Passage was for more than three centuries the lure of adventurous sailors of all lands. Martin Frobisher, 300 years ago, had declared it the only thing that still remained to be discovered in the world. Perhaps it was John Cabot who first set out for it, in an endeavor to find a new way East by sailing West. As far back as 1553 Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor sailed from England to search for that same passage; Frobisher followed in 1576. John Davis in 1585, Barents of Amsterdam, in 1596, and scores of others, including Sir John Ross in 1818, and Sir John Franklin in 1859.

Amundsen sailed from Christiania, Norway, on June 16, 1903, in the little Gjoa, a mere eggshell of a vessel, with but eight men all told upon her. The Gjoa registered only 47 tons, and was 70 feet long and 20 broad.

Amundsen made his way through Lancaster Sound to Beechy Island, and sailed to Cape Adelaide, thence eastward of King William Land by entering Ross Strait. He reached Gjoa Harbor, in latitude north 68 degrees and 95 minutes, on the south coast of King William Land, on September 17, 1903. There the vessel was laid up safely for the Winter.

From that time until Aug. 13, 1905, Amundsen made daily observations of magnetic conditions, day and night for twenty months.

On Aug. 13, 1905, the Gjoa started on her westward way. She had come some 770 miles from Baffin Bay, and only 760 remained to Cape Bathurst, the American whaling station, and the completion of the Northwest Passage. At one point in Simpson Strait there was barely room for her to pass, and at another point there was water to a depth of only three fathoms. Dense ice was encountered in Victoria Strait, but she elbowed her way through.

On Aug. 26, after passing through Dolphin and Union straits, the Gjoa, somewhat east of Cape Bathurst, met the first American whaler.

An accident to the propeller of the ship necessitated Amundsen's wintering with the Gjoa at King Point, 69 degrees 10 minutes north, 138 degrees west. But Amundsen, taking sledge, arrived at Eagle City, Alaska, on Dec. 12, 1905, bringing the first news of his successful achievement of the Northwest Passage to the world.

He returned to the Gjoa that winter and brought her safely through the Behring Strait, the first ship to make the Northwest Passage. He had also determined the magnetic pole by observations covering nearly two years in its immediate vicinity.

The Northwest Passage trip brought Amundsen great renown, but soon afterward he turned his thoughts toward the north pole, and once announced his plan of drifting around the polar sea. He received strong backing from his countrymen, King Haakon of Norway heading the list of subscribers in support of his project.

In 1909, when Dr. Cook returned to America with his yarn of how he discovered the north pole, Amundsen declared he saw no reason to doubt the doctor's story. A little later he himself announced his project of drifting around the polar sea to the north pole—a plan which was a little Cookish jest of his own, apparently, for he switched off toward the south pole instead.

FRAM, STRONGEST SHIP AFLOAT

Amundsen's Craft Withstood the North Pole Ice Packs in 1895.

The Fram, the ship in which Capt. Amundsen made his expedition to the antarctic and on which he is now returning to civilization, is the vessel in which Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer achieved his "farthest North" in 1895. The word Fram means "Forward."

The ship was built especially for arctic ice-bucking at Colin Archer's shipyard, at Larvik, by Dr. Nansen, after his return from his Greenland voyage in 1888, and it is considered the strongest small craft ever constructed, her power of resistance to a crush of ice being greater

Continued on Page 3.

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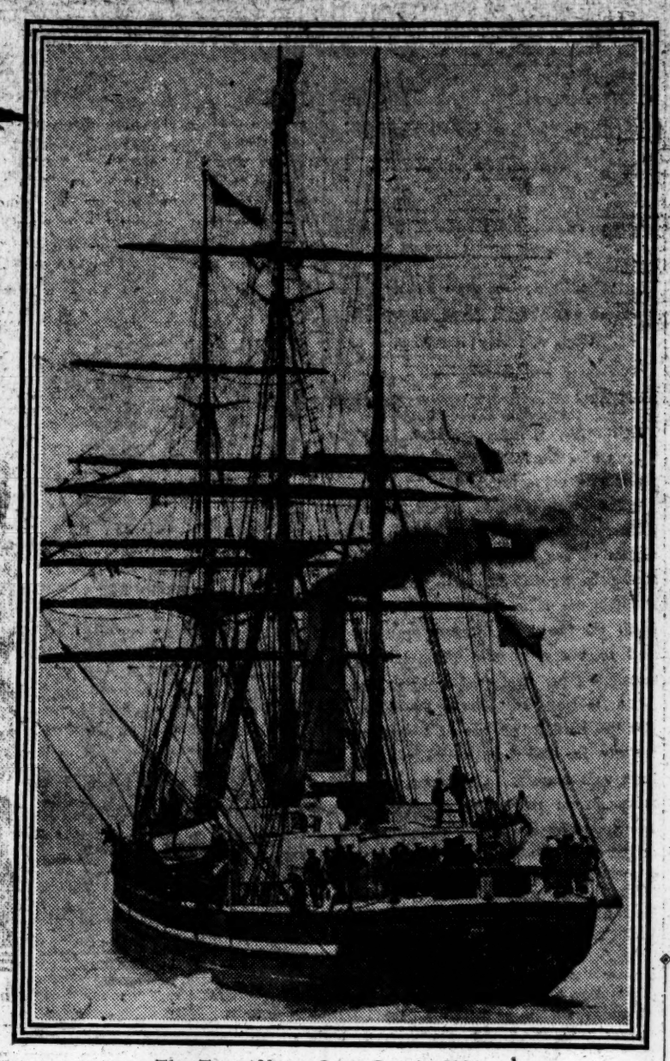

The Terra Nova, Capt. Scott's Ship.

Capt. Roald Amundsen.

AMUNDSEN FINDS THE SOUTH POLE

Continued from Page 2.

than the force which would be needed to lift her on the ice. The vessel is just big enough for a crew of about twelve men—a typical viking's party such as Amundsen and the skippers of his race rejoice to take with them to measure the strength of small numbers against the freezing might of the arctic.

The Fram is a U-shaped tub, designed neither to be a fast nor a smooth sailer. She is only 101 feet long, and her breadth one-third her length. The ship is pointed at both ends, to make nosing into and out of the ice equally easy. She has no projecting corners, and on the whole resembles a Norwegian pilot boat. Her sides are from 28 to 32 inches thick—a solid mass of pitch pine, oak, and greenheart, her hull being covered with three and four thicknesses of tough, heavy timber, four feet wide at the bow and three feet at the stern.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup, an experienced arctic navigator, who was with Dr. Nansen on his trans-Greenland trip of 1889, had charge of the Fram on her maiden voyage into the arctic, when, in 1893-6, Nansen reached the highest latitude until then attained, 86 degrees and 14 minutes north. It was a rough voyage, the roughest timbers had ever weathered, but the Fram withstood the crush of the northern ice pack.

At one point, in latitude 83 degrees 14 minutes, the ice pack froze stiff around her, and she seemed doomed to remain in perpetual cold storage in the frozen desert. Only by blasting with gun cotton and powder were they able to free her and continue their course southward.

On New Year's Day, just after Nansen left the ship for his dash over the ice, the ice froze once more around her, and she was subjected to a pressure that would have crushed any other ship like an eggshell. But the Fram withstood it until the ice itself suddenly cracked, leaving a free lane of water ahead of her.

One week in June, 1896, at the height of the Spring tides, the Fram was exposed to violent pressure by the changing tide-currents, which twice a day lifted her from six to nine feet, until her bottom could be plainly seen resting on the ice. Yet, even then, as she was lifted out of her element and beached upon the ice, not a crack or groan was heard in her timbers. The men aboard her were not even disturbed in their slumbers, and awoke ignorant of the danger that had menaced them in the night. Many times the little craft had to be thawed out of the ice with steam, and several times gun powder and gun cotton were used to blast her free. But the Fram came home without a broken timber.

It was for these qualities of the sturdy little ice-ship that Amundsen selected her as the ship of his latest expedition, when, in 1909, he decided once more to enter the polar fields, and he asked the Norwegian State for her for his contemplated south polar voyage. It was said that the ship was probably rotten after being idle so long, but Amundsen looked her over and pronounced her as fit as when she was built. Owing to the peculiar construction of the ship the same consideration could not be paid to the abundant supply and circulation of air inside the ship as in an ordinary wooden vessel, and it was therefore only to be expected that certain parts would suffer through insufficient ventilation. Amundsen said that damage could be patched up in a jiffy, however, and eagerly embarked when she was turned over to him.

"The old Fram is not yet so entirely unfit for service as has so often been said latterly," he announced before he started on his expedition. "Watch her."

And upon the Fram he embarked with his little party of Norsemen, like a viking of old, not equipped as was his competitor, Capt. Scott, with a great and modern polar equipment of scientists, scientific instruments, motor sledges, and the like, but having around him a few picked seamen and icemen and a pack of reliable Greenland dogs, and provisions for seven long years.

SHACKELTON'S GREAT DASH.

Sturdy Briton Won the Honors for Farthest South in 1909.

The much-desired glory of shoving civilization "farthest south" rested on Sir Ernest Shackleton since Jan. 9, 1909, when he planted the union jack at a spot in latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes south, longitude 162 degrees east, a distance of 111 miles from the south pole itself. That expedition netter him, besides the honor of penetrating farthest south, valuable geological and scientific data, the ascension of Mount Erebus, 13,200 feet high, for the first time, the crossing of several other mountains and a plateau 10,000 feet high, and the discovery of several new mountain ranges and more than 100 new mountain peaks.

Sir Ernest, who was then just Lieut. Shackleton, though young in years, was already a veteran at the polar game. He had received severe training as an antarctic explorer in the earlier expedition commanded by Capt. Scott on the ship Discovery, and with Capt. Scott had been one of three men who, on Dec. 30, 1902, planted the British flag in latitude 82 degrees 17 minutes south, 463 miles from the pole. The party suffered severe hardships, and Lieut. Shackleton nearly lost his life. The expedition was recalled in 1904 by the sending out of a relief party on the Terra Nova, Capt. Scott's vessel in his latest expedition.

Lieut. Shackleton, however, had fallen heir to the polar spell, and the call of the south lingered strong in his blood. The Discovery expedition had gained knowledge of the great chain of mountains running north and south from Cape Adare to latitude 82 degrees 17 minutes, but beyond that the southern limits of the Great Ice Barrier had not been defined. He yearned, too, to determine the nature of King Edward VII. Lands of which only glimpses had been obtained from the deck of the Discovery, and to find whether below 82 degrees 17 minutes the antarctic continent rose to a plateau similar to that found by Capt. Scott beyond the western mountains.

For his expedition Lieut. Shackleton collected a furd of £20,000, chiefly from private sources, and in July, 1907, set out on the ship Nimrod, with a full equipment and fifteen ponies, nine dogs, and for the first time a motor car to assist in hauling the sledges. To save its own fuel, the Nimrod sailed into the antarctic in tow of another steamer, thereafter cutting loose for herself.

The party landed at Cape Royd, where the Discovery expedition had abandoned a hut five years ago, and made its Winter quarters there. On March 5, 1908, Lieut. Shackleton and four others left there to ascend Mount Erebus, a volcano, 13,200 feet high. They reached the summit, after innumerable difficulties, on March 10.

The actual dash southward was begun from Cape Royd on Oct. 29, 1908, by Lieut. Shackleton and a party of four, with four Manchurian ponies, with a supporting party of five. They traveled south along meridian 168 over deep snow in which the ponies often sank to their bellies. On Nov. 26 they reached the most southerly point of the Discovery expedition. From there on they established depots, shooting their ponies one by one as they became snow-blind and could serve no longer. On Dec. 2 they found a great glacier, 120 miles long and about 40 miles wide, running south and southeast.

They began to ascend it three days later at latitude 83 degrees 33 minutes, longitude 172 degrees. The glacier was so badly crevassed that on Dec. 6 it took the whole day to fight their way 600 yards. One of the ponies, breaking through the soft treacherous snow, disappeared in a crevasse of unfathomable depth. Several of the men barely escaped a similar fate. They were now hauling a load of 250 pounds to the man.

On Dec. 26 they reached a plateau at an altitude of 9,000 feet, thereafter rising gradually to 10,500 feet. A southerly blizzard sprang up, with driving snow and a temperature ranging from 37 to 10 degrees of frost. On Dec. 27 they lost sight of the new mountains. By Jan. 9, the blizzard raged with 72 degrees of frost and a wind blowing seventy miles an hour. They could move no further, and several of them were frost-bitten in their sleeping bags.

On Jan. 9 they dragged themselves a bit further south, and reached their furthest southerly point—latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes, longitude 162 degrees.

Less violent blizzards, blowing at their backs, helped them return northward. They reached the upper glacier depot on Jan. 19. It was not till March 4, 1909, however, that Shackleton reached his ship. The total distance of his journey, including relays, had been 1,708 miles, and the time occupied 126 days. The maximum cold that had been encountered was 88 degrees below freezing. The barrier surface was found impracticable for the motor sledge, but the motor did useful work over the sea of ice in laying depots, covering more than 400 miles.

Lieut. Shackleton had impoverished himself in his expedition, and on his return to civilization began a lecture tour to replenish his funds. The British Government, too, made him a grant of £20,000 to replenish his pledges made at the beginning of the expedition. He visited this country to lecture in March, 1910.

At that time he discussed the new expedition undertaken by Capt. Scott, his commander in the earlier Discovery expedition, and now his rival for south polar honors. He expressed himself optimistic of Scott's success in reaching the south pole, and declared, in answer to questions, that he himself would undertake no new expedition to the south pole while Capt. Scott was trying to reach it. When Capt. Amundsen's expedition was suddenly discovered in the south polar field by the Scott party, Lieut. Shackleton, like others, was surprised at the Norwegian's sudden change of objective from the north to the south pole. He estimated that Amundsen was eighty miles nearer the pole than Scott, but declared that he might prefer to lose that advantage by avoiding the unknown dangers in a direct dash to the pole and going more circuitously by the way of the Beardmore Glacier.

OTHER EXPLORERS IN FIELD.

Mawson, Australian; Shirhase, Japanese, and Filchner, German, Seek Honors.

There are three other expeditions of different nationalities in the Antartic field beside the British one of Capt. Scott and the Norwegian one of Amundsen. One is the Australian expedition under Dr. Douglas Mawson, a friend of Lieut. Shackelton, whose desire is to chart a stretch of unknown coastline some 1,200 miles north of Capt. Scott's original objective, McMurdo Sound.

The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science last year voted $5,000 to help Dr. Mawson carry out his project. Dr. Mawson started out from Hobart, Tasmania, aboard the little ship Aurora, and took the land route to the east of Ross Sea. His expedition has not yet been heard from.

A second Antarctic expedition was undertaken by Lieut. Shirhase of the Japanese Navy, who set out from Sydney in September, planning to follow the Shackleton route through Ross Sea. He returned to Sydney, however, to repair damage done to his ship in Terror Bay. His second start was made in November, so that he is rather behind in the race.

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The equipment of his expedition, moreover, was at the first not considered much as to make him a likely candidate for south polar honors in the international race.

The third expedition is that of Lieut. William Filchner, of the general staff of the German Army, who set out from Hamburg, in May last, on the steamship Deutschland, commanded by Capt. R. Vahsel. The principal object of this expedition is to determine the relation of the eastern and western Antarctic continents and to ascertain whether they are continuous or separated by water. The Deutschland, which carries the expedition, was originally built as a whaler.

It is constructed wholly of wood, as this is found, by virtue of its elasticity, to be well adapted to resist the crushing effect of ice packs where steel might not be. The Deutschland is rigged as a three-master, and carries a 300 horsepower engine which in an emergency renders the ship independent of the wind. Her length over all is 183.7 feet, her beam 34.4 feet, and her depth 22.6 feet. Her tonnage is about 580. With her auxiliary engine she can develop a speed of seven knots. The propeller is two-bladed and can be drawn up when not in use, so as to protect it from the ice. The rudder is similarly arranged and can likewise be raised out of the ice.

The ship contains provisions and water and coal supply enough for three and a half years, which time it is planned the expedition may last. The cost of this expedition is $375,000, all of which was contributed by private sources. The German expedition plans to start its sledge journey from the Weddell Sea, and to make its way over the ice on automobile sledges, Manchurian horses and Eskimo dogs.

Lieut. Filchner is a daring explorer, having been one of the first to reach Lhassa in Thibet. Much confidence in the success of his expedition was felt by the Geographical Society of Berlin when he started, and this was shared in many places outside the German Empire also, in view of the splendid and thoroughgoing German equipment of the expedition. The results of this venture, however, are still unknown. All five explorers have been lost to the sight of the world for many months.

OTHER ANTARCTIC TRIPS.

Capt. Cook Crossed the Circle in 1773 —Scott and Shackleton.

The first antarctic expedition on record is that of Capt. James Cook of the British Navy, who was commissioned by the British Admiralty in 1773 to command two vessels, the Resolution and Adventure, and examine into the existence of a great southern continent. Sailing from New Zealand, Capt. Cook was the first to cross the antarctic circle on Jan. 17, 1773. In January, 1774, he reached his furthest southerly point, 71 degrees 10 minutes south latitude, near the 110th meridian of west longitude—a record not broken in half a century. He discovered South Georgia and the Sandwich group of islands and returned to Cape Town.

The region was unexplored from 1775 to 1819, though several American ships visited South Georgia and may have discovered small islands without reporting them. In 1819, however, Capt. William Smith, on a British merchantman, the Williams, discovered the South Shetlands and explored their coasts for 250 miles.

In 1820 and 1821 F. G. Bellingshauson, under commission of Alexander II. of Russia, sailed with two vessels, the Vostok and Mirny, crossing the antarctic circle six times and discovering Peter Island, the most southerly land then known, at 69 degrees 52 minutes south latitude.

In the same year Capt. N. B. Palmer, on the American sealer Hero, sailed south from the South Shetlands and discovered the Palmer Archipelago, volcanic islands; and Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, who accompanied him, discovered and charted the South Orkney Islands.

In 1823 James Weddell, an Englishman, forced two small sealing vessels, the Jane and Beanjoy, southward through the sea which bears his name, to 74 degrees and 15 minutes south latitude, 214 nautical miles nearer the south pole than Cook.

In 1830 and 1832 Capt. John Biscoe, on the British sealers Tula and Lively, discovered Enderby Land, at the intersection of the antarctic circle and 50 degrees east longitude, and the Biscoe Islands, at 80 degrees west longitude.

In 1837 and 1840 Capt. Dumont D'Urville, in command of two French warships, the Astrolabe and Zelée, sailed to the antarctic circle and found land stretching indefinitely east and west in that latitude from 140 degrees east longitude. While in this region D'Urville unexpectedly met the American antarctic expedition under Wilkes. It was the last French expedition set out until recent times. At the same time as the French expedition, Capt. John Balleny, with two ships, the Eliza and the Sabrina, sailed into what was later known as Ross Sea and discovered the small group of volcanic islands which bear his name. This was the first land found within the antarctic circle and the first step to the discovery of Victoria Land.

The Wilkes expedition, under Capt. Charles Wilkes, on the Vincennes, Peacock, and Porpoise, poorly equipped, set out from the United States in 1839, and, rounding Terra del Fuego, made its way to what has since been called Wilkes Land, a course more southly than any previous explorer.

A year later James Clark Ross, a nephew of Sir John Ross, the arctic explorer, sailed into the Antarctic from Tasmania on the Erebus and Terror, to make certain magnetic observations in the region. He sailed into a new sea, seeking high altitudes, to the east of the Balleny Islands, and discovered land extending from Cape Adare to the volcanoes of Erebus and Terror, 77 degrees south, a distance north and south of about 400 miles. He returned to England after an absence of four years.

Other antarctic expeditions in the last quarter of the nineteenth century were those of the Nares expedition on the British steamship Challenger, in 1874, which proved the existence of an Antarctic Continent and the wealth of animal life on the floor of the Antarctic seas; the Larsen expedition of 1893, which discovered King Oscar II Land and forged to 68 degrees 10 minutes south latitude; the Leonard Kristensen expedition on the steamship Antarctic in 1894, on which C. E. Borchgrevink took passage as a common sailor, and which entered Ross Sea and made the first landing on the Antarctic Continent at Cape Adare.

The Adrien de Gerlache expedition, on the Belgian ship Belgica, in 1898 and 1899, ran the first line of soundings from Cape Horn to the South Shetlands, and the ship being taught in the ice at 71 degrees, 30 minutes south latitude, these explorers were the first to pass the Winter in the Antarctic Circle.

In 1898 the Krech expedition, on the Hamburg-American steamship Valdivia, found Bouvet Island, which had been vainly sought by Cook, Ross, and Moore, and had not been seen for seventy years. It was found in 54 degrees 26 minutes south, 3 degrees 24 minutes east.

Borchgrevink, in 1899 and 1900, commanding an English expedition, on the steamship Southern Cross, landed with his party of ten men on Victoria Land near Cape Adare, and spent the Winter there. Thereafter he made a sledge trip to 78 degrees 50 minutes south, and returned to Auckland. In 1902 and 1903 Erich von Drygalski, on the Barkentine Gauss, entered the ice pack near Wilkes Termination Land. Sledge parties and views from a balloon located Kaiser Wilhelm II Land. The party then returned to Germany.

In 1902 and 1903 also, Otto Nordenskjöld, a Swedish geologist, obtained funds from his countrymen for an expedition on the Antarctic, Kristensen's ship, and after cruising about King Oscar II. Land, spent the Winter on Snow Hill Island. He sent the ship cruising meanwhile, but it was caught in the ice and lost. On Nov. 8, 1903, the Uruguay, a relief ship, sent by the Argentine Government, found and rescued Nordenskjöld.

From 1902 to 1904, Capt. R. F. Scott, on the Discovery, with Lieuts. Shackleton and Wilson and a well-equipped party, planted the British flag in 82 degrees and 17 minutes south latitude, and spent a bitter Winter in the region, in which the temperature frequently fell to 50 degrees below zero, and at times as low as 68 degrees. They traveled westward in the Spring, reaching a position on the antarctic plateau 9,000 feet above sea level. The expedition was rescued by the relief ship Morning, accompanied by the Terra Nova, the ship on which Capt. Scott's present expedition was made.

A later and more successful south polar expedition was that of Lieut. Ernest Shackleton in 1908 on the ship Nimrod, with a party of fifteen men, Siberian ponies, dogs, a motor car, and other equipment, with which he entered the 180th meridian. On Oct. 5, 1908, a party of five started to find the magnetic south pole, which was reached on Jan. 16, 1909, and determined as 72 degrees 25 minutes south latitude, 155 degrees and 16 minutes east longitude. The party returned to the coast and was picked up by the Nimrod on Feb. 3.

On Oct. 29, 1908, Shackleton and three others set out for the south geographical pole, following roughly the 168th meridian east. Late in November they reached Scott's furthest south, 82 degrees and 17 minutes. Christmas Day found them at south 85 degrees 55 minutes, and on Jan. 9, 1909, they had reached 88 degrees 23 minutes south, beyond which they could not go owing to the exhaustion of their food supply. After a hard return journey on short rations they reached the Nimrod on March 4, 1909.

In the same time as Shackleton's expedition, Charcot, a Frenchman, undertook an expedition into the antarctic on the ship Pourquoi Pas. In sportsmanlike spirit, however, he refused to enter a field which he thought the Englishman had staked out before him. He decided instead to explore the mountainous projection south of Cape Horn, known as Graham's Land.

THINKS SCOTT MAY BE THERE.

H. L. Bridgman Had Expected Him to be First at the Pole.

Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Arctic Club, President of the Department of Geography of the Brooklyn Institute, and an explorer of wide experience, was told last night by THE TIMES that it was Amundsen and not Scott that had discovered the south pole. Mr. Bridgman was not in the least surprised.

"I have been in the business too long," he explained. "Nothing can surprise me very much.

"Ever since I knew that anybody was making a serious try at the south pole I was confident that the discovery would be made. I rather expected it would be Scott, and I should not wonder at all if we should hear in a few days that he had reached the pole also.

"I have a very high opinion of Amundsen. He has shown before that he was a fine navigator, and that he was in earnest was proved by the fact that he went to Hamburg to study, to fit himself for scientific exploration. As far as the comparative difficulty of the two poles is concerned, there is no question in my mind that the attainment of the south pole was much easier than the north. I have thought that the high elevation and the rarefied atmosphere might possibly have been greater difficulties than the nature of the country.

"Europe has looked upon the south pole as her own field of exploration. It was agreed at the International Conference in 1905 that the north pole should be left to the Americans. Personally I feel that there is an ethical question involved in exploration, and that a man ought not to enter a field when he knows another man has already preceded him. Of course there is the other argument which you simply can't answer, that the earth is free, and any explorer has a perfect right to explore. But Scott made the first serious attempt in the voyage of the Discovery. Shackleton, who was not even second in command on that trip, took advantage of all Scott's experience and hurried off on a dash of his own. He made a splendid attempt, to be sure, but greater credit might well be given to Scott.

"The most important thing in this interesting information is that the dashes and races are over and hereafter explorers will go out seriously to discover the facts of the earth. In time the map will be without any unknown land. The expedition to Crocker Land is an example of what I mean. There is everything left to discover and governments and individuals will probably distribute or allot the unknown spaces and undertake scientific exploration until they are as well known as the other parts of the earth. I shall be extremely interested to read the details in THE TIMES."

HISTORY OF CAPT. SCOTT.

Explorer, Though Young, Has a Brilliant Record in Royal Navy.

Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, R. N., C. V. O., the leader of the British Antarctic Expedition, was born at Devonport, the famous naval station on the south coast of England, on June 6, 1868. He is the son of the late John Edward Scott of Devonport. He was educated at Stubbington House, Fareham. He entered the British navy at the age of fourteen, and five years later became a Lieutenant on the Rover and later on the Amphion. In 1898 he was promoted to be torpedo Lieutenant of the flagship Majestic of the Channel Squadron. In 1899, he was made First Lieutenant and in the following year, he was gazetted commander.

In 1901 he was chosen to lead the British expedition to the antarctic, which occupied him until 1904, at the close of which he was made Captain and a Companion of the Victorian Order, as a token of King Edward's appreciation of his services in exploration and scientific research. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The gold medals of the Royal Geographical Society, the Scottish Royal Geographical Society, and the American, Swedish, Danish, Philadelphia, and Antwerp Geographical Societies were also conferred on him for this expedition, and the universities of Manchester and Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Capt. Scott's earlier attempt at polar exploration was made on the ship Discovery, a Dundee wooden boat of 700 tons, liberally financed by the British Government. One of the officers under Capt. Scott in this expedition was Lieut. Shackleton, R. N. R., now Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose experiences with that expedition paved the way for his "Furthest South" expedition five years later. He explored more than 400 miles of the Great Antartic Barrier, a wider stretch than any other antartic explorer. Sailing from New Zealand on Christmas Eve, 1901, the Discovery ran down to the Great Antarctic Barrier, which Borchgrevink's expedition had noted thirty miles south of where it was recorded by the Ross expedition in 1842. Scott confirmed Borchgrevink's findings, but Scott discovered, where Ross had noted only an "appearance," a wide stretch of country which he named King Edward VII. Land.

The Discovery was laid up in McMurdo Sound, in latitude 77 degrees 49 minutes south and longitude 166 east, and exploration was started on sledges. The outward journey of 380 miles to latitude 82 degrees and 17 minutes south, occupied fifty-nine days. A little further south two peaks, Mount Markham and Mount Longstaff, named after the chief promoters of the expedition, were sighted. On Nov. 30, Capt. Scott covered a distance of 300 miles westward from the ship, reaching latitude 77 degrees 59 minutes south, and longitude 146 degrees 33 minutes east.

On Christmas Day Capt. Scott returned to the Discovery, and on Jan. 5, 1904, the Terra Nova, the ship with which Capt. Scott made his latest antarctic expedition, arrived, with orders for an immediate return, even at the cost of abandoning the Discovery. The expedition ship, however, broke loose from the ice on Feb. 16, and Capt. Scott had the satisfaction of taking her home in good order.

In 1908, Capt. Scott married Miss Kathleen Bruce, daughter of the late Canon Lloyd Bruce. He is the author of "The Voyage of the Discovery," published in 1905. He is a member of the Naval and Military and the Marlborough Clubs, and has a home at 174 Buckingham Palace Road, S. W.

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GOVERNMENT CHIEF HELP

Expedition on Terra Nova, Stanch Old Whaler, Sailed from London in June, 1910.

The British antarctic expedition of Capt. R. F. Scott for the discovery of the south pole, began on June 1, 1910, when his vessel, the Terra Nova, sailed from London for Portsmouth and Cardiff. Thanks to a fund of $200,000 which had been raised for him by the Government and the people to aid him win for British glory the conquest of the last undiscovered region of the earth, Capt. Scott's expedition was the most completely and ingeniously equipped of any that had ever set out for arctic or antarctic exploration.

The Terra Nova was formerly a Dundee whaler built twenty-eight years ago. It was purchased by the British Admiralty in 1908 as a relief ship for the earlier British antarctic expedition of Capt. Scott on the ship Discovery in 1901-1904. In 1905 the vessel had made an extensive north polar expedition to Franz Josef Land, thus having ranged from the Great Ice Barrier in the south to the northern polar pack.

The Terra Nova carried sixty persons in all, and stores for three years. Besides twenty Siberian ponies and thirty dogs for the transportation of supplies and the men themselves in the later stages of the journey, the expedition carried as a development in antarctic travel two specially designed motor sledges, for the transportation of men and supplies from the ship to the foot of the glacier. The sledges were capable of covering from two to three and a half miles an hour under the most rigorous conditions. Capt. Scott planned to divide his expedition in two parties, one in the west setting out toward the pole from McMurdo Sound, and a second, some 400 miles east of it, exploring King Edward's Land.

Large Scientific Staff.

The Terra Nova carried the largest scientific staff ever taken on such an expedition, it being the avowed purpose of Capt. Scott, irrespective of his success in reaching the pole itself, to bring back a wealth of accurate data. The expedition, therefore, consisted of twenty-eight officers and scientists, in addition to the crew of twenty-three picked from hundreds of volunteers.

The principal members of the expedition, besides Capt. Scott, were: Lieut. E. R. G. R. Evans, R. N., second in command, of the proposed western party; Dr. E. A. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff, zoologist and artist; Lieut. V. L. A. Campbell, R. N., leader of the eastern party; Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, R. N., magnetic and meteprological work; Lieut. H. E. de P. Rennick, R. N., of the western party; Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Royal Indian Marines; Engineer Lieut. E. W. Riley, R. N., Surgeon G. M. Levick, R. N., doctor and zoologist; Surgeon E. L. Atkinson, R. N., doctor, bacteriologist, parasitologist; F. R. H. Drake, R. N., Secretary; C. H. Meares, in charge of the ponies and dogs for the western party; Capt. L. E. G. Oates, Inniskilling Dragoons, in charge of ponies and dogs; Dr. G. C. Simpson, physicist, of the western party; T. Griffith Taylor, geologist; E. W. Nelson, biologist of the western party; Dr. G. Lillie, biologist; A. Cherry Garrard, assistant zoologist of the western party; H. G. Ponting, photographer of the western party; B. C. Day, motor engineer of the western party; W. G. Thompson, geologist of the western party; C. S. Wright, chemist of the western party; Boatswain T. Feather, in charge of sledging outfit; Boatswain A. Cheetham; on the Terra Nova; W. Williams, second engineer of the Terra Nova; W. Lashley, assistant to motor engineer, western party; Chief Steward W. Archer, of the Terra Nova.

The crew of twenty-three men consisted of the following: Petty Officers, R. N., seamen: E. Evans, R. Forde, T. Crean, T. S. Williamson, F. Parsons, P. Keohane, W. A. Johnson, G. P. Abbott, A. J. Brewster, and F. V. Browning; Able Seamen—H. Dickason, W. L. Heald, and J. Paton; Ordinary Seamen—J. H. Mather and A. H. Ninnis; Sailmaker, W. Smythe; Shipwright, F. E. C. Davis; Stokers—N. Brissenden. E. A. McKensie, and W. Burton; Stewards—T. Clissold, F. Hooper, and W. H. Neald.

Lieut. Evans, who was to command the Terra Nova on her outward voyage and be landed in the western party, was second in command of the expedition. He was a distinguished navigating officer of the British Navy and had had former antarctic experience.

The western party was to consist of the scientific men named, together with Garrard, Grant, and Feather, and six or more members of the crew selected for proved fitness after the ship reached the ice. Of the crew Evans, Feather, Cheetham, Lashley, Crean, Williamson, Smythe, Paton, and Heald had had earlier antarctic experience under Capt. Scott. Dr. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff, also of extensive antarctic experience, was to study birds and mammals and make sketches as in the earlier expedition under Capt. Scott. One geologist was to go with the western party and one with the eastern, and the third have a roving commission to explore Victoria Land near the western station. Of the geologists Taylor was an Australian and a scholar of 1851 at Cambridge; Thompson, who came from New Zealand, was a Rhodes scholar. The third was to be selected by Prof. David of Sydney University.

To study the marine fauna in the oceanic depths, Nelson and Lillie were selected, the former, from the Plymouth Biological Laboratory, was to go with the western party and study the waters of McMurdo Sound; the latter was to remain with the ship. The meteorological phenomena were to be studied by Dr. G. Simpson, a member of the Meteorological Department of India, who was conversant with all the latest methods of exploring the upper air-currents and investigating electrical conditions of the atmosphere. A special hut and space for a large outfit of scientific instruments was allotted to him. To study the ice structure and varied ice formations, Wright, a native of Toronto and a scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, was taken along. Lieut. Pennell, assisted by Lieut. Bowers, both of the Royal Navy, were to remain with the ship and survey or resurvey any lands that might be seen and keep a careful meteorological record and make magnetic observations. Dr. Levick, who was to be landed with the eastern party, was to act as zoologist, botanist, photographer, and doctor. Dr. Atkinson, also a doctor from the Royal Navy, was to add to his medical duties the more delicate scientific work of bacteriology and parasitology, in which he was specially trained.

Mr. Ponting, who is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, has a wide experience as a scientific photographer, having traveled twice around the world and illustrated more than twenty different countries. He took cameras specially made of light, strong metal, two cinematograph machines, and a complete developing outfit.

Scott's scientific equipment, which included a vast variety of the latest improved and most delicate instruments for measurements and collection of faunal and other data in the antarctic air and ocean currents, as well as on the polar ice, was the most complete ever taken by a polar explorer. It included balloons for sounding the oceans of air, and for taking temperatures and determining the strength of the air currents; delicate deep sea instruments for procuring specimens of water at deep levels and registering temperatures there; apparatus for catching fish at various depths—among other devices a large cannon-like fish tube into which the antarctic fish were to swim greedily as their northern kinfolk, only to find themselves imprisoned by the falling of an automatic stop-shutter; nets for collecting types of life found on the surface of the antarctic seas; and the latest improved sextants with artificial horizons for determining polar positions. Special 4-inch theodolites were constructed for the expedition, with which, with the sun at an altitude of 23 degrees, the position on the pole could be determined with an accuracy of 1 mile. In addition to the meterological instruments self recording magnetic instruments were taken along with the object of comparing the magnetograms with those obtained on Capt. Scott's earlier expedition on the vessel Discovery in 1901 and ascertaining the secular magnetic changes as well as connecting the more irregular changes with other physical phenomena.

Capt. Scott himself joined the Terra Nova at Cardiff. He planned to call at Madeira and reach Cape Town on Aug. 1, 1910, and the following September to call at Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, and on Oct. 13 Lyttleton, New Zealand, where the dogs and ponies were to be taken aboard. Thereafter his programme was as follows: To reach McMurdo Sound, at the edge of the barrier, the main base of the expedition, about the end of December. In January, 1911, twenty-two men were to land from the western party, set up a hut, provisions, and equipment, and establish a Winter station. On the end of January this party was to start south to lay depots, and at the end of February to have established a system of depots south of the barrier. In the third week of January the Terra Nova was to sail from McMurdo Sound eastward to explore King Edward's Land, a small eastern party being landed there with full supplies and transport facilities, 400 miles from the western party.

In the third week of February, 1911, the ship was to start northward and investigate the pack in the region of the Balleny Islands, and in April to return to New Zealand, leaving the expedition in Winter quarters from May through September, 1911. In October the dash for the pole was to begin, the expedition traversing the great ice barrier and ascending the high plateau of the glacier. Early in December Capt. Scott planned to reach the upper plateau, and on Dec. 22, 1911, when the sun was at its maximum altitude, to reach the south pole. He planned to return to civilization in March, 1912.

Faith in Motor Sledges.

Capt. Scott relied on his motor sledges to transport the expedition to the foot of the glacier and the ponies to carry sufficient food to that point; on the dog teams, with relays of men, to take the loads over the glacier, and on picked men and dogs to make the final dash across the inland ice sheet to the pole.

In the journey to McMurdo Sound, however, from which point the polar expedition was to leave the vessel, two ponies, and one dog were lost in storms that swept away part of the vessel's bulwarks and almost quenched the fires in her engine room. The ship entered the thick pack ice on Dec. 9, and thereafter could make only 380 miles in twenty-one days. Cape Crozier was reached on Jan. 3.

It encountered open water in south latitude 77 in McMurdo Sound. Winter quarters were established at Cape Evans, eight miles north of Discovery Station, the base of the earlier British expedition, about 900 miles from the pole. There stores were landed with great difficulty over stretches half of ice and half of water. One of the motor sledges was lost through a hole in the ice at this early stage of the expedition. After building a house as a station for the expedition within a fortnight, and providing accommodations for fifteen ponies, thirty dogs, and some rabbits, Capt. Scott departed south on a sledge journey with twelve men, expecting to return over new ice early in April. Meanwhile the Terra Nova was to go westward and land a geological party, and then eastward to land a party of exploration on King Edward's Land.

Proceeding eastward from McMurdo Sound, the Terra Nova surveyed the Great Ice Barrier as far as 170 west longitude. Landing on King Edward's Land, however, was prevented by the Terra Nova's encountering a high barrier of ice at Cape Colbeck on Feb. 2. She put back toward McMurdo Sound.

Two days later the dramatic incident of the race for the south pole occurred, for on rounding an ice cape and coming in sight of the Bay of Whales, in longitude 164 west, latitude 78 degrees 40 minutes south, Lieut. Pennell, in command, came suddenly and unexpectedly upon the Fram, the staunch old Norwegian ship in which Nansen had made his north polar journeys, and from which now, for the first time as far as the men of the Scott expedition had been aware, Capt. Roald Amundsen and his party, fully equipped, were making a quiet little dash of their own toward the south pole. Two miles away stores were landed and a hut erected. The Fram was to leave for Buenos Aires, returning the next season for Amundsen.

News of this, cabled from Stewart Island and on March 27, 1911, startled the civilized world, it having been believed, as originally announced by the Norwegian explorer himself, that Amundsen was heading for the north pole, not the south. He had admitted, at Madeira, that he might do a little work in the antarctic in passing, but no one supposed he had any intention of making a dash for the south pole. Nothing had been heard of Amundsen since he left Madeira in October of that year, ostensibly still bound to round Cape Horn and try for the north pole.

The race for the south pole now became suddenly international, and back in civilization people began to discuss the etiquette of Capt. Amundsen's keeping his south polar plans secret and landing near, if not in, Capt. Scott's announced sphere of exploration.

Salute for the Rival.

The Terra Nova, after saluting the Fram, on which were Amundsen, seven men, and sixteen dogs, returned to McMurdo Sound, and continued eastward and north to Cape Adare, where it landed a party for the Winter. This, being in the sphere of exploration announced by Dr. D. Mawson, an Australian explorer, who was to start soon afterward, brought in turn in civilized countries some criticism as to etiquette on the Scott expedition.

The main interest, however, centred in the question who—Scott or Amundsen—would reach the south pole first. Amundsen started from a point eighty miles further south than Scott. Yet to dash straightway toward the pole might mean the encountering of a formidable mountain chain to bar approach to the goal, an unknown quantity which it was thought he would be unwilling to face, preferring instead to go up by way of the better known route of Beardmore Glacier, between the Commonwealth and Queen Alexandra ranges of mountains.

It was through this glacier that Capt. Scott planned, as one alternative, to strike toward the pole. To get to the glacier he had to complete the first stage of his dash by means of motor sledges, ponies, dogs, and ski runners, past Mount Hope, where his chief transport agents were to be left. Thereafter, he planned to proceed with sixteen men, in four sets, either over the glacier between the mountain ranges and the upper plateau, or by way of a possible easterly flank movement around the Commonwealth range to the pole.

The last intelligence received from the Scott expedition was on March 27, 1911, when the Terra Nova returned to Christchurch, New Zealand, and told of the discovery of Amundsen and the Fram in the Bay of Wales. At that time, too, Lieut. Pennell brought dispatches from Capt. Scott, telling of the establishing of a Winter station near McMurdo Sound, and his proposed two months dash southward, as well as the landing of the eastern party to winter at Cape Adare.

Capt. Scott had planned to start for the pole in October last, but owing to his learning that Amundsen was on the field and would exert every effort to get ahead of him, he might have seized on the first favorable moment after the passing of Winter on the ice barrier in September. The first two months were to be spent in traversing the barrier and ascending the Beardmore Glacier, and the final lap—over an inland snow plain 10,000 feet high—was to start in September.

The North Pole Discoverer.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in His North Pole Furs.

RESULT OF FINDING THE POLE.

Long-Time Weather Predictions Now Possible, Says Prof. Chamberlain.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—Long-time weather predictions, for which scientists have been striving for centuries, is a probable result of the discovery of the south pole, according to Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, head of the geology department of the University of Chicago.

"Through the discovery of the nature of the territory at the south pole, the wind movements, and the general atmospheric conditions it will become possible to make a complete map of the wind movements over the face of the globe," said Prof. Chamberlain. "This will enable scientists to trace a storm from the point it gathers, through the path it takes, and until its force is spent. As long as the territory about the south pole remained unknown land this could not be done, for the finest calculations would be upset often when the storm passed over the south pole.

"It has been known that certain peculiar atmospheric conditions, which exist nowhere else in the world, exist at the south pole. This, coupled with the unknown features of the earth's surface in those regions, made the plotting of a complete map impossible. The data which Capt. Scott will bring back will be a great contribution to scientific knowledge."

EXTEND WEATHER REPORTS.

Bureau to Get Them from West Indies and Vessels at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The operations of the Weather Bureau are to be extended to embrace reports from the West Indies and vessels at sea.

It is planned to make arrangements with ship Captains to send meteorological data by wireless from all regions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, from which temperature and storm changes affecting the United States originate. Shipmasters plying between New York and West Indian or South American ports will be asked to make regular daily reports to the bureau.

DENTISTRY

Dr. E. T. Darby, Professor of Operative Dentistry in the University of Pennsylvania, says: "I favor specialization in practice. The man who attempts to do all branches of dentistry is less likely to attain good results than the man who attempts but one branch."

I have employed specialists in all branches of dentistry in this office over eighteen years. My success has been remarkable, as every dentist knows.

Specialization is the main reason for my success. But there is another reason; painlessness is not a myth in my practice but an actual fact.

Send for "Dentistry by Specialists and the Gentle Art of Painlessness" and read what others say about this.

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POLITICS IN REPORTS OF GERMAN BANKS

Frank Admission Now That Morocco Imbroglio Caused Serious Crisis.

WANT ANGLO-GERMAN PEACE

Deutsche Bank Declares Bettering of Relations Would Improve Situation, Already Healthy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 8.—The Times has the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent:

"The large German banks have just issued their reports for 1911, and the report of the Imperial Bank was presented to a general meeting to-day. All the reports refer to the financial effects of the last international crisis and to the abnormal pressure which resulted from this and other causes.

"A, is well known, the President of the Imperial Bank has at frequent intervals in speeches, committee meetings, and more recently in private representations to banks, insisted upon the necessity of greater caution in the creation of credit. The report of the Imperial Bank now defines the recent situation as having been that, while Germany last year made steady advances in all branches of trade and industry, the money market and the Boerse were disturbed by the 'necessity of paying back foreign loans in large amounts at a time when increased wages and increased prices had already increased the Autumn demands,' so that the German money market found itself, to a larger degree than usual, thrown upon its own resources.'

"The result was a great expansion of demands upon the Imperial Bank, comparable with the tension of 1907. The pressure at the ends of the quarters was even far greater than that in 1907.

"The report remarks that there were large resources of cash, especially gold, at the bank's disposal, an dthat 'when the large foreign demands for payment had to be satisfied it was found possible by the issue of foreign bills to prevent an excessively sharp rise in the rates for bills.'

Frank Now About Crisis.

"It will be observed that much more frankness is now displayed regarding the true causes of the tension last Autumn and the difficulty which was found in dealing with the situation. At one time all disclosures about French withdrawals of money from Germany and, still more, about the help which was obtained from other foreign quarters, were treated here as wicked anti-German libels.

"The situation is now described as being that, while the Imperial Bank proved itself able to keep its rate of discount down to a not abnormal level, it is necessary to find ways and means to prevent a recurrence of excessive demands upon the resources of the Imperial Bank.

"An article in the North German Gazette points out that although the bank rate was altered only three times last year, and did not rise above 5 per cent., there were only two occasions during the fourth quarter of the year when the issue notes did not exceed the amount of the tax-free quota, although the quota was much higher than last year, the new bank law having come into force.

"As might be expected, the reports of private banks reflect less upon the dangers of the situation than upon the success with which the crisis was met.

"The report of the Deutsche Bank, issued to-day, draws a comparison with France and England in a sense, favorable to Germany. During the Morocco crisis the Imperial Bank had more gold than the Bank of England, and the quotations of German loans were, it is asserted, less seriously affected than the quotations of English and French loans.

"It is affirmed that the withdrawal of foreign money did not shake the German market, and that the importance of foreign lendings to Germany are commonly exaggerated, both here and abroad. It is stated that Germany has for many years taken care to arrange that the foreign credits shall be more than balanced by Germany's claims on foreign countries, and that during the Autumn crisis the balance of account was well in favor of Germany.

"The whole report of the Deutsche Bank has a political color, and it is observed in conclusion that German industrial development depends now more than for many decades past, upon international politics and that, especially if the recent hopes of improvement in Anglo-German relations are realized, there will be further developments in 1912 of an already healthy situation in Germany.

"The report of the Dresdner Bank is also optimistic. It describes the power of resistance shown last year by the German markets and the stubbornness with which the German public clung to its holdings of stock as 'astonishing.'

"The report of the Disconto Gesellschaft claims that the constant increase in demands on the money market is not in itself unhealthy, but a natural consequence of the increase in population and development of industrial and commercial activity.

"The Directors of the other and rather smaller banks seem not quite so optimistic.

"The report of the Darmstaedter Bank ascribes this dissatisfaction to the detrimental events of last Autumn."

Sir Ernest Shackleton,

Holder of the "Furthest South" Record Until Amundsen's Feat.

Shackleton's Farthest South.

The Explorer and His Two Companions Photographed Where They Planted the British Flag.

BURNS WINS OVER A HOSTLE AUDIENCE

Detective Goes Before Lincoln Steffens's Club and Changes Its Views of Dynamiters.

STEFFENS 'BUNKED,' HE SAYS

Asks Help for an Accounting of McNamara Fund—He Got Some of It, and Let Them Account for That.

Speaking to an audience of Socialists, philosophic Anarchists, and radicals of all kinds, Detective William J. Burns told a story last night of the dictograph and indictments he hopes to see returned in connection with the McNamara prosecutions, which brought applause from scoffers who had started out to jeer.

Those who listened to him were intimate personal friends of Lincoln Steffens. They assembled at the Liberal Club, which Steffens helped to found and of which he was until recently the President. Burns told them that "poor" Steffens had been made the victim of a cruel hoax in Los Angeles. "They bunked him," said Burns, "and what is more, I was talking to Steffens the other day—he is a friend of mine—and I told him this with such detail that he believed it."

Burns then told the same story with such detail that the club members believed it. At least a very hostile tone which up to that moment had prevailed turned to one of friendly interest, and after that Burns had the radicals listening with rapt attention.

"In the first place," he said, "you who are interested in liberalizing the Government have got to get over the idea that those men who went to prison in Los Angeles were 'soldiers in a human cause.' I know they were not. If I believed for a minute they were that, they would have my profoundest sympathy.

"I would dread to think of acting against a fighter for what he believes to be the right as I acted against those men.

"Now, I want all of you who believe in honest government to work to force an accounting of the expenditure of the McNamara defense fund. I know they don't dare account for that money.

"I'll tell you why. I've got some of it, and I want them to account for that. They went about with that money buying people up, not defending clients.

"And I'll tell you about Steffens. With the best of motives in the world he was simply taken in by the clever Darrow. Darrow led him to believe that his proposition was being given weighty consideration. What he did not know was the pressure we had on Darrow that made the saving of Darrow a thing of prime importance. C. P. Connolly took the view of the case that Darrow moved to save Darrow, and Connolly was dead right.

"Now, I'll tell you about the McNamara boys. If we had clamped our fingers down on McManigal and the younger McNamara they'd have let us take them away and shouted praises on us. They would have let us hang them with glee and would have shouted how they did not stand for crimes and murder.

"But in the older McNamara we had a man higher up—one of their inner circle—and they had to defend him. I'll tell you what motive stirred McNamara. It was lust for power. He thought that if he won out in his course, if a terror of violence was created, then certain men—certain men away up in the labor movement—would crook a finger and the economic world would answer respondingly.

"It was nothing but that. McNamara wasn't a big enough man—the one who planned things—to see that in these days only the straight game pays. He was crooked because he didn't know enough to be straight. He had to be taught the old lesson that 'honesty is the best policy.'"

Burns urged all the liberals to work for immediate reform of the criminal law. To indicate the need for this he told of a large number of "scoundrels" he had "helped to uncover who got away with it."

"In one case in Philadelphia," he said, "I was making an investigation and was betrayed by one I had to trust. He was a scion of one of Philadelphia's best families. I was going to tell you his name, but he has served his time, and is trying to rehabilitate himself and I have lots of hope for that kind of a man. After he betrayed me the crooks I was after said they would go to a prominent United States official, and that 'I couldn't afford to turn this man down.'

"And then and there I made up my mind I'd rather let a whole battalion of little crooks go free to land a single man 'higher up' than fail to get the big one.

Somebody wanted to know about Abe Reuf, and Schmitz.

"It is terrible to think of what has happened there," said Burns, "but after all, from one standpoint it isn't the time they spend in jail that counts so much as the fact that the people find them out. All the big crooks in San Francisco who we couldn't send to jail—the men who helped to raise the dust so that Heney was discredited—know that they are known by all the people for what they are. And that helps some."

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Suits, 18.00

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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ACCEPTS WIRELESS FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

Government Agrees to Marconi Company's Terms for Inter-Imperial Communication.

SIX STATIONS AS BEGINNING

Company to Receive $300,000 for Each, and 10 Per Cent. of the Gross Receipts for 28 Years.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—After many delays the British Postmaster General, acting on behalf of his Majesty's Government and the Governments of the dominions and colonies, to-day formally notified the Marconi Company of the acceptance of the terms submitted by that company for the construction of all the long-distance wireless stations which are required for the imperial wireless scheme described in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 1.

Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, said to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day:

"The Postmaster General's notification to us marks the first step toward the establishment of a girdle of wireless stations round the British Empire. The scheme has vast and far-reaching potentialities. It has been advocated for a number of years, but it was not until last June, when the Colonial Premiers and Postmaster General Herbert Samuel acclaimed the practicability of the scheme before the Imperial Conference, that a decisive step was decided upon.

"The result of this is now shown in the decision of the Governments concerned to proceed with the construction of stations forthwith at the following places: London, Egypt, Aden, Bangalore, India; Pretoria, South Africa, and Singapore.

"This chain of stations represents only the beginning of the scheme, which will be carried further in the near future throughout the Empire, so as to enable the Empire to be to a great extent independent of the submarine cables.

"The importance of the scheme for public, commercial, and strategic purposes will be appreciated by a glance at a map. There is no doubt that stations will be established in countries contiguous to the Colonies for communication with them, in which case the Colonies will be in the position of being able to communicate cheaply and directly with any country with which they are doing business within a range of two or three thousand miles.

"The erection of such stations should within a very short time enormously reduce the rates now charged to many colonies for telegraphic communication with other colonies and with the mother country. As an instance of the saving in the telegraph rates likely to be effected by the imperial wireless scheme the following may be cited: The cable rate to British Guiana is at present 7s. ($1.75) per word. A wireless station erected in that colony would enable the inhabitants there to communicate directly with similar stations erected in Central America, Brazil, and the United States, also with stations in the British West Indies and through stations in Spain with the United Kingdom at a rate probably not exceeding 1s. (25 cents) per word, and in every case with the greatest speed."

Mr. Isaacs stated that the terms upon which the arrangement had been effected were very satisfactory to the Marconi Company. The stations will be operated by the Marconi Company on behalf of the Government for the first six months, and afterward by the Government.

The company is to receive £60,000 ($300,000) for each station exclusive of the site and buildings, while the company will also receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts for a term of 28 years from the date of the completion of the first six stations.

Mr. Marconi and Mr. Isaacs will sail for New York in the Lusitania on Saturday.

The first public announcement of the intention of the British Government to girdle the empire with a chain of wireless stations was made by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in a dispatch sent on Jan. 31. The correspondent stated that the negotiations between the Government and the Marconi Company had been going on for over a year. Rumors in regard to them in London resulted in January in sending up the price of Marconi stock from 14s. ($3.50) to over 80s.

At that time the arrangements arrived at between representatives of the British Post Office and the Marconi Company only required certain formal signatures, which in the case of ordinary business would have been forthcoming at once, but were being delayed by the habitual red-tapeism of the British Government departments.

Under the scheme the Marconi Company will be in a position to make enormous developments. Every part of the empire "on which the sun never sets" will be linked by wireless.

In various quarters of England protests have been heard against the "Americanization" of the transatlantic cables since those lines, laid by British capital, came under the control of American management, and the laying of a Governmental cable between the United Kingdom and Canada was urged as a necessary precaution.

The Post Office's contract with Mr. Marconi is the answer of the British Government to this point. It is the inauguration of an "All Red" wireless system, not confined to a single route, but extending to and connecting every portion of the British dominions. England will eventually be linked with all her colonies and dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Americas.

MACHINERY WORKS AT RIGA.

Russians Want to Oust American Agricultural Implements.

RIGA, March 7.—Local and St. Petersburg capitalists are establishing here big works for the construction of agricultural machinery.

The desire is to oust the imported American agricultural implements and to profit by the suggested Government bounties.

THREAT TO KILL IF DIVORCED.

Una Wilder, Arrested After English Decree, Is Found Armed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—Una Evelyn Maisie Wilder, 35 years old and a native of Brooklyn, was charged in the Guildhall Police Court to-day with threatening to murder her husband, George Wilder.

The latter began divorce proceedings, whereupon the wife sent him a letter, saying:

"The day you get a divorce will be your last day on earth. You shall be shot through the heart, so take warning."

The divorce suit was heard yesterday. The wife, who was on the stage before her marriage, was found last year in a New York hotel with the co-respondent, Charles Charters. The court granted a decree nisi.

After the trial Mrs. Wilder was arrested in one of the corridors of the court. It is stated that when searched she was found to have in her possession a magazine pistol and a gun license. The case was adjourned.

Intent upon serving her with papers in a suit for divorce which he brought in London April 13, 1911, George Wilder of Stansted Castle, Sussex, England, hunted his wife for months in this city. At the same time she was searching for Wilder in the hope of effecting a reconciliation.

The Wilders had been married nearly twelve years before their differences began. In 1910 Mr. Wilder came to New York and made his headquarters at the Lambs Club, later going to Portland, Ore., where he had business interests. He returned to England late in the year, and came back to New York about Christmas time, after having employed a London detective to shadow his wife.

On Jan. 28, 1911, Mrs. Wilder, calling herself Mrs. Wilson, arrived with another woman, known as Miss Wilson, on the steamship Adriatic. An English detective in her employ had preceded her here, looking for Mr. Wilder. Her husband, informed of her movements, hired New York detectives to shadow her. She made her home at the Hotel Gerard, opposite the Lambs Club, where her husband had stayed.

Mrs. Wilder met Charles Charters, a Christian Science practitioner, and they became friends. On the morning of March 29, 1911, a party of four, including a member of the Lambs Club, Arthur Goodale, Superintendent of Stansted Castle, and two detectives went to the Gerard, and, without formality proceeded to Mrs. Wilder's apartment. They entered the room, and, as they afterward stated, found Charters there, who, they said, asserted that he was on a professional visit.

Mrs. Wilder, seen afterward, said: "There was absolutely nothing wrong in his visit. I turned to Christian Science in England several months ago, when my husband left me. Mr. Charters helped me to a true understanding of Christian Science. He is quite as blameless as I, and both are innocent of wrong."

MOURNING DIMS FIRST COURT.

Few Americans Will Be Presented at the London Function To-night.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7. — To-morrow night's first Court of the season does not show signs of being a specially brilliant one, for few persons care to attend a diplomatic Court, especially when, as now, half mourning or mourning tones must prevail.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, since her return from America, has been somewhat indisposed from a bad cold, so that it is doubtful whether, after all, she will be able to attend in her official capacity, but to-day it seems unlikely that she will have to absent herself.

Among others she is to present are Mrs. Henry Hough, wife of the Military Attaché of the United States Embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Phillips, mother of William Phillips, First Secretary of the Embassy in London.

Other Americans who have been commanded to attend this first Court include Lady Craven, Mrs. Amory Moore, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Coventry, as well, of course, as Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Slocum as members of the embassy.

KAISER INVITES GOETHALS.

Wants to Discuss Panama Canal—Thinks It Should Be Sea-Level.

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William, who is keenly interested in the Panama Canal, has invited Col. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Canal, to luncheon at the Palace on March 10, thus interfering with the plans of Col. Goethals to return immediately to Panama.

The Emperor is known to hold opinions differing from those of the American engineers in regard to a sea-level as opposed to a lock canal, and also to regard the Panama locks as inadequate for the expected battleship development. These opinions are based on reports of German engineers, and the Emperor has now seized the opportunity of comparing his views with those of Col. Goethals, who has returned here after a flying trip of inspection of the Kiel Canal and other engineering works.

Col. Goethals found the locks of the Kiel Canal larger than those of Panama, but he was chiefly impressed by the military methods in vogue there and also by the military administration of the State railroads. He will go to Dresden to-morrow to see the methods employed on the canal being constructed there. He will depart for England immediately after his luncheon with the Emperor, and will sail from there for America.

ASK CONNAUGHTS TO YUKON.

Managers of Dawson Fair Want Princess Patricia to Open It.

DAWSON, Y. T., March 7.—The Yukon Camp of the Arctic Brotherhood voted unanimously last night to invite Princess Patricia of Connaught to visit Dawson City this Summer, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, to open the Exposition of the North, showing Yukon's agricultural, mineral, forestry, fishing, and other products.

The fair is under the direction of the Arctic Brotherhood, and although the exact date of the opening is not fixed it will probably be Aug. 17, Discovery Day, unless the Duke requests some other more convenient date.

It is desired that the royal party should come when Yukon's crops are harvested. The brotherhood is anxious that the Duke should have ample time to consider the Northern arrangements before completing the programme for his Western trip.

HUNGARIAN CABINET OUT.

Resignation Due to Quarrel with Austria Over Control of Army.

BUDAPEST, March 7.—The Hungarian Cabinet, headed by Count Khün von Hédervàry, resigned to-day.

This action of the Ministers was in consequence of the refusal of the Austrian Government to recognize the Hungarian claim to control the calling out of the joint army reserves.

Newfoundland Has 242,000 Persons.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 7.—Newfoundland's population is 242,000, according to the complete census returns for 1911, made public to-day. This shows an increase of 10 per cent. in ten years.

FLIES FROM LONDON TO PARIS IN 3 HOURS

Henri Selmet, a French Airman, Makes the Journey in a Monoplane Without a Stop.

IS NOW ON HIS WAY BACK

Obliged to Descend on Coast Owing to High Wind—Says He Made Trip Because He Had Business in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 7.—Henri Selmet, a French airman, to-day flew from Hendon, near London, to this city without alighting anywhere on the way. The distance is about 222 miles, and M. Selmet covered it in the astonishingly short time of 2 hours and 57 minutes. He arrived at the aerodrome at Issy-les-Moulineaux at 11 A. M.

Later, after transacting some business in Paris, M. Selmet, who said he came here by the air route because the British coal strike had made travel in the usual way uncertain, started back for London. His flight from London to Paris broke many records. In an interview here before he began the return trip he said:

"As the wind was strong and gusty and blowing at my back I had to rise at Hendon over 6,000 feet to find steadier air currents. As the clouds prevented me from seeing the country over which I was flying I had to steer by the compass. I went somewhat out of my course, and it was at Eastbourne that I headed out to sea.

"Now and again through a hole in the clouds I caught a glimpse of the channel, and afterward of land in France. It was not until I reached Gisors, thirty-one miles from Paris, that I was able to descend and, picking up the railway, get my bearings for Paris.

"I felt immensely relieved when the Eiffel Tower showed me that the first half of my journey was at an end. I suffered a good deal from the cold, and the machine was a good deal buffeted by the wind."

M. Selmet reascended at 2:10 P. M. with the idea of returning to London within twelve hours from the time he left Hendon, but, hampered by the wind, descended near Dieppe at 5:55 P. M

PARIS, March 7.—Henri Selmet arrived at Issy-les-Moulineaux, a suburb of Paris, in his monoplane at 11 o'clock this morning, having traveled from London without a stop. In the course of an interview after his descent M. Selmet said that, having urgent business to transact in Paris, and seeing that the London-Paris train and steamboat service was affected by the English coal strike, he had decided to make the voyage through the air in spite of the unfavorable weather. His motor worked perfectly throughout.

During the trip M. Selmet traveled at an average height of 6,000 feet and was generally above the clouds, only occasionally catching glimpses of land or sea.

His extraordinary speed under the circumstances is explained by the fact that his machine was pushed along by a strong breeze from the north, which will be unfavorable to his progress on his return trip to London.

BERCK, March 7.—M. Selmet was forced to land here at 6 o'clock to-night on account of the violence of the wind.

He will continue his journey to London to-morrow.

Berck-sur-Mer is on the French coast about midway between Boulogne and Dieppe.

M. Selmet's performance provides a good illustration of the astonishing strides that aviation has taken in the last couple of years. It was less than three years ago, in the Summer of 1909, that M. Blériot amazed the world by flying across the English Channel. To do this he had to wait for a calm day, and even under ideal conditions—there was scarcely a breath of wind on the Sunday morning when he accomplished the feat—what he did was regarded as almost miraculous. By his flight across the Channel he won a $50,000 prize offered by The London Daily Mail.

The late John B. Moisant was the first to fly from Paris to London. He made nearly all the distance in a few hours, with two or three stops, but met with a succession of mishaps when very near London, and the final stage of the journey was not accomplished before many days had elapsed.

FOSTER V. BROWN RESIGNS.

Porto Ricans Want Native in the Attorney General's Post.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 7.—Foster V. Brown, Attorney General of Porto Rico, has forwarded his resignation to President Taft and announces that he will resume law practice at Chattanooga.

The House of Delegates voted to-day to cable President Taft, asking that a native be appointed to the vacancy, "thus applying generously and justly Section 18 of the Foraker act." The message concludes:

"We desire to demonstrate practically our fitness for self-government."

HOME RULE BILL POSTPONED

Asquith Announces That It Will Not Be Introduced Before Easter.

LONDON, March 7.—The Home Rule bill is not to be introduced in the House of Commons before Easter.

Premier Asquith, in announcing the postponement to-day, said that the exigencies of Parliamentary business were such that it would be impossible to introduce the measure before the Easter vacation.

The Premier's statement was greeted with ironic cheers by the Opposition and loud shouts of "Manchester!" the reference being to this week's bye-election in that city, where Sir Arthur Haworth, who sought re-election after the appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, was defeated by P. K. Glazebrook, the Unionist candidate.

Orders 40-Mile-an-Hour Hydroplane.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 7.—The Leyare boat works in this city have received an order from R. W. Trippy, of Newark for a hydroplane with a guaranteed speed of forty miles an hour. A 150-horse power Sterling engine will be installed. The craft, which will be seen on the St. Lawrence River the coming season, will be the speediest in this section.

Refuse to Abolish Death Penalty.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Legislature to-day killed a bill to abolish capital punishment in this State. A roll call showed 161 opposed and 42 for, the largest majority ever recorded in the House in favor of the death penalty.

DENIES MORGAN PAID TOO MUCH FOR MSS.

His Paris Broker Says the Coptic Books Are of Enormous Value to Students.

THEY ARE ALSO UNIQUE

Throw Great Light on a Period Hitherto Obscure—Reported Price, $400,000, Not Correct.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—Arthur Sambon, J. Pierpont Morgan's broker here, was interviewed to-day in reference to the report that the fifty-seven Coptic books sold by the Sheik Gabry to Mr. Morgan in Egypt are worth only $25 a volume instead of $7,000, said to have been paid. M. Sambon said:

"There is no standard by which the price of such treasures can be estimated, since they are unique. All depends on the value placed on them by the owner. Personally I believe that although to the Sheik Gabry the books may not be worth more than $25 apiece, to Mr. Morgan their value is incalculable.

"I may state that Mr. Morgan is not paying $400,000, as is reported. I cannot state the exact sum.

"These reported statements of Sheik Gabry are probably due to the campaign now being carried on in the Egyptian press against the head of the French Institute there, who is reproached for having allowed to go to America what should have come to France, and whose enemies go so far as to accuse him of being personally interested in the Morgan transaction.

"The unique value of the collection is not yet properly understood by the world at large. It formed the entire library of one of the most ancient monasteries of Egypt. Every volume of the fifty-seven is in excellent preservation, and together they throw an astonishing light on the religious ideas and general civilization of their period, and even on its art, for in many cases the pages are illuminated. The chief treasure is a complete Coptic Bible. Only one had hitherto been known to exist, and scholars have had to compile the text of the Coptic Scriptures from small fragments in various museums. Now students will be able to find in Mr. Morgan's library in New York exhaustive documents relating to what hitherto has been an obscure epoch.

"These books, in my opinion, will be jewels among Mr. Morgan's treasures, and America should be proud of possessing such a unique collection."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herlad Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

OVERCOAT CLEAN-UP

Men and young men can now buy Overcoats at ⅓ to ½ less than our former lowest-in-the-city prices Fifth Floor, B'way.

87 OVERCOATS, in single and double breasted tourist models, with belted backs. Made of gray or brown mixed Cheviots and Tweeds. Were $18.50 and $19.75. Reduced to..... **$12.50**

76 OVERCOATS, in conservative Chesterfield models. Made of black and Oxford Kerseys, Velours, Thibets and other high-class fabrics. Many of the coats included in this assortment are silk lined. Were $22.50 to $29.75. Reduced to.. **$16.50**

65 LONDON and AMERICAN MADE TOP COATS, suitable for Spring wear. Of gray mixed English Tweeds and Irish homespuns. Choice of plain or raglan sleeves. Were $27.50 to $32.50. Reduced to..... **$19.75**

MEN'S HEADWEAR FOR SPRING 1912

Men's Derbies.....$1.88, $2.74 and $3.49
Men's Tweed Hats.....$1.88, $2.49 and $3.49

Soft Felt Hats in grays, tans, browns and blacks, from Austria, Belgium, France and England, in new shapes, $1.88 to $3.49.

Also Soft Felt Hats of American manufacture, $1.88 to $2.74.

Just received through our Foreign Office a new shipment of English Felt Hats.

We specialize in Caps—English and Domestic

Men who have never worn a cap, as well as those who already benefit by the comfort and convenience of them, are invited to call in at Macy's and see our new styles. Fifty different patterns in tweeds; some pronounced in character, others subdued; all eminently smart. Fifth Floor, 34th St.

English Caps.....86c, $2.49
Domestic Caps.....49c, 86c and $1.49

We are showing Silk Hats in the new tapering styles for Spring 1912. Thoroughly smart, $5.74

Deposit Your Money Today or Tomorrow To Secure Interest from March 1st

By bringing the money you wish to deposit before tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, you earn a full month's interest upon it, for we credit such deposits with four months' interest at 4% per annum on July 1st.

If you have not already an account in our interest Department, $1 will open one; and sums above $5 draw interest.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, *Bankers*
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Correct Clothes for the Country Club The Avenue, Motor and Office

Generously Provided for Men of Good Taste

In This ANNUAL CLEAN-UP Of SUITS and OVERCOATS

This March disposal of Gimbel Clothing deals in large quantities.

It is a thorough-going clearance of all our Fall and Winter weights in Men's Clothing, which, on account of our greatly increased business, involves many more broken lots, than last year's corresponding event did

Further, we have added a good many real Spring and Summer weights, including a few two-piece Suits.

The Suits and Overcoats fall naturally into four great divisions. A count made when this advertisement was written, revealed approximately

1178 Suits 942 Overcoats

Grouped at these four prices:

At $11.75, Suits and Overcoats formerly $18 and $20
At $14.50, Suits and Overcoats formerly $22 and $25
At $16.75, Suits and Overcoats formerly $28 and $30
At $19.50, Suits and Overcoats formerly $32 to $38

All sizes, from 32 to 48, in a wide variety of fabrics and styles, in each class. Tailoring in every way as excellent as though you paid full price.

Still many a prize among the **London-Made Overcoats at $25**

And plenty of the remarkable **Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats at $15**

You will also find it worth your while to look through the

Men's $10 to $25 English Raincoats at $6.75, $8.50, $11.75 and $14.50.
Men's $4 to $9 Trousers, $3 and $4 Pair.
Men's $2 to $3.50 Fancy Vests, $1.15 and $1.35.

The CLEAN-UP of BOYS' CLOTHING

Boys' $7.50 Knickerbocker Suits at $3.95
Boys' $12 Knickerbocker Suits at $6.50
Boys' $7.50 Long Winter Overcoats, $3.75
Boys' $6.50 Russian Overcoats at $3.75
Boys' $10 Russian or Sailor Suits at $4.50
Boys' $10 Chinchilla Overcoats at $5.75
Boys' $12 Chinchilla Overcoats at $7.50
Boys' $5 Sailor Suits at $3
Boys' $3.50 Tan Rubberized Raincoats, $2
Boys' $1.75 Knickerbockers at 95c
Boys' $6 Spring Reefers at $3.75
Boys' $3.50 Washable Suits at $1.75
Boys' $2 Washable Suits at $1. 4th Floor

For the First Time, Such Luxurious $5 SILK SHIRTS at $3.25, for Men

This Summer will find Silk Shirts more popular than ever with men who like the combination of comfort and good form. So we are very glad to offer such fine Silk Shirts as these for the first time at such a low price as **$3.25.**

900 of them, from a maker who was eager enough to do business with us to give us a very low price on such a liberal quantity. Made of pure silk, in particularly good-looking stripes; a few in plain colors. Plain negligee, with French cuffs, and cut in coat style. We have sold as good Shirts for $5, but not for less. Amply cut, silk-sewed, with pointed yokes, and as delightful to wear as they are handsome to see. Think of the hot days to come, and get your supply of these Shirts *now!*

Men who have a weakness for distinguished Neckties will find it hard to resist this brand new lot of

$2 and $2.50 ALL-SILK KNITTED SCARFS at $1.05

Better in styles, patterns, color-combinations, and weaves than any Scarfs we have yet offered; and we have sold some mighty good ones.

Only 1,200 in the lot—two-thirds of them woven on English looms, in plain colors, two-toned mixtures, and shadow stripes. The other third in accordion weaves, with handsome color-effects in cross stripes. A very unusual group.

Real Comfort—These PAJAMAS at $1.15

We had them cut on our own liberal patterns by one of the best pajama makers in the country; of highly mercerized, fine material that is nearly as soft as silk. Plain blue, white, tan, gray and lavender; military collars and fine pearl buttons. Sizes A, B, C, and D. Good idea to get in on this offering quickly. Gimbel Pajama bargains have a way of being eagerly snapped up. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

SOME MINERS DEFY THE BRITISH UNION

Colliers in North Wales Start Independent Negotiations with a View to Resuming Work.

MISERY INCREASES HOURLY

Intense Distress Among Laboring Classes Owing to Coal Struggle—Strike Changes King's Plans.

LONDON, Friday, March 8.—Negotiations looking to a settlement of the coal strike are continuing, but the situation is practically unchanged.

The first sign since the beginning of the strike of any of the miners breaking away from their organization comes from North Wales, where the colliers of some of the smaller mining companies have reopened negotiations with the owners with a view to starting work again. Some of these mines are worked by non-unionists. Others have hitherto been operated by unionists.

While the prospects of a settlement of the coal dispute appear somewhat brighter, conditions in other industries are becoming worse every hour. The number of discharges of workmen from their employment is increasing everywhere, and many cases are reported of great distress among the laboring classes.

The King's plans for the season have been affected by the strike, his Majesty being compelled to postpone the fixing of the dates of his visits to the various foreign courts until the situation improves.

GERMAN STRIKE ON MONDAY

Now Appears Certain—Government to Protect Men Who Want to Work.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Government is already taking extensive precautionary measures to preserve order throughout the Valley of the Ruhr, where there are increasing indications that a coal strike will begin next Monday.

A mounted police force is assembling at Bochum, the miners' headquarters, and horses and supplies are arriving for the local gendarmerie.

An official communiqué issued to-night declares that the Government is determined to exercise all its powers to preserve public peace and to insure the safety and liberty of miners who desire to work.

As only two-thirds of the 340,000 miners in the Ruhr region are organized and under the domination of the unions which favor a strike, there are in all probability tens of thousands who are willing to work. Their protection may impose serious burdens upon the police, with whom the military authorities will promptly co-operate in case of emergency.

BERLIN, March 7.—The outbreak of a general strike in the Westphalian coal districts on March 11 is now regarded as a practical certainty. The leaders of the Christian trades unions, who are bitter rivals of the Socialist workmen's organizations, continue to oppose a strike, but advices received from the coal fields indicate that they are losing influence with their followers, a great proportion of whom will make common cause with the other organizations if the latter decide to stop work.

The coal owners in many cases have offered to their men increases amounting to 10 per cent. on their wages, so as to avoid a strike, but the trades unions insist on an advance of 15 per cent.

The situation in the coal trade was reflected on the Boerse here to-day, when the leading coal stocks fell 3 per cent. and more.

A MINE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Higher Wages Demanded—Statement in Parliament by Labor Minister.

LENS, France, March 7.—A partial strike has begun at the Ostricourt colliery here.

The men demand higher wages.

PARIS, March 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Socialist Albert Thomas called attention to the crisis in the mining world—the strikes in Great Britain and the threatened strikes in the United States, Germany, and Belgium—and asked what the French Government was doing to satisfy the claims of the French miners, which, he said, had been put forward with great moderation.

Leon Bourgeois, the Minister of Labor, replied that the Government intended to push measures relating to a special old-age pension for miners and a ten-hour day. He also gave assurances of the enforcement of the existing agreements guaranteeing wages. He said he hoped that the crisis could thus be settled without the miners being led to depart from the temperate attitude which they had so far adopted.

COAL PRICES STILL INCREASE.

Anthracite Operators, in Statement, Analyze International Situation.

Wholesale coal dealers reported yesterday that the prices both of bituminous coal and the small steam sizes of anthracite were still increasing. According to one of the largest firms, the price of the domestic size of coal known as nut coal had been increased by the operators to the wholesale dealers some time ago, but the latter did not increase the prices of these sizes to the consumers.

If there is a suspension of work on April 1 at the anthracite mines, the customary discount of 50 cents a ton to consumers may be held back. The discount is reduced by 10 cents a ton each month until the Winter price is reached. When the last agreement expired there was a suspension of work, but not a strike, until an agreement was signed. The discount on domestic sizes was withheld until May, when it began with 40 cents to the ton. In the event of a strike this year the operators will probably, it is said, call on some of the Superintendents and mine bosses who have miners' licenses to do blasting. By the laws of Pennsylvania a man must have two years' experience in the anthracite mines before he can obtain a license for blasting coal. Since the strike a number of miners have been promoted to be Superintendents and mine bosses and still hold their licenses as miners.

The following statement was issued yesterday on behalf of the anthracite operators:

"A million miners on strike in England, and the possibility of suspension of work in the anthracite regions of the United States next month make coal a question of the hour for two continents, and calls for some comparison of the difficulties involved in each country.

"The situation in England differs from that here in two important ways. The English miners walked out in support of a new principle in the industry, 'the minimum wage,' whereas here the demands of the union are practically the same this year as those presented previous to signing the three-year agreements in 1906 and 1909. In the second place, the English situation differs from the situation here in that in England the union men number 700,000 out of a total of 850,000 miners, while in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields the union contains probably not more than 25,000 or 30,000 out of a total of 170,000. This small membership is one of the reasons why the operators here have hitherto refused to concede the demand—made again this Spring—that they enter into contracts with the union as representing all the mine workers.

"As against nine demands put forward by the unionized anthracite workers in this country English miners are staking their fight on the single demand for a minimum wage.

"English miners are paid by the ton on the amount of coal they get out. In some cases they work single-handed and in others employ helpers, whom they pay by the day. The demand on the miner's part for a minimum wage grew out of controversies over working in what the English call 'abnormal places'—that is, working veins of unusual hardness or little productivity, in consequence of which a man earned less than his labor deserved. This has generally been recognized by mine owners as a just grievance, and in most districts something has been done to correct the difficulty, either by way of frequent changes in a man's location, so that all might share alike in hard and easy places, or by special money considerations paid for work that was unprofitable at the usual ton rate.

"But the demand which led English miners to 'down tools' on the last day of February went further than consideration merely of 'abnormal places.' It was a demand for a daily minimum at all places, the miners to get benefit of whatever excess over the minimum their output came to by the ton, but to be guaranteed against falling below it."

The minimum wage demanded in England is from $1.38 to $1.80 a day. The average daily wage of anthracite miners in this contry is about $3.15, the statement says. It continues:

"English coal miners declare that they will be obliged to pay for coal at varying and never-to-be-calculated rates, which will put them at sea in their selling prices, and that they will be at the mercy of the lazy workers who choose to resort to 'soldiering' or in up-to-date English vernacular, 'malingering.' The coal mine owners state that the practical effect of the proposed minimum wage would be to reduce the output by 20 per cent. on the basis of present production. That would necessitate an increase in selling prices of at least a shilling a ton, they say, with consequent loss of markets and eventual curtailment of the trade."

ACCIDENT DELAYS OCEANIC.

Loss of Propeller Blade Holds Liner Back a Day.

The White Star liner Oceanic arrived last night from Southampton, one day late through the loss of one blade of her port propeller and bad weather. Capt. H. J. Haddock, C. B., R. N. R., who will command the Olympic on her next voyage, said that the ship had done very well under the circumstances, as she had averaged 16.57 knots for the whole passage from Queenstown.

Among her passengers was Lord Cowdray, head of the firm of Pearson & Sons, the English contractors, who have large interests in Mexico. Lord Cowdray said that he had not the slightest fear regarding the future safety of life and property in Mexico, and that the present trouble was only a passing shadow. He said that the coal strike was a very serious thing for England at this time. Lord Cowdray said that Lady Cowdray was a suffragette,, and that while he believed women should vote, he did not believe in the window smashing employed by the women in London, though he said they would not attract much attention in England without such methods.

The Hon. Cecil Ward, brother of the Earl of Dudley, was also a passenger on the Oceanic on his way to Western Canada to look after some interests his family has there. He said in his opinion the coal strike and the activity of the suffragettes would throw the present Government out of power.

George H. Lowry, a merchant who goes over to the North of Ireland every year, and who returned on the Oceanic, said that small bodies of men were drilling at night near Newcastle, and that 300 cases of arms and ammunition had ben smuggled in and distributed among the Orange societies. The North did not want home rule, he said, because it was a prosperous manufacturing centre.

CARS TIED UP ON THE BRIDGE.

Signal Box Falls on Third Rail and Pyrotechnics Result.

Traffic on the elevated lines on Brooklyn Bridge was stopped at 8 o'clock last night for more than half an hour, when a signal box fell on the third rail on the west-bound tracks. There was a display of pyrotechnics caused by a dozen short circuits until the power was cut off. Passengers on a Flatbush train bound for Manhattan became excited and were assisted off the train by policemen to the north roadway and walked to the Manhattan terminal.

The trolley cars were also blocked for about twenty minutes, and it was more than an hour before surface cars and elevated trains were running on their regular schedule.

The trouble started when the wheels of a Wells Fargo two-horse truck got caught in the trolley tracks. The struggling horses caused the hood of the wagon to bump against the signal box, which was on the wall that separates the trolley tracks from the elevated lines, and the heavy iron box fell over the third rail of the elevated.

When the power had been shut off seven men lifted the iron box from the third rail and put it back on the wall.

Train Kills Long Island Flagman.

Joseph Ammonworth, 35 years old, of 26 Martin Street, Maspeth, L. I., a flagman employed by the Long Island Railroad at Maspeth, was killed instantly by an eastbound train last night. Ammonworth, hearing the whistle of a train going west, walked out of its path and stepped to the opposite track, where he was struck. Ammonworth is the second man to be killed at the Maspeth crossing this week, the other meeting his death last Sunday. Ammonworth leaves a widow and three children.

MEXICAN TROOPS OFF TO FIGHT OROZCO

Madero's New Commander Aims to Capture General Who Deserted the Federals.

TO FORM COWBOY REGIMENT

Southwest Ranchers to Offer Services in Case of Intervention—Situation Has Hopeful Aspects.

From a Special Correspondent of The Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—Gen. Gonzales Salas, the new Commander of the Army in the North, left for Torreon today by way of Monterey, with a detachment of troops and battery artillery. His object is to attack and capture Orozco. He expects reinforcements from Gen. Trevino, who is stationed at Monterey.

Undoubtedly the treason of Orozco, while a blow to the Madero Administration, is believed to have clarified the situation, and is causing a revulsion in favor of Madero.

More or less skepticism exists as to the ability of the Government to recruit a large army, because of the mercurial temperament of the natives. It is thought, however, that liberal pay would obtain the desired number of men. There is reason for believing that the position of the National Treasury is strong.

I have talked with a large number of representative business men, both Mexican and foreign, and with Government officials in an attempt correctly to gauge the situation. There is considerable pessimism, especially on the part of foreigners with an experience of only a few years in Mexico, but this can easily be accounted for in view of the events of a year ago. They say that they then lived in a fool's paradise, and that they do not propose to be deceived again. Foreigners long resident here, familiar with the ways of the people, are more cheerful, though few care to make any prophecies as to the outcome of the present situation. These say that conditions prevailing during the Diaz revolution are not parallel with those existing to-day, and that the prompt capitulation of Gen. Diaz after the fall of Juarez was due less to the capture of that city than to the general revulsion against him.

The situation has hopeful phases, however. The rebels so far have won no victory of the first importance. They were unopposed at Juarez, while their victory in Chihuahua was the result of a betrayal rather than a test of arms. In the State of Morelos, where conditions were so serious a month ago, the rebels appear to have been practically quelled. The Government announces a victory at Huetamo in the State of Michoachan.

A dispatch received at the National Palace late this afternoon from Gen. Trucy Aubert, dated Picardias, 28 miles south of Torreon, reports the rout of 2,000 rebels, who abandoned supplies, arms, and ammunition precipitately.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 7.—It was with due ceremony and much enthusiasm that the oath of loyalty was administered yesterday to Gen. Pascual Orozco by the rebel chiefs who led the troops from Juarez.

Gen. Orozco, accompanied by his staff, appeared at the rebel camp at the foot of the freight yards where they had spent the night and formally presented himself before Gen. Salazar, commander of the Northern column. Gens. Salazar and Emilio Campa sat at a table on which was spread the document prepared for Orozco's signature. The 1,500 men they commanded were drawn up in rank. Over the table there floated two flags, one the national emblem and the other the red banner the rebels have adopted because that was the standard carried by the Liberals during the war of the reform.

The raw men from the north attempted to carry out the military commands of Capt. David de la Fuente, whose training was received at the military academy at Chapultepec, and in the regular army, and did succeed in executing "present arm," when Orozco walked down the table.

De la Fuente cited the terms of the oath and Orozco without hesitation answered in the affirmative and affixed his signature to the document. Vivas for Orozco, Vasquez Gomez, and even Zapata were shouted by the men and by the crowds in the background, while operators of moving picture machines and cameras recorded the action. The march through the city to the barracks inspired vivas for Orozco, but the general attitude of the populace was somewhat apathetic. The people appeared curious rather than enthusiastic. Local business men of prominence, including many known as the "terrazas crowd," have voluntarily contributed some thousands of pesos toward the revolutionary fund.

Gen. Orozco gave instructions to-day for a resumption of traffic on the Mexico Northwestern Railway between here and Madera. Traffic on the Mexican Central is still subject to the orders of Orozco.

The Legislature has formally approved Orozco's action declaring against Madero. A body of rebel troops is seeking Villa's forces, supposed to be west of Chihuahua.

PRAISES OUR ATTITUDE.

De la Barra Also Believes Mexico Will Overcome Her Troubles.

PARIS, March 7.—The belief that Mexico would emerge triumphant from its present internal troubles and some words of friendliness for the United States of America were expressed by Francisco L. de la Barra, formerly provisional President of Mexico, at a reception given in his honor this afternoon by the Franco-American Committee.

Paul D. Leroy-Beaulieu of the French Institute, referring to Mexico's "powerful rich neighbor, the United States of America," said it was natural that the United States should have an important influence on the development of Mexico, but he hoped that it would be in the interest of the equilibrium of Mexico and that the Latin character and originality of that country would be maintained. Señor de la Barra said:

"The people of Mexico are capable of supporting and enjoying a healthy, strong democracy. The geographical position of Mexico renders her position delicate. With a powerful and rich Republic as a neighbor she has grave problems to study and to solve. But I specially want to refer to the high sentiment of justice dominating the attitude toward us of the people and the Government of the United States of America."

MORMONS READY TO FIGHT.

Arm Themselves to Prevent Extortion by Mexican Rebels.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 5.—Word received at the headquarters of the Mormon Church here show that the colony of that religion in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, is preparing to resist with force if its members should be subjected to any further indignities and extortion at the hands of Mexican rebels. It is declared that sufficient harassing was endured during the Madero revolution, and no more will be tolerated. The Church in this country will give the colonists active support in case of a clash. Apostle Anthony W. Ivins, who was once in charge of the colony, has been sent from this city to represent the Church authorities on the spot.

NICARAGUA GUARDS KNOX.

Troops Accompany His Train to Corinto—Escort Only, Says Envoy.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, March 7.—Secretary Knox and party arrived here at 3:30 P. M. to-day. The special train carrying the Americans left Managua at 10 A. M. It was preceded by a pilot train and followed by another train, on each of which was a strong guard of soldiers, the precautions being similar to those taken on the journey from Corinto to the capital.

One stop was made at Nagarote about noon for luncheon. The trip was made without incident, the Secretary boarding the cruiser Maryland, which proceeded to-night for Amapala, Honduras. All the members of the party are in the best of health.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Dr. Castrillo, the Nicaraguan Minister, has received a dispatch from the Foreign Office of his Government reciting the pro-Zelayan disturbances on the arrival of Secretary Knox at Managua and explaining that its authors were former office holders under Zelaya. The dispatch states that the Nicaragua press generally has been enthusiastic over the visit of the American Secretary of State. Dr. Castrillo says that the dispatches telling of the use of troops and machine guns as an escort to the Secretary's train misrepresented the facts.

"The display of force accompanying the train of honor conveying the Secretary to the capital," said Dr. Castrillo, "was not for the purpose of intimidating anti-American activities, but solely for the purpose of doing honor to the guest who had been decreed Presidential honors by the Nicaraguan Nation."

A new twist was given the tangle over Secretary Knox's proposed visit to Colombia by the issuance of a statement to-night by Roberto Mac Douall, Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombia Legation, stating that Secretary Knox had not been invited to Colombia. The statement reads:

The Charge d'Affaires of the Colombia Legation said to-night that he was authorized by his Government to state that Secretary Knox had not been invited to Colombia.

Beyond this categorical declaration no explanation was forthcoming from Mr. Mac Douall. The interpretation, however, which generally was attached to it to-night was that, while the Colombian Government had earlier made it clear that Secretary Knox would be welcome if he desired to visit Colombia, no actual invitation for him to do so had proceeded from the Colombian Government.

Señor Ospina, recently recalled by the Colombian Government as Minister here on account of his note to the State Department suggesting that a visit to his country at this time would be "inopportune," has not yet left the city, but he did not comment on the announcement.

AROSEMENA AGAIN PRESIDENT

Panama's Head Resumes Office, and Cannot Be Re-elected.

PANAMA, March 7.—Pablo Arosemena this morning resumed the office of President of the Panama Republic in response to the appeals of friends, who thought he would not be chosen at the approaching Presidential election.

The resumption of office by President Arosemena before the expiration of the six months' leave of absence granted him by the Supreme Court, February 1, excludes him from participation as a candidate in the Presidential campaign. The constitution of Panama provides for the election of a President of the Republic for four years, and the holder of the office is not eligible for the succeeding term. By taking leave of absence from the Executive Office for six months Arosemena would have made himself eligible for re-election, but his present step now excludes him.

FIND DOCTOR DEAD IN HALL.

A. L. MacKen Killed Apparently by a Fall in the Street.

His clothing mud-stained and in disorder, the body of Dr. A. L. MacKen of 62 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., an eye, ear, and throat specialist, with offices at 83 Madison Avenue, was found yesterday morning by Frederick Johnson in the hall of a tenement at 955 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. Johnson and John Izers, the janitor, reported the case to the police.

A search of the dead man's clothing revealed his identity. A letter written by Harry Smith of 100 Lewis Avenue was found among his effects. Later Mrs. Smith identified the body as that of Dr. MacKen. It was at first thought that he had died from poisoning, and the body was removed to the Vernon Avenue Station pending an inquiry.

Mrs. Smith said that Dr. MacKen, who for many years was the family physician, had called at their home on Wednesday, much depressed. The police learned from Samuel Rubin, a druggist at 961 De Kalb Avenue, that he had seen a man fall on the pavement early yesterday morning near the entrance of 955 De Kalb Avenue, where Dr. MacKen's body was found. Rubin, with the assistance of another man, carried the fallen man, whom he supposed to be a resident of the place, into the hallway where they left him, after ringing the bell of the apartment.

An examination of the body disclosed the fact that Dr. MacKen had died as the result of a hemorrhage of the brain, supposedly caused by falling. Mrs. MacKen said that her husband had not been home for fifteen days. She said that such absences from home were periodical, though she declared there was no family trouble.

MANCHUS MAY NOW AGAIN SEIZE POWER

Native Papers in Peking Think Such a Move Possible Owing to Recent Events.

MUCH REACTIONARY FEELING

Republican Flags Disappear — Yuan to be Allowed to Take the Presidential Oath by Telegraph.

PEKING, March 7.—The diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers held a conference to-day and decided to continue the guards along the railway to Chin-wang-Tao, in spite of the fact that the river is now open from Tien-Tsin to the sea. Additional soldiers will be necessary, as the effect of the present guard is only moral.

Major Arrasmith, in command of the American troops from Manila, has only 40 men left at Tien-Tsin, and is anxious for at least 200 of his troops who are now at Peking to return. Minister Calhoun hopes to be able to get a detachment of 100 or 200 marines from the cruiser Cincinnati, and it would then be possible for the infantrymen to proceed to Tien-Tsin.

The possibility is widely discussed of the Manchus taking over the city and proclaiming a monarchy again. The Chinese papers print this suggestion, but as no Manchu leader has been forthcoming in the past six months it seems hardly probable that one can be found now. Should a dictator arise he would find the nucleus of an army in the 20,000 or 30,000 Manchu troops who are now the most concrete force remaining in the northern provinces. In Shen-Si Gen. Sheng-Yun, Governor of the province, whose family were slaughtered earlier in the rebellion, is still fighting in the Emperor's name. It is reported that Gen. Sheng-Yun has 20,000 followers. He controls the situation in a large part of Shen-Si and Shan-Si.

The killing of many whose queues had been cut off, the attack on the Nanking delegates at the first outbreak here, and the desertion of Yuan Shi-Kai by his soldiers all indicate the reactionary feeling. Furthermore, the Republican flags which for a time decorated every house in Peking by order of the police are now displayed only on the Government buildings, although the Dragon flag has not reappeared.

Consular reports say that Chao Erh-Hsun, the Viceroy of Manchuria, whose brother, Gen. Chao Erh-Feng, was killed by Republicans in Sze-Chuen Province, does not favor a republic, and hoisted the five-striped flag reluctantly.

According to some views the Republican reformers obtained the overthrow of the monarchy too easily, and it is thought that they must yet bring their army north for a further struggle for the attainment of a republic.

It is reported that Yuan Shi-Kai has only 1,500 soldiers whom he can count upon as loyal. The work of barricading the streets about the Foreign Office, where the President-elect is still residing, was begun, but later the barricades were demolished. Nevertheless sandbags are kept in readiness for defensive purposes.

Reports from Pao-ting-Foo say that more foreign property has been destroyed in towns to the south.

A party from the British Legation is returning to Peking with the body of the Rev. F. Day, a missionary of the Church of England, who was killed yesterday by mutinous soldiers near Pao-ting-Foo.

At a meeting to-day the Foreign Ministers decided to send a protest to Yuan Shi-Kai against the presence of Chinese troops within the seven-mile limit of the Tien-Tsin concessions.

Looting is generally prevalent in the Province of Shantung, and particularly in the City of Tsi-Nan. It is also spreading throughout Northern China, where, owing to punishment not being meted out to the mutineers, disorder is increasing and the temerity of the robbers is growing.

The policy of non-interference by the foreign powers is undoubtedly wise, but it would be well for them to realize the possibilities and to prepare accordingly. In Peking there are now about 3,000 foreign soldiers, and at Tien-Tsin 2,700, whereas there are 100,000 well-armed Chinese troops in Northern China, who might attack isolated foreigners and endanger the ports.

At the foreign legations it is believed that a powerful demonstration might perhaps lead to anti-foreign outbreaks, but the unostentatious bringing in of a few thousand foreign troops to Tien-Tsin, Wei-hai-Wei, and Tsing-Tau might pass unnoticed, while it would be easy for Japan to place 20,000 troops in the Liao-Tung Peninsula and keep warships ready for their rapid transport to Chin-wang-Tao.

SHANGHAI, March 7.—A banking syndicate representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France today paid over 1,000,000 taels (approximately $700,000) to the provisional Government of China.

It is expected that within a week 7,000,000 taels will be handed over at Nanking and Peking.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The National Assembly in session at Nanking yesterday sanctioned the inauguration of President-elect Yuan Shi-Kai at Peking and agreed that he should not be required to go to Nanking, according to a cablegram received here to-day.

The oath, it was said, would be given by telegraph, this plan having been substituted for the earlier proposal to administer it to Vice President Li Yuen-Heng as Yuan's proxy.

The China Famine Relief Committee of New York yesterday received from Dr. James L. Barton of the American Board Mission the following message:

"Our missionary James H. McCann cables that Pao-ting-Foo is destroyed. Thousands are destitute. Relief is urgently needed."

$5,000 MORE FOR THE STARVING.

Red Cross's Gift Was All Raised in New York State.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The American National Red Cross headquarters to-day cabled $5,000 more to the Shanghai Relief Committee for use in relieving the famine and revolution sufferers in China. This amount, which came entirely from the State of New York, swells the total sent to China since Jan. 1 to $31,000.

President Taft to-day received this cablegram from Dr. Sun Yat Sen:

"The President of the Republic of China begs to thank the President of the United States of America for his generous appeal on behalf of the Chinese famine districts and to state that such appeals on behalf of humanity command the deepest gratitude of the Chinese Republican Government and the entire people."

ATTACK NEW AUTO BILLS.

Motorists Oppose Splitting of the Registration Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs in a hearing on several bills affecting the operation of motor vehicles was told that the present registration system was unconstitutional and that conditions might prompt automobile organizations to take the matter to the courts. This statement was made by Charles F. Terry of New York, representing the Automobile Club of America and the Automobile Dealers' Association, who opposed several proposed amendments to the Callan act.

"The law brings something like $1,000,000 annually into the coffers of the State," said Mr. Terry. "About $100,000 is necessary for the maintenance of the bureau through which number plates are distributed and motor cars registered. The other $900,000 is levied contrary to the constitution."

Mr. Terry said that when the law was enacted those representing the users of automobiles consented to the fees on condition that the money should be applied to the maintenance and improvement of the State roads. If a bill, introduced by Senator Long, proposing that 50 per cent. of the registration fees should go to localities where they were paid for local road improvement, was enacted, the automobilists would consider themselves released from the agreement.

TRUE TO STEEL TARIFF BILL.

Democratic Senators to Stand by the House Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance decided to-day to stand by the Steel Tariff Revision bill substantially as passed by the House. The Republican majority of the committee will negatively report the bill. In the Senate the Democrats first will go on record for the House measure and then seek common ground with the Progressive Republicans.

Several Progressive Republican leaders expressed the belief to-day that they would be able to reach some common ground.

The regular Republicans express indifference as to the attitude the Progressives may take, as the Republican leaders say they have assurances that the President will veto any measure that is not based on reports of the Tariff Board.

UPHOLDS PRIMARY LAW.

Court of Appeals Decides Party Emblem Section Is Constitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The part of the primary law permitting the party committee to use the party emblem at the head of the organization ticket on the primary ballot is not unconstitutional, according to a decision handed down to-day by the Court of Appeals.

"The fact that the nominees of the committee are given the party emblem because they are official representatives of the party for the time being is not unfair discrimination," Judge Vann says in the prevailing opinion.

The Court of Appeals holds that the provision of the primary law which says the name of a candidate shall not appear on the ballot more than once for the same office is unconstitutional. In these findings the court sustains the Appellate Division in the case of William R. Hearst and John J. Hopper, who tested the constitutionality of the two provisions mentioned.

Judge Cullen dissented from the majority's decision and Judge Collin also dissented on the ground that constitutional provisions do not apply to primary elections.

Gets Divorce from Woman Doctor.

A supreme Court jury awarded to Dr. Alexander Abrams yesterday a divorce from his wife, Dr. Amelia Fendler Abrams. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams separated in 1907, after a married life of fifteen years, and Mrs. Abrams tried to build up a medical practice. She had an office on Madison Avenue. Dr. Abrams named Henry M. Wolff, a San Francisco business man, as co-respondent.

"The Big Store"

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

GREENHUT-SIEGEL-COOPER Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Share Our Profits to the Extent of 5 Per Cent.

by collecting the only old and reliable *S.H. Trading Stamps* given free with every purchase you make at The Big Store.

There are positively NO RESTRICTIONS to this offer. It is FREE TO ALL.

If you are not already a charge customer, we will make it easy for you to become one.

And if you care to take advantage of the excellent banking facilities and the undoubted safety of Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Bankers, you will be allowed 4 per cent. per annum on your money.

BUT, MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL—HERE YOU ALWAYS GET

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Today's Big Sales

Typical Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. Specials collected from thousands of items prepared for today.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"

A Sale of 9 x 12 ft. Rugs that is making history

All sterling, standard, GREENHUT-GUARANTEED weaves, bought in large quantities from the celebrated mills at LOW figures, which enable us to cut DRASTICALLY on the regular prices.

Axminster Rugs		*Velvel Rugs*		*Tapestry Rugs*	
Value.	Sale Price.	Value.	Sale Price.	Value.	Sale Price.
$32.50 seamed	$27.50	$28.50 seamless Wilton	$19.50	$19.50 seamless	$14.75
27.50 seamed	19.50	24.50 seamless wool	18.50	17.50 seamless	12.75
24.50 seamed	19.50	22.50 seamed wool	15.50	14.50 seamless	10.75
22.50 seamed	16.75	19.50 seamless wool	14.75	12.50 seamed	9.75
22.50 seamed	14.75	15.50 seamed wool	12.50	10.75 seamed	8.75
(Slightly mismatched.)					

Extra Friday Specials:

$27.50 Body Brussels Rugs at $17.50 Size 9x12 feet.

$28.50 Wool Art Rugs, $22.50 $22.50 Grade at $17.50 Size 9x12 feet.

(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

Other GREENHUT BUILDING Sales for Today

OUR FURNITURE STORE OFFERS EXTRA SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN DINING ROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
FANCY CHINA SETS AND TABLE GLASS SETS.
FINEST QUALITY ENAMELED AND AGATE WARE.
LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES.

MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.

FIRST SHOWING AND SALE OF WOMEN'S SPRING COATS AT $10.75 AND $14.75.
THOUSANDS OF WASH DRESSES FOR LITTLE GIRLS AT $1.
5,000 YARDS OF NEW ALL-SILK CHIFFON TAFFETA AT, A YARD, 85c.
2,000 YARDS OF ALL-SILK MESSALINE AND LIBERTY SATIN AT, A YARD, 75c.
WOMEN'S $3 TO $4 SPRING SHOES AT $1.95.
A BIG SALE OF BOYS' SUITS AT $1.95.
CHANTILLY LACE VEILS AT ABOUT HALF-PRICE.
SIGNALIZING THE OPENING OF OUR NEW, ENLARGED SOCIAL STATIONERY STORE, WHICH HAS BEEN MOVED TO THE MAIN FLOOR, WITH A SALE OF "IMPERIAL FABRIC"—ONE OF THE WHITING PAPER CO.'S FINEST PRODUCTIONS—USUALLY 25c. A LB., AT 15c.
A SHOWING AND SALE OF SPRING TRIMMED MILLINERY; ALSO UNTRIMMED HAT SHAPES, ETC.
ANOTHER FRIDAY LIST OF SPECIALS IN LOW-PRICED WASH GOODS AND DOMESTIC WHITE GOODS IN OUR BIG AND CHEERFUL BASEMENT.
NUMEROUS SPECIALS IN DAINTIEST SPRING WASHABLE DRESS FABRICS.
A CLEARANCE OF ODD LOTS OF LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

$30,000 to Charity — We give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies, and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Holeproof Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months

MARCH 8 APRIL to MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. 8

They will wear right through the entire Spring and Summer without a HOLE or tear, or we will replace them with new ones free.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

We are New York Agents. Mail and phone orders promptly filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th ST. at 3d Av.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Sale of New Spring Silks:—

Foulards; 36 and 40 inches wide; large assortment of latest Spring designs and colorings, including polka dots of all sizes; retails regularly at $1.00 yard; at.... 69c

Striped Messaline; 36 inches wide; very rich and lustrous in finish; many different color combinations; special, yard..... 79c

Striped Habutai; 36 inches wide; large variety neat stripes on white grounds; very much in demand at present; special, yd.. 59c

Satin Messaline; complete range of evening or street shades; also white, ivory, cream and black; yard..... 35c

Chiffon Taffeta; yard wide; in a large line of the latest two toned effects; one of the most wanted silk fabrics for Spring; special, yard..... $1.25

Crepe Meteor; 40 inches wide; superior quality in gold, pink, light blue, helio, Mais, pearl, Copenhagen, navy, smoke, peacock; also white and black; special, yard..... $1.39

Silk Serge Pongee; in the natural color only; 35 inches wide; all pure silk; special, yard.... 69c

White Habutai; 36 inches wide; very strong; durable; special, yard..... 59c

Specials in the Black Silks:

Black Peau de Cygne; 36 inches wide; superb quality with a messaline finish; regular selling price $1.00 yard; special..... 69c

Black Satin Duchess; 36 inches wide; a rich lustrous quality; regular selling price, $1.25 yard; special..... 89c

Bloomingdales', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

ASK FOR RULING ON SCHIFF TESTIMONY

Grand Jury, Anxious to Hear Banker, Seeks Decision on Immunity Law.

APPLIES ALSO TO GANS

Court Directs District Attorney to Look Up Precedents and Grand Jury Adjourns Until Next Thursday.

The Grand Jury which is inquiring into the circumstances attending the arrest of Foulke E. Brandt and his sentence to thirty years' imprisonment for robbing Mortimer L. Schiff five years ago, went before Judge Crain yesterday to find out if Mr. Schiff and Howard S. Gans could testify before it and still be subject to a criminal prosecution for conspiracy.

At the beginning of the inquiry, Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans asked permission to tell their side of the story to the Grand Jury, but met with a refusal. Then through their counsel they made a formal demand in writing, which also failed to bring a favorable response. District Attorney Whitman said that the appearance of any persons before the Grand Jury might give them immunity in any subsequent criminal proceeding. He believed, he said, that a witness could waive immunity and that the waiver would be effective, but he was disinclined to take any responsibility in the case, saying the decision rightfully rested with the court.

Grand Jury Anxious to Hear Schiff.

Both Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans have repeatedly declared through their counsel that they did not want immunity as witnesses and would not accept it. All they wanted, they said, was an opportunity to tell their side of the story, in order to refute evidence introduced by persons seemingly antagonistic to Mr. Schiff. Mr. Whitman has frequently said that he would call any witness the Grand Jury expressed a desire to question, and it was said a few days ago that the jury did want to hear from both Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans. These witnesses were to be reserved until the last, but after the testimony of Brandt before the Grand Jury on Wednesday the need of getting a clear story of the side opposed to Brandt became imperative, it was said, and it was determined to get a judicial decision on the question of immunity at once and not to hear Brandt again until after it was learned whether Messrs. Schiff and Gans could be heard without interfering with the course of justice.

When the Grand Jury met yesterday it was arranged that it should appear before Judge Crain. At 8 o'clock the members of the jury, accompanied by Mr. Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Moss, entered the courtroom. There was a trial in progress, but Judge Crain suspended it and Foreman Buckley of the Grand Jury said:

"I have a communication for your Honor."

Ask Crain for a Decision.

He then handed to Judge Crain some typewritten sheets, which are supposed to have been, in part, the formal requests of Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans to appear before the jury. The foreman also handed the Judge this document:

March 7, 1912.

To the Hon. T. C. T. Crain, Judge of the Court of General Sessions:

The Grand Jury desire instructions from your Honor as to their duties under the following conditions:

Communications, which are herewith submitted, have been transmitted to us by the District Attorney, who advises us that it is his opinion that in the interests of public justice the two persons whose communications are submitted should be heard by this Grand Jury, provided that by their appearing before the Grand Jury they would obtain no immunity from prosecution under Section 680 of the penal law, should this body determine that indictments should be found against them.

The District Atorney unites with us in the request that your Honor should instruct us as to the law and as to our duties in the premises.

Judge Crain glanced over the papers and then asked:

"Has any date been fixed for the next meeting of the Grand Jury?"

"No date has been set so far," replied Mr. Buckley.

"The jury has been meeting on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week," explained Mr. Whitman, "and it will probably reconvene on Monday or Tuesday of next week."

"Mr. District Attorney," said Judge Crain, "I have a request from the Grand Jury, handed to me by the foreman, asking me to advise them in respect to a certain letter and I assume the character of this request is known to you?"

"It is," replied Mr. Whitman.

"In order that I may advise the Grand Jury after such deliberation as the character of the request seems to warrant," said Judge Crain, "I would suggest that unless there is some public reason to the contrary that the next meeting of the Jury be held on Thursday next at 2 P. M."

Whitman to Look Up the Law.

Then Judge Crain asked Mr. Whitman to furnish the law regarding the matter and the Grand Jury adjourned. The citations to be supplied to the court by Mr. Whitman will present both sides of the questions, but counsel for Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans may ask to have incorporated in the citations some opinions which they believe bear strongly upon the point at issue.

Many citations have already been dug up in cases which it is declared are parallel to this one, but these decisions have been refuted by decisions in other cases until lawyers are much at sea as to the bearing of the immunity law which was drawn by Mr. Whitman in the administration of District Attorney Jerome for use in gambling cases.

In these cases small offenders were compelled to appear before the Grand Jury and testify in order that big offenders might be caught. In these instances the law gave the witnesses immunity, but nobody knows how the law would bear on the case of a voluntary witness in a conspiracy case where the witness waived immunity.

Later in the day Assistant District Attorney Johnston of the Appeal Bureau in the District Attorney's office had a long talk with Judge Crain. There was another long conference in the afternoon between Mr. Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, who draws the indictments. Mr. Whitman explained afterward that his talk with Mr. Perkins had no special bearing on the Brandt case.

Brandt, the chief figure in the case, was on hand at 2 o'clock ready to take up his story before the Grand Jury where he left off on Wednesday. He saw Mr. Whitman for a few minutes, and then, in company with the newspaper man who follows him everywhere, went away to appear again when the Grand Jury reconvenes next Thursday.

Some more facts became known yesterday about one of the letters Brandt wrote to United States Senator Nelson. This letter bore the date of March 22, 1909, and in it Brandt said that in a few days he would send to the Senator a full and true record of everything leading up to his employment by Mr. Schiff and his sentence to thirty years in prison. The promised letter reached Senator Nelson, and consisted of nine pages of typewritten manuscript. It is supposed to be the same as the twenty-two-page letter sent to Gov. Dix, that was written by hand.

In this communication Brandt says that on the day he was discharged by Mr. Schiff his employer came home early from his office and went into the library for afternoon tea. Mr. Schiff found there the letter Brandt had written to Mrs. Schiff on a tray, Brandt declared. This letter Mrs. Schiff was not dated, and because of this some of those interested in setting Brandt at liberty declared that this makes it uncertain just when the letter was written. It is intimated that this was an old letter that had been knocking about Mr. Schiff's house for some time before Mr. Schiff found it. These persons argue that there is nothing in the letter itself to show that it was not written at a much earlier date, and that the letter which caused Brandt's discharge might have been a very different one.

Dates of Brandt's Letters.

It was pointed out yesterday that the letter which caused Brandt's discharge shows it was written some time in the Winter or Spring of 1907, because it says: "Dearest lady, as you may perhaps remember that I ones last Autumn left your services, and the reason why I came bak to you perhaps you never realized or by any means surmized." So the letter shows on its face, it is declared, that it was written in the Winter of 1907, and therefore an important part of Brandt's story cannot be true.

It is also maintained that the exact date of the letter is shown by the second letter published in Mr. Schiff's statement, dated Feb. 14, 1911, in which Brandt asks for a reference. This second letter speaks of his discharge as caused by something he had done on the evening of Feb. 11, and apologizes for the misconduct that caused his discharge and asks for forgiveness on the score of his youth for his having allowed his feelings to get the better of him.

The only witness before the Grand Jury yesterday was George Kemp, the stenographer who took the minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Jury that indicted Brandt five years ago. He testified to certain court records. Mr. Whitman was somewhat disappointed at the adjournment for a week, as he wants to examine W. W. McLaughlin, who was in charge of the police Central Office when Detective Sergeant Wooldridge procured Brandt's record which was given to Judge Rosalsky. The work of the Grand Jury will close in all probability next week, notwithstanding the delay, unless Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans are permitted to testify, and then it may go over until the following week.

BILL MAY HELP BRANDT.

Measure Passed by Senate Grants Rehearing in Cases Like His.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—Should the courts decide that Justice Gerard and Judge Rosalsky had no power to reopen the case of Foulke E. Brandt and the former Schiff valet is taken back to Dannemora prison he will still have a chance before the court, according to Senator McClelland, if the Senator's bill, which was passed by the Senate to-day, becomes a law. The measure makes it possible to reopen a case before the committing Judge in cases involving a plea of guilty to a felony.

The McClelland bill adds the following paragraph to Section 487 of the code of criminal procedure relating to the commitment of persons convicted of crime:

Where the judgment was rendered upon a plea of guilty to the commission of a felony application may be made to the Judge rendering the same, or his successors, upon due notice to the District Attorney of the county in which such judgment was rendered for an order vacating the same, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Judge that such proper grounds exist or that public interests justify such action such Judge may in his discretion order such judgment vacated and set aside, such case shall be restored to its original condition, and such case shall be disposed of in the same manner as if no such judgment had been entered.

The McClelland bill was passed by the Senate without comment and without an opposing vote.

DETECTIVES WIN PROMOTION.

Four Men Go to the First Grade for Excellent Work.

Detectives George Thompson and John E. Morell, who arrested a negro bellboy some time ago for attacking Mrs. Johanna Heubnor in her apartment at 142d Street and Seventh Avenue, were promoted yesterday by Police Commissioner Waldo to first grade detectives with salaries of $2,250 instead of $1,400.

William Raftis, who arrested three men charged with shooting two barbers in Barrow Street several weeks ago, and Bernard Gretano, who has been instrumental in running down several alleged Black Hand members, were also promoted to the first grade. Commissioner Waldo considers the work of all the men as justifying their promotion.

The four detectives will fill vacancies caused by the demotion of Detectives James Graham, Joseph Gilkenson, James F. Fitzpatrick, and John A. McIlhargy. They were reduced to patrolmen.

ATHLETE CHOKES TO DEATH.

Star Tackle, Recently Ill, Dies Before Horrified Comrades.

COLLEGEVILLE, Penn., March 7.—Robert Thompson of Pittsburgh, for four years a star tackle on the Ursinus College eleven, strangled to death to-day while at dinner in the dining hall. His throat was weak from the effects of a recent attack of diphtheria, and it is believed the muscles of his throat contracted on a piece of meat.

Students near by thought Thompson was joking when they saw him gasp, but when he started to struggle to get his breath they became frightened and sent for a doctor. Thompson gradually became weaker, and when the doctor arrived he was unconscious. He died before anything could be done to relieve him.

His brother, Kerr Thompson, Captain of last year's eleven, was at the table when the accident occurred.

NEW HOME FOR NEWSBOYS.

Historical Society's Former Building to be Made Over for Them.

The former home of the New York Historical Society at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, has been bought for a new clubhouse to be known as the Newsboys' Home Club. The front of the building covers 55 feet in Second Avenue and it runs back 100 feet in Eleventh Street. Representatives of most of the New York daily newspapers are behind the plan.

In order to make such alterations to the present structure as are necessary to adapt it to the requirements of the newsboys contributions are solicited. The enterprise is considered a worthy one, and the public is asked to aid in carrying out the plans for the home.

MAGISTRATES ACCEPT DECREE

Will Abide by Court's Decision Forbidding Trials on Sunday.

The Board of City Magistrates at the monthly meeting yesterday at 300 Mulberry Street decided upon a course of procedure to be followed in view of the recent decision handed down by the Appellate Division that the Magistrates have no right to hold trials on Sunday. Chief Magistrate McAdoo presided, and of the sixteen Magistrates only five were absent.

The board came to the conclusion that under the decision of the Brooklyn Court the Magistrate's jurisdiction on Sunday was only limited in restraining him from trying cases and did not interfere with his accepting pleas of guilty and acting thereon and in doing other magisterial acts.

The Magistrates agreed to adjust the practice of their courts to the decision with as little inconvenience and injustice to the public as possible. This will be the rule until the Court of Appeals or the Legislature has passed upon the question.

Twice Widowed Woman Destitute.

A twice widowed mother, with her son and daughter, 14 and 12 years of age, was found in destitute circumstances by a representative of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, yesterday. The woman's health has been delicate since she underwent an operation, and the keeping of her flat and the care of her children was especially difficult, as she could earn very little each week at washing. She wept at the proposal of the Bureau to send her children to charitable institutions. Contributions marked "0160," for the sole use of the family, will be received by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

OIL SHARES BOOMING DESPITE LITIGATION

Market Takes No Account of Possible Wickersham Action as New Stocks Go Up.

NOTICE OF COMING DIVIDENDS

Insider Explains Prairie Oil Coup as "an Oversight" Due to Following Old Custom.

Standard Oil shares made another sharp advance on the Curb yesterday and the continued upward course of the subsidiary stocks also indicated no apprehension in the Street of Attorney General Wickersham's possible intervention in the Waters-Pierce litigation, by which it is sought to prevent the old controlling interest in the New Jersey company from continuing in control of the subsidiaries. Since the distribution of the Standard Oil subsidiary stocks the officials of the company at 26 Broadway have resigned from the directorates of the detached companies and have professed to know nothing of their details of management.

The failure of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company to declare its 7 per cent. dividend sufficiently in advance of its date of payment to allow stockholders to receive the information before the books closed was explained unofficially at 26 Broadway yesterday by a Standard Oil man who was in contact with the present Prairie Oil and Gas Company officials while that company was a subsidiary of the New Jersey company. He said that it had been the custom of the Directors to declare dividends, when the New Jersey company was the only stockholder, whenever it was convenient, and as they had never before had to consider scattered stockholders, they had followed last week the usual routine, not considering that stockholders might want notice. He added that he thought the uproar that had been stirred up by the Prairie Oil and Gas stock owners, who had not had time to get their names registered as stockholders of record so as to receive the dividend, had had enough publicity to teach the new men in the offices of the other subsidiaries that the situation was different now from the old days when the New Jersey company was the only stockholder. He maintained stoutly that there had been no intention on the part of the Prairie Oil and Gas officials to hold up the information so as to take advantage of the market.

That there may be less trouble in the future about the lack of notice on dividend declarations seemed to be indicated yesterday by the action of the Directors of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company, which declared a dividend of $5 a share, payable April 1, the books to close March 15. The notice of one week thus allowed stockholders is shorter than is the case with stocks listed on the Stock Exchange, but it was generally regarded yesterday as reasonable enough. The news caused an advance of 50 points in the quotation of the stock, but there were practically no sales.

Standard Oil shares, with all subsidiary allotments attached, sold on the Curb yesterday up to $890 a share, which is an advance of $30 over Wednesday's highest price at private sale, and gives the company a market valuation of $875,210,870, against $864,000,000 at the time of the Supreme Court decision last May.

Interest in the Standard Oil shares has become sufficient to bring many into the open market on the Curb which until yesterday was traded in only over-the-counter by the specialists. There were a half dozen of the new issues in the open market yesterday, besides Standard Oil of New Jersey and subsidiaries in blocks representing the total allotment on a single share of the old stock.

MUST PAY TRANSFER TAX.

Attorney General Says Standard Oil Stocks Are Not Exempt.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The surrender of certificates of stock held by the Standard Oil Company to its subsidiary corporations and the issuance of new certificates of those companies to the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company, are taxable transfers, and the State Controller has no power to refund to the Standard Oil Company the face value of the stock transfer stamps, aggregating $32,112, according to an opinion to-day by Attorney General Carmody.

"The Standard Oil Company," says Mr. Carmody, "held title to the capital stock of various subsidiary companies. Pursuant to a decree of the United States Supreme Court, it was required to dissolve and distribute ratably to its shareholders the shares to which they were equitably entitled in the stocks of these various companies. Following the requirements of this decree, the certificates of stock of these companies, so held by the Standard Oil Company, were surrendered to the respective corporations, which prepared new certificates in the names of the stockholders of record in the Standard Oil Company, and to whom these certificates were distributed."

The Attorney General holds that there is nothing in the transaction which makes it exempt from tax.

THINKS HE HAS A MURILLO.

Mr. Barton Says an Ancestor Helped Himself to It In Seville.

Among the passengers arriving last night on the White Star liner Oceanic was Victor Barton, who came in the second cabin with his wife and three children. Mr. Barton, who said that he was secretary to the Traffic Superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad at Des Moines, Iowa, brought back with him a painting which he declared was a genuine Murillo worth $100,000.

The picture, which represents St. Peter in the Garden of Gethsemane, was brought, Mr. Barton says, from the Cathedral of Seville in the reign of King James II. by one of his ancestors, Sir Andrew Barton of Dumbarton, Scotland, the leader of a merry band that went about the Continent in those days picking up booty.

Mr. Barton said the painting had descended in a direct line to his mother, who died last Fall in London, and that upon her death it came to him. When Mr. Barton uncovered the picture on the pier, the Appraiser said he could not pass upon it at night, and ordered it sent to the public stores. If the picture is a Murillo it will be admitted free as a work of ancient art, but if it is a copy Mr. Barton will have to pay duty on it.

FAINTS WHEN REARRESTED.

Detective Waiting for Gross As He Leaves Dannemora Prison.

Charles Gross, 23 years old, at one time a clerk, living at 1,648 Cascade Avenue, the Bronx, who was convicted of burglary on Aug. 26, 1909, completed his term of imprisonment yesterday, and was released from Dannemora Prison. As he was leaving it he was tapped on the shoulder by Detective Sergt. Russo, and informed that he was under arrest on five charges. Gross fell in a faint.

Two indictments for burglary and three for grand larceny are hanging over his head. They are for crimes committed just before the burglary for which he was sent to jail. Gross was locked up at Police Headquarters in this city last night, and will be held pending action by the District Attorney.

Gross received a sentence of five years, which was reduced to two years and six months by a clean prison record. He said last night that he thought his term in prison was to cover all his past offences.

Lost $1,000 Earring Shopping.

Mrs. M. Bamberger of 16 West Seventieth Street lost a pearl screw earring, valued at $1,000, last Tuesday while shopping, somewhere between Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. A reward of $250 has been offered through THE TIMES for the return of the earring.

GIRL SHOOTS HER FATHER.

Stenographer Fires as He Threatens Her Mother's Life with a Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Ella Aiken, a twenty-two-year-old stenographer, of Germantown, mortally injured James L. Aiken, her father, by shooting him as he approached her mother with a knife in his hand, with which he threatened to kill the woman unless she gave him money for liquor. Aiken is dying in the Germantown Hospital.

According to the story told by the mother and daughter before Magistrate Wrigley, Aiken had been drinking heavily for some time, and for protection the daughter had purchased a .32-calibre revolver.

Early this morning, in an intoxicated condition, Aiken entered the women's room and demanded money. Mrs. Aiken remonstrated with her husband for drinking and refused his request. Aiken thereupon produced a long knife and advanced toward her, when the daughter reached under her pillow for her revolver and shot her father.

When the police arrived she calmly announced:

"I shot my father He is dying upstairs." Then she got into the patrol wagon and, with her mother and the unconscious body of her father, was taken away.

Magistrate Wrigley held her in $800 bail for further hearing, to await the outcome of Aiken's injuries. Miss Aiken's employers have arranged for her bail bond.

PROBATION OFFICERS CONFER

Homer Folks and Judge Mayer Speak at City Hall Meeting.

The first of a series of conferences on probation, under the auspices of the State Probation Commission, was held in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall last night. The conferences have been arranged for the interchange of ideas and experiences by probation officers and for the benefit of probation officers who have just been appointed.

Homer Folks, President of the State Probation Commission, and United States Judge Julius M. Mayer were among the speakers last night. There will be another conference in the City Hall to-night, and on Thursdays and Fridays of each week for several weeks.

Arabic's Passengers at Jerusalem.

The Clark cruising steamship Arabic arrived at Jaffa yesterday with nearly six hundred Americans who are cruising around the Mediterranean. The party proceeded to Jerusalem in special trains.

SHOWS HEARST'S NEWSPAPER PROFITS

Mrs. T. T. Williams Gives Owner's Memorandum Fixing Journal's Net Income at $454,785.

ITS VALUE THUS $8,000,000

The Late Mr. Williams Was an Employe, Who Had an Interest in Part of the Net Receipts.

William Randolph Hearst's own computation of the profits of The Evening Journal is among the papers filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in connection with the appraisal of the estate of Thomas Theodore Williams. Mr. Williams was publisher and Treasurer of The Evening Journal.

According to the affidavit of Mrs. Henrietta G. Williams, widow of Mr. Williams, he had an agreement with Mr. Hearst that he was to receive 5 per cent. of all the profits of The Evening Journal above $300,000 a year. Mrs. Williams submitted this memorandum, which she testified was in Hearst's handwriting:

New York Journal, debtor, to T. T. Williams, creditor, for 5 per cent. of $154,785	$7,739.25
Total net profits for 1910 less all deductions	454,785.00
Less	300,000.00
5 per cent. on all profits above $300,000	$154,785.00

Mr. Hearst is not an officer of The Evening Journal Company. Its President is Arthur Brisbane, and its Secretary is M. De Witt, a lawyer in the office of Clarence J. Shearn. Shearn appears in the papers filed in the Surrogate's office as attorney of record for Mrs. Williams in the transfer tax hearings before Appraiser Headley M. Greene. He is Hearst's lawyer.

Neither Appraiser Greene nor Mrs. Williams asked any fuller accounting of the profits of the company than appeared in the Hearst memorandum. There was nothing in the appraisal to show Mr. Williams's share of the profits of The Evening Journal Company from Jan. 31, 1910, to March 22, 1911, the date of his death. On the basis of the Hearst computations, it was said yesterday, the value of The Evening Journal as a newspaper property is about $8,000,000.

The appraisal gave Mr. Williams's net estate as $26,046. His widow got $8,682 of this, and his daughter, Miss Helen Williams, $17,364.

Mr. Williams held 25 shares of the Jockey Club of South America, valued at $1,250, and 100 shares of the International Paper Company, appraised at $1,262. He had $1,005 on deposit in the Corn Exchange Bank.

His realty holdings were Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Block 6,521, Midwood Manor, $5,500; Lots 73 and 74 of the same block, $2,500, and Lots 25 and 26, Block 54, Section 1, of Morris Park, the Bronx, $2,500.

Some time before his death Mr. Williams made a present of his Mercedes touring automobile to his wife and daughter. There was also deducted from his estate an account charged by Mrs. Williams for the expenses of a trip to California, which she testified her husband promised to pay. On this trip she spent $300 for railroad fares for herself and daughter, $500 for hotels, Pullmans, and incidentals, $80 for her daughter's singing lessons, and $8 for her daughter's lessons in Italian.

Mr. Williams died on March 22, 1911, at the Hotel Gotham, three days affer an operation. He was 56 years old. His father was a hardware merchant of London. At an early age, however, Mr. Williams went to Melbourne, Australia. From there, at the age of 15 years, he took passage on a sailing vessel to San Francisco. He became prominent in sporting affairs in the California city and entered the newspaper business through his love of sports, becoming sporting editor of The Alta California, and later managing editor of The San Francisco Post. He went to the old San Francisco Examiner with Senator George Hearst, and was brought to this city by William R. Hearst.

Mr. Williams gained much celebrity by his impassioned defense of his employer at the 1910 dinner of the American Newspaper Association, when Mayor Gaynor attacked the Hearst newspaper exploitation of the Cohalan check episode.

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POLAR EXPLORATION

Typical of the authority, human interest and comprehensiveness of the new Encylopaedia Britannica is the article dealing with Polar discovery. This subject is dealt with in an article which is not a mere outline sketch, but a studied and exhaustive review. It comprises about 52,000 words, accompanied by up-to-date maps, specially drawn, of the North and South Polar Regions, showing routes of discoverers, and a full-page plate of isothermal and isobaric charts. A summary follows.

Polar Regions. It is characteristic of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica that this article is written by authorities of the first rank, one of whom is himself an explorer of note and has contributed largely to human knowledge in the field with which he deals. The article is by Fridtjof Nansen, G.C.V.O., Professor of Oceanography, University of Christiania, author of "Farthest North"; and Hugh Robert Mill, D.Sc., LL.D., President of the Royal Meteorological Society, 1907-1908. Nansen, who in his memorable voyage across the Polar Sea in the little ship "Fram" himself established a record of "farthest north," is the subject of a separate biography, one of an extensive series dealing with famous explorers.

The article gives the full story of polar exploration, graphically and accurately told, with a vast amount of detail based on the recent discoveries. The completeness with which the subject is treated is suggested by the following principal headings:

Arctic Region

History of Arctic Exploration: Pytheas; Irish Discovery of Iceland; Ottar ("The first known really Arctic voyage . . . Alfred calls him Ohthere—who about 870 rounded the North Cape"); Eric the Red; Pining and Scolvus; Spitsbergen; Newfoundland; **John Cabot**; Corte-Real; Sebastian Cabot; John Rut; Centurione; Willoughby; Chancelor; Vasqueanes Corte-Real; Frobisher; "The Sunken Land of Buss"; Davis; Brunel; Barents and Nay; Weymouth.

Hudson; Spitsbergen Whale Fishery; **Danish Voyages**; Button; **Baffin**; Luke Fox; James; Scroogs; Middleton; Dutch Whale Fishery; Martens; British Whale Fishery; Scoresby; **Russians**; Chelyuskin; **Bering**; Hedenstrom; Phipps; Cook; Barrow; **Parry's Voyages**; Lutke; Clavering; Graah; The Rosses; Back; Simpson and Dease; Rae; Anjou; Wrangell; Middendorf.

Franklin Expedition; Search Expeditions; Ross; Austin; Kennedy; Bellot; Collison, **M'Clure** ("The cliffs rose like walls on one side, while on the other the stupendous ice of the 'palaeocrystic sea' rose from the water to a level with the 'Investigator's' lower yards"); Rae's Journeys; Belcher; Kellett; Inglefield; Drift of the "Resolute"; Rae's Discovery.

Grinnell Expedition; **Kane**; **Hayes**; Hall; **Norwegian Explorers**; **Swedish Expeditions**; Koldewey; Payer and Weyprecht; Whymper; Nordenskiold in Greenland; British Expedition of 1875; Voyages of the "Pandora"; **Dutch Expeditions**; Gore-Booth and Markham; Leigh Smith; **Nordenskiold and the N. E. Passage**; Schwatka; **De Long**; Helland; Danes in Greenland; **Circumpolar Stations**; **Greely**; Peary and Nansen in Greenland; **Nansen**, Drift of the "Fram" ("The methods were totally at variance with those of previous explorers. . . . She [the 'Fram'] rose to the pressure of the ice and was borne on an even keel high above the water for the whole duration of the drift. . . . No ship before or since has reached so high a latitude." The remarkable story of the daring journey of Nansen and his one companion, Johansen, by ski and kayak to the north and the return based upon the mere hope of a chance meeting with a ship in the wide reaches of the polar ice, is told at first hand); Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition; Duke of the Abruzzi; **Andree**; Makaroff; **Sverdrup**; Baron Toll; **Amundsen**; Mylius-Erichsen; Peary; **Peary's Journey to the North Pole** (Dr. Nansen's critical estimate of Peary's exploit is characterized by the generosity of a fellow-explorer. He says of the attainment of the Pole, "It was accomplished by the undaunted perseverance of one man who would never accept defeat"); F. A. Cook.

Physiography of the Arctic Region: Geology; The Arctic Climate; Temperature ("The lowest temperature ever recorded on the earth's surface was probably that experienced at Verkhoyansk in Siberia [67° 34' N.], where the absolute minimum in the month of February was 93.6°"); Cloud and Precipitation; Pressure; Flora; Fauna; Arctic People; **The Arctic Sea**; Depths; The Deposit; The Circulation; The Gulf Stream; The Irminger Current; Other Currents; Temperature and Salinity; Arctic Ice ("The floe-ice does not, as a rule, grow thicker than 7 or 8 ft. in one year, but when it floats in the water for some years it may attain a thickness of 16 ft. or more directly by freezing"); Biological Conditions.

Bibliography (33 references).

Antarctic Region

History of Antarctic Exploration: The "South Land"; James Cook; Sealers' Voyages; Bellingshausen; Weddell; Biscoe; Balleny; Dumont D'Urville; Wilkes; Ross; "Challenger"; Dallmann; Larsen; Borchgrevink, 1894; Gerlache, "Belgica"; "Valdivia"; Borchgrevink, 1898; Scott, "Discovery"; Drygalski; "Gauss"; Nordenskiold; Bruce; Charcot; Shackleton ("Never in the history of polar exploration had any traveller outdistanced his predecessor by so vast a step towards either Pole"); Expeditions of 1910-1911.

Physiography of Antarctic Region: Antarctic Ice-Conditions; Antarctic Climate; Pressure and Winds; Flora and Fauna ("No flowering plants occur within the Antarctic Circle or in the immediately adjacent lands. . . . The only mammalian life in the Antarctic is marine"); Authorities.

The work of individual explorers of all nationalities is described in detail in their biographies, such as the articles **Hudson**; **Peary**; **Franklin**; **De Long**; **Diemen**; **Frobisher**; **Kane**; **Krunstern**; **Leif Ericsson**; **M'Clure**; **Nordenskiold**; **Parry**; **Ross**; **Whymper**. The various specific Polar regions are, moreover, the subject of separate articles, including: **Baffin Bay and Baffin Land**; **Boothia**; **Franz Josef Land**; **Greenland**; **Jan Mayen**; **Kerguelen Island**; **Kolguev**; **New Siberia Archipelago**; **Novaya Zemlya**; **South Shetland**; **Spitsbergen**; **Vaygach**, etc. This represents, in part, only a single field of discovery, but is typical of the comprehensive, up-to-date, and authoritative treatment accorded to all departments of this fascinating realm of human activity.

The foregoing treatment of one important subject illustrates a most useful function of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is to afford a **general view of any branch of knowledge** in clear and comprehensive outline. At the same time, if the reader wishes to have particulars about a definite place, a machine, a substance, a process, a man, or a theory, in fact of any question of human interest, he will find the details he desires in a concise article that deals with that one item of information. The amount of service the volumes can render is limited only by the extent of the reader's recognition of the usefulness of knowledge and his ability to assimilate it.

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MAY INVESTIGATE AMERICAN WOOLEN

House Committee That Heard Lawrence Strikers Expected to So Recommend.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT NEAR

Outlook Bright After a Further Conference Between Employers and Workers' Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—An investigation of the American Woolen Company, its organization, capitalization, labor conditions, and status as a corporation, it was reported to-night, would be recommended to Congress by the House Committee on Rules as a result of the preliminary inquiry into the strike of mill workers of Lawrence, Mass., which closed to-day.

A broad investigation would be recommended, it seemed certain, after the testimony closed and it was reported that a resolution of the Rules Committee's own making would be reported to the House within a few days.

An investigation of the American Woolen Company was considered by Democrats of the House long before the Lawrence outbreak.

The Rules Committee has been proceeding under two resolutions of investigation. The first was introduced by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, and called for an investigation of strike conditions and the alleged brutalities which attended the attempt to remove children from the city. The other resolution was introduced by Representative Berger, the Socialist member from Wisconsin, and it directed a special inquiry into strike conditions.

The hearings closed to-day after representatives of the American Woolen Company had been heard. Before their testimony was taken the Rev. Clark Carter, a city missionary in Lawrence, whose salary admittedly is paid by the mill owners, was examined as to the conditions in the city, as were several members of the Citizens' Committee.

"Are you in sympathy with child labor?" Representative Wilson asked. "Do you believe children should take the places of men?"

"The work the children do in the mills is perfectly proper for children to do," he replied.

Representative Foster of Illinois asked Mr. Carter about the charge for drinking water in the Lawrence mills.

"That's a social club arrangement," he said; "the regular water in the Summer is too hot, and in Winter some of it is too near to the steam pipes. So the workers form clubs to get spring water or ice. They pay so much for it, and when the new employes are asked to pay they think the mill owners get the money."

"Then the mill owners don't furnish drinkable water?" asked Mr. Foster.

"It's the water I drink."

"But it's heated by steam pipes and unfit to drink in the mill," said Mr. Foster. "From your testimony it appears that there are two very desirable luxuries among the Lawrence strikers, one is molasses for their bread, and the other is water for which they pay in the mills."

"That's a humorous way to put it," said Mr. Carter.

Frank Sherman, cashier of the Wood Mill, gave a graphic description of the attack by the strikers on the mill when the strike was called.

"With ungodly yells," he said, "they broke down the doors, turned loose in the mill, cut off the power, and drove the employes out. They pulled revolvers and knives. Girls fainted all over the mills. One of our girls was cut with a knife. One of our men who tried to turn on the power was confronted with a striker, who pulled a revolver and said: 'Turn on that power and you're a dead man.'"

A preliminary investigation of the strike situation at Lawrence revealed no ground justifying action by the Federal Department of Justice, declared District Attorney French of Boston, here to-day. The Government is further investigating the charge that the forcible prevention of children of strikers leaving Lawrence was a restraint of trade, and consequently a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

SETTLEMENT SEEMS NEAR.

Both Strikers and Mill Owners of Lawrence May Make Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 7.—Prospects of a settlement of the textile strike appeared brighter to-night in the view of a committee of strikers from the American Woolen Company's mills, who returned from a conference to-day with officials of the company in the State House in Boston.

Edward Riley, spokesman of the committee, told the strikers at a mass meeting that a better understanding seemed to have been reached all around as a result of their conference. He added that the strikers might have to make a few concessions in order to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The conference was held in the presence of the legislative Committee on Conciliation. President William M. Wood of the company told the strikers' committee that the 5 per cent. increase in wages offered was a minimum, which would apply to those employes who now receive as high as $15 a week. For those who received the lowest rate of pay the increase will average between 12 and 15 per cent., according to Mr. Riley's report. He said also that the mill officials had agreed to have ready in two days a plan of the proposed scale of wages, which would show the amount of the wage advance in dollars and cents. This schedule will be presented to the strikers for consideration, and an effort will be made to reach an agreement in regard to the premium system now in force.

A crowd of a thousand men and women intercepted operatives coming from work in the Pacific Mills to-night, and in the midst of much hooting some of the operatives were attacked. The attack was confined to fisticuffs, but the police were unable to disperse the crowd, and called for help from the militia. A squad of thirty-five men from the First Corps of Cadets, composed largely of young men from prominent Boston families, now doing duty here, arrived on the double quick, and scattered the crowd without being compelled to use force.

The children who have been testifying before the House Committee on Rules in Washington regarding strike conditions here returned to this city to-night. Their coming was unheralded and no delegation of strikers was at the station to meet them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Forty children of striking textile operatives of Lawrence, Mass., arrived in Philadelphia shortly after 7 o'clock to-night, to be cared for until the labor trouble in the Massachusetts city are over. The youngsters, many of them barely old enough to walk alone, were formed in line and marched to a street car, which conveyed them to the Labor Lyceum, where they were treated to a feast before being turned over to the families who have volunteered to care for them.

The railroad station was crowded with members of the Socialist Party, trades unionists, and others interested in caring for the children.

ROOSTER CHASE IN COURT.

Game Cock, a Trial Exhibit, Gets Loose and Raises a Commotion.

Feathers flew, roosters crowed, Assistant District Attorneys forgot their dignity, lawyers abandoned theirs and court attendants and spectators joined in a chase before the Justices in Special Sessions, yesterday, when a game cock escaped from a cage marked "People's exhibit A" and for five minutes refused to be caught. It was a comedy finish of the trial of William J. Durando, owner of Durando's Hotel, 25 Dyckman Street, who was fined $100 for running a cock fight.

All was going well when the rooster escaped. Assistant District Attorney Smith had showed that on the night of Jan. 27, several hundred men were gathered at Durando's place to witness a fight between the champion rooster of Brooklyn and a sturdy fighter from Manhattan, when Capt. Freel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals stepped in and arrested forty spectators and took into custody four cages, each of which contained a rooster. Mr. Smith had exhibited to the Judges a cockpit and several pairs of spurs before he brought in the rooster exhibits. Each exhibit was trying to outdo the other in noise and each was challenging the others to mortal combat.

Exhibit A developed a marked hostility for exhibit B and just as Mr. Smith was finishing his plea a slat on the cage marked A came off and out hopped the gladiator, his neck ruffled and his eyes shooting forth defiance. With a flop he landed against Exhibit B and Exhibit B hit him with his bill. Mr. Smith made a grab for the fighter, several lawyers did likewise but the king of the barnyard nimbly hopped under a chair. A court attendant chirruped "here chick," and the game cock responded so earnestly that the court attendant forgot that he was to catch him and fled to cover. By this time the whole court room was after the elusive exhibit as he flopped from one place to the other. Finally he landed near a radiator, where he was caught.

He was then replaced in his cage and continued to crow defiantly, while Exhibits B, C, and D crowed back at him.

MRS. CORWIN-HILL SAILS.

Passenger on the Amerika with Conway Tearle, an English Actor.

Mrs. Roberta Menges-Corwin-Hill got into the limelight again yesterday by sailing on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika for Cherbourg in company with Conway Tearle, an English actor, who in the hurry of departure forgot to tell his wife he was leaving.

Mrs. Hill left these shores in November bathed in tears and vowing that she would never, no, never, put a foot on American soil again, although it would break her heart. In January the heart-broken one returned because she was homesick.

The departure of Mrs. Hill and her friend was kept secret until the last moment. Their suite on the promenade deck was reserved last week in the name of Turner, and this week it was changed to Nicholls. The actor was recognized on the liner, but Mrs. Hill kept to her room, as she said that the continuous notoriety in this country that was thrust upon persons of retiring dispositions was distressing.

Mr. Tearle was with Louis Mann at the Garrick Theatre in "Elevating a Husband" until last Saturday night.

20TH CENTURY DERAILED.

Express Train Crashes Into a Shanty, Killing Watchman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7.—Five sleeping cars on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Twentieth Century Limited train were derailed early to-day just outside the Collinwood yards. They smashed into a shanty occupied by Peter Mauer, a switchman, and killed him.

A few of the passengers suffered trivial injuries. George Hall of Woonsocket, R. I., was taken to a hospital and one of his arms was amputated.

It is supposed a broken wheel caused the derailment. The train, westbound and due in Cleveland at 2:35, was thirty minutes late and running fast.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, March 7.—The New York Central Limited train on the Big Four Railroad, from St. Louis to New York, was derailed here early to-day, when the engine of the flyer crashed into a boxcar of a freight train at the Plum Valley Street crossing.

Several of the coaches left the track, but the engine of the passenger train rolled down an embankment. Al Busy, engineer, of Brightwood, Ind., and his fireman, Guy Wooley of Bellefontaine, were the only persons injured, and they sustained only slight bruises in jumping.

CHILDREN'S EMPLOYERS HELD

Eight Accused of Violating the Child Labor Law.

Eight employers, accused of violation of the child labor law, were held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Kernochan, in the Jefferson Market Court.

Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel for the State Labor Bureau, said that Inspectors had found, in one case, a fourteen-year-old girl employed ten hours a day, six days a week, for $1.20 a week. The prisoners were the first of a number of manufacturers for whose arrest Mr. Cunningham has obtained warrants. They are William J. Boessen, of 29 Mercer street; Jacob Mannheimer, 557 Mercer street; Samuel Braunstein, 456 Broome street; Morris Steinberg, 73 Wooster street; Louis Frankel, 19 Mercer street; Max Cohen, 116 Wooster street; Robert T. Hyman, 387 West Broadway, and Abraham Selwitz, 146 Wooster street.

Must Safeguard Single-Track Lines.

Electric block signals at all turn out on single-track trolley lines in the suburbs have been ordered by the Public Service Commission. The companies affected are the New York and Queens County Company, the Long Island Electric Railway Company, the New York & Long Island Traction Company, the New York & North Shore Traction Company, the Marine Railway Company, the Ocean Electric Company, the Pelham Park Railroad Company, and the two street railways on Staten Island.

Fined for Obstructed Auto Numbers.

Magistrate Herbert of the Yorkville Court yesterday fined four chauffeurs $2 each for failing to carry the numbers of their machines in such a way that every figure was clearly visible. The chauffeurs had been arrested by Motor Cycle Policeman George Geideman because the rear lamps were so placed that they obscured the view of the numbers.

Mother and Children in Want.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association appeals for the mother of six children whose husband died recently, leaving her with a task beyond her own strength. The oldest boy is 11 years old, the baby eighteen months. There is no income whatever. Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, will gladly acknowledge gifts, which will be devoted without any reduction to the family's relief.

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Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

OPPOSES TAFT PLAN TO REGULATE CANAL

Inter-State Commerce Commission Is Disinclined to Taking on That Duty.

RAILROAD LINES A PUZZLE

Question of Way to Prevent Use by Vessels Owned by Land Combinations Divides Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An important conference was held at the White House late this afternoon to determine the attitude to be assumed by the Government toward the use of the Panama Canal by vessels owned or controlled by railroad companies. At the conference were President Taft, Secretary of War Stimson, Judges Lane and Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Chairman Adamson of the House Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee, and Representative Knowland of California, a proinent Republican member of the committee.

No action was taken but Messrs. Lane and Prouty made the statement that the Interstate Commerce Commission was opposed to being the regulation of canal matters put under its jurisdiction.

This decision is important because the President's original plan for preventing railroad control of the canal was that it should be regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission or higher tolls should be charged. He is strongly in favor of regulation to meet the situation but whether he will now urge the charging of higher tolls for railroad owned vessels or agree to the proposal to forbid the use of the canal by such vessels in the coastwise trade is not definitely known.

The situation has been complicated by the fact that since the President asked for the commission's views, the House Interstate Commerce Committee reached the question of regulation or prohibition of the use of the canal by railroad-owned vessels.

The original draft of the Anderson bill now being shaped by the committee, prohibited the use of the canal by vessels owned or controlled by any railroad companies. This was stricken out by Judge Adamson, and Representative Covington offered in its stead yesterday an amendment which was adopted, seeking to make it unlawful for vessels to use the canal when the ships are owned, leased, operated or controlled by any railroad company with intent to limit or prevent competition through the canal. Before the adoption of the Covington resolution Mr. Knowland offered the original Adamson resolution as a substitute, but this was defeated by the very close vote of 6 to 8.

Representative Eben W. Martin, of South Dakota, to-day moved reconsideration of the vote by which the Covington idea was adopted and this motion is pending until to-morrow.

The Covington amendment would make it unlawful for any commercial vessel to pass through the canal if owned, leased, operated, or controlled by any railroad company, person, association, or corporation for the purpose of stifling competition between ships or lines using the canal, or for any commercial vessel to pass through the canal if the person or corporation owning, leasing, operating, or controlling it accepts any subsidy, concession, or gratuity.

As a result of the Martin motion the committee also postponed until to-morrow action on the canal tolls question, which also contains matters on which members of the committee are seriously divided. These involve the matter of free tolls for the coastwise trade, and the wisdom of enacting a legislative interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

TILT OVER CANAL TOLLS.

Chamber of Commerce Finally Votes to Favor American Bottoms.

The question of tolls to be charged for shipping through the Panama Canal and whether American vessels should have free passage brought out a lively debate at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Welding Ring and William H. Douglas, both former Presidents of the Produce Exchange, leading the arguments. Mr. Ring proposed a rate on all ships alike of $1 a net ton and Mr. Douglas insisted there should be some sort of advantage for American shipping. Welding Ring is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws, which had introduced a report favoring the non-discriminating rate and had argued that United States treaty obligations would prevent tolls favoring American bottoms.

A substitute resolution was introduced by Mr. Douglas which called upon Congress "to arrange the tolls so as to carefully protect American interests" and advocating "as a measure to this end that the rates of toll on vessels engaged in the coastwise trade shall not be over one-third the rate charged on vessels engaged in deep-sea business, or free if necessary to accomplish the purpose desired. Mr. Douglas's resolution was carried by a vote of 79 to 59.

During the debate there were a number of tilts between the two former Presidents of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Ring laid a good deal of stress on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the agreements by which the United States took control of the Panama Canal strip, and thought they made impossible any favoring rates to American shipping. He also pointed out that the coastwise trade could not have foreign competition, because of the laws requiring American register for ships in this traffic, and said that the proposed dollar-a-ton rate would only amount to 2 cents a hundredweight, an amount too small to be a factor in the competition with other water routes for freight between Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports or with the transcontinental railroads.

Mr. Douglas said that his resolution did not propose going contrary to treaty obligations, and he criticised statements in the report of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws. He said that he thought the committee had taken such evidence as was used to support the dollar-a-ton toll "in a haphazard way." He continued:

"I am not afraid, if Mr. Ring is, to say my own mind as to what is in the Hay-Pauncefote and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaties. I say it would take the wildest dream of the imagination for any man to read into those treaties anything which pertains to the coastal trade.

"We will not allow foreign nations to read into them anything which takes away the birthright of the American people in this matter. Why do they want $1, or why no differential for the coastwise trade? Because there is not a foreigner who does not know that if we do that it will take years for us to undo it, and they further know that it is the death knell of the building up of the American coastal trade. If we make a differential of $1 for our coastal trade or make it free it won't be six months after the canal is open before all our shipyards are working night and day to build steamers to carry that traffic through the canal; but every power in the world knows that if we don't do that we won't lay a keel for a single steamer to carry our commerce or any immigrants.

"I think if you will carefully consider the subject you will admit that my resolution is a fair one. It simply calls on the United States Government to equitably carry out their obligations and their treaties, and then in fixing the tolls they should do so based on true American interests. It further, then, says that they should make the coastal tolls in accordance with their wishes not over one-third of the deep-sea tolls. It does not say what those tolls shall be. We leave it entirely in the hands of the Government, but we pass a patriotic resolution, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I do not have to call the attention of this Chamber to pass a patriotic resolution, but it is always in order to voice true patriotism and true Americanism in this Chamber, or anywhere else in the United States or abroad."

Mr. Ring formally opposed the Douglas resolution in behalf of his committee, but it was carried by a majority of 20.

ENGINEERS' PAY DEMAND UP.

Railroads' Committee to Meet Employes' Representatives Next Week.

The committee, representing forty-eight Eastern railroads, appointed some weeks ago to confer with representatives of the locomotive engineers over the demands of the engineers for increases in wages, to bring the pay up to the Western standard, met yesterday at 50 Church Street to organize. The committee considered the demands of the engineers, but took no positive action and will meet again on March 13. On March 14 the first conference with the representatives of the engineers will take place in the rooms of the Engineers' Society. The committee consists of General Managers and is made up as follows:

J. C. Stuart, Vice President and General Manager, Erie Railroad, Chairman; A. W. Thompson, General Manager, Baltimore & Ohio; W. G. Besler, Vice President and General Manager, Central Railroad of New Jersey; C. S. Sims, Vice President and General Manager, Delaware & Hudson; M. S. Connors, General Manager, Hocking Valley Railroad; H. J. Horn, Vice President, New York, New Haven & Hartford; A. H. Smith, Vice President and General Manager, New York Central lines, east of Buffalo; C. E. Schaff, Vice President, New York Central lines, west of Buffalo; S. C. Long, General Manager, Pennsylvania lines, east of Pittsburgh; G. L. Peck, Pennsylvania lines, west of Pittsburgh; J. A. Shepard, General Manager, Western Maryland; B. A. Worthington, Receiver, Western & Lake Erie Railroad, and J. A. McCrea, General Manager, Long Island Railroad.

The wages of the men on the Western roads were increased in 1907 on the ground of increased earnings by the railroads. They were increased again in 1910 on the ground of increased cost of living.

DRUGGISTS' 'PHONE VICTORY.

20% Commissions for "More Than $1 a Day" Pay Station Business.

The Committee of the Druggists of Manhattan which was organized to resist the action of the New York Telephone Company in reducing to 10 per cent. the commissions received by druggists for operating public pay stations has won a victory. The company has advanced the rates and proposes a sliding scale, which will mean about 20 per cent. commissions for druggists who have a large telephone business.

The new arrangement has been approved by the committee, and it is expected it will be ratified by the New York Pharmaceutical Conference. The arrangement affects 4,000 druggists in this city and half as many who have telephones in Northern New Jersey under control of the New York company.

OHIO FOR WOMEN VOTERS.

Constitutional Convention Adopts Equal Suffrage Proposal.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 7.—The fourth Constitutional Convention of Ohio, in session here to-day, adopted a proposal to amend the present State Constitution so as to permit women participating in all elections. To-day's action by the delegates will be submitted to the men voters, along with other proposed amendments, for ratification.

Of the 109 delegates voting, 76 cast ballots for the equal suffrage amendment. There are 119 delegates in the convention.

'Phone Number as an Address.

Post Office officials are often called upon to decipher odd addresses. Only this week a letter arrived at THE NEW YORK TIMES office addressed "Mr. Bryant, 1000 Times Building, New York." THE TIMES'S telephone number was the clue by following which the Post Office authorities delivered the message properly and promptly. The error of the writer was an odd one, due to confusing THE TIMES'S telephone number, which is 1000 Bryant, with the name "Bryant."

SPECIAL TRIANGLE PANEL.

Court Grants District Attorney's Plea as to the Trial Jury.

District Attorney Whitman appeared before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and applied for a special panel of 100 talesmen to appear in that court on March 14 to be examined as to their qualifications to sit as jurors in the case of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company, where 147 persons lost their lives in the fire of March 25 last.

There are six indictments still remaining against the men, charging them with manslaughter in the first and second degrees. Justice Seabury and a jury will hear Max D. Steuer's argument on the question as to whether second jeopardy arises in the cases of his clients since they were tried and acquitted of a charge similar to the six remaining against them, the only difference being in the name of the person killed in the fire. Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Bostwick will oppose Mr. Steuer.

After Mr. Whitman had made his motion for a special panel Mr. Steuer submitted an affidavit opposing the motion, saying:

"The fact is, and I am informed and believe, that there are 2,800 special jurors, and that the vast majority remain on the special panel because they vote 'guilty' when a case is tried. I am likewise informed that the District Attorney keeps a card system, from which he can tell exactly how a man voted the last time he was a member of the special panel."

Justice Seabury overruled the protest and signed the order directing that a special panel be drawn.

Hebrew Orphan Society Dinner.

The Seligman Solomon Society, composed of the alumni of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a dinner and ball next Sunday evening at Terrace Garden. The alumni has a membership of 700.

The Directors of the asylum will be the guests of honor at the dinner, as will some of the officers of the Ladies' Sewing Circle. Among the Directors is Louis Stern, who is President of the asylum.

Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond will be the principal speaker at the dinner.

SAVES SICK WOMAN AT FIRE.

Policeman Carries Two Out of a Blazing Brooklyn Apartment.

On discovering fire in the cellar of a four-story apartment house at 321½ Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Patrolman Edward Shaughnessy of the Butler Street Station turned in an alarm and then ran into the building to give an alarm to the residents.

As the building rapidly filled with smoke, Shaughnessy quickly ascended the stairs to the third floor, where he found Mrs. Mary Murphy ill with pneumonia. Taking her up in his arms, Shaughnessy carried her out of the building and directed that she be removed into a near-by house. He then returned to the fourth floor, where he found Mrs. Sarah Dill suffering from rheumatism. She was nearly overcome by the smoke before the patrolman got her out of the building.

The fire was quickly extinguished.

Sugar Case Again Postponed.

When the case of the Government against the American Sugar Refining Company was called yesterday in the United States District Court, Assistant District Attorney Walton informed Judge Hand that he was assured that the defense would be ready to go on on Monday. The case was therefore adjourned to that date.

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The displays include magnificent large Hats in taupe and black effects, by Georgette. A striking use of fine milans, in black, white and fashionable new shades, is shown in the smart sailors of Caroline Reboux, while other sailors by Suzanne Talbot present an equally pleasing selection. Maison Lewis has created new "tam" effects, mostly in black and white. Paul Poiret has conceived very smart Hats of tagel braids, to wear with tailor-made suits. Maria Guy is represented by her charming Trecon shapes, fairly illumined with wonderful plumage; also by a chic novelty in the "Comet Hat," ingeniously fashioned of milan with an effective two-tone taffeta facing. Other noted artists have contributed their *very latest ideas* to this distinguished gathering of Spring *chapeaux*.

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Liquidating our Wholesale Department. Hackett, Carhart Men's Suits and Overcoats at Half Price and Less. Included are black, blue and fancy mixture Suits. Every Overcoat fancy, black or gray. Many of these garments are medium weight and suitable for year around service.

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MAYOR COMMENDS POLICE.

Thanks Force for Fidelity Against "Gamblers and Corruptionists."

Mayor Gaynor received from Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday a communication requesting that the police force be increased by the addition of 150 men to the uniformed rank and file. In reply the Mayor approved the request personally and took occasion to thank the entire force for its fidelity to duty in recent weeks, when, he says, there "was a combined effort by gamblers, corruptionists, and certain newspapers to create insubordination and neglect of duty in the force."

Here is the Mayor's letter:

March 7, 1912.

Sir: Your favor of March 7, recommending in accordance with our previous conversation an increase of 150 patrolmen in the police force is at hand. I am satisfied that your request is reasonable. We need more policemen in the ouskirts.

Let me avail myself of this occasion to thank the entire police force through you for the fidelity of every one of them to duty during the recent weeks when there was a combined effort by gamblers, corruptionists, and certain newspapers in this city to create insubordination and neglect of duty in the force. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Rhinelander Waldo, Esq.,
Commissioner Department of Police,
City of New York.

If the request is allowed the uniformed force will be increased from 8,589 to 8,739.

FAR NORTH IN MOTION FILMS.

Capt. Kleinschmidt Here with Moving Pictures Taken in Siberia.

Capt. F. E. Kleinschmidt, a young German sportsman, has arrived in New York after some months spent in photographing wild animals in Eastern Siberia and Alaska. He brings with him 10,000 feet of moving picture films which he and his companion, L. L. Lane of San Francisco, made during the trip. Capt. Kleinschmidt, discussing his experiences yesterday, said:

"We have obtained pictures of almost everything related to Alaska and the Eastern Siberian country, the natives, their customs, and all the wild life of the country. Our expedition journeyed as far north as 72 degrees north latitude, probably the furthest north ever reached in that longitude. We were several miles above Wrangell Island, where there is only the record of one ship before us. That was in 1881, when the revenue cutter Rodgers went there in search of De Long, the arctic explorer, who lost his life in the North. We found the monuments left by the party from the Rodgers."

Capt. Kleinschmidt has brought back some striking photographs of bears, walruses, mountain sheep, and northern birds taken at close range. Moving pictures were taken showing raging polar bears charging the camera. The life the hunters lived and their manner of attacking game are shown in great detail.

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Applications will be received by the Educational Alliance for the position of Head of its Department of Religious Work. This department is conducted on the lines of conservative Judaism, and is intended especially for the instruction of the younger members of the community. The School has an enrollment of about twenty-five hundred children and a staff of thirty-two trained teachers. In addition to stating details as to their general education and Rabbinical training, applicants are required to specify the nature and extent of their experience in pedagogy.

All applications are to be by letter only, and to contain references as to character and proficiency.

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RICE AND SCHEFTELS BOTH PLEAD GUILTY

A Year in Jail for the Former, but Sentence Is Suspended for Firm's Nominal Head.

GOVERNMENT IS SATISFIED

Accepts Defendants' Pleas as a Vindication of a New Law in Test Case—Other Indictments Quashed.

George Graham Rice and B. H. Scheftels pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon before Judge Ray in the Federal District Court to the indictments charging them with conspiracy and the use of the mails to defraud in seeking to create a market for certain stocks. Rice was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Sentence was suspended in Scheftel's case. The indictments against the other defendants, Waterman, Belser, and Stone, and against John Delaney, who had elected to be tried separately, were quashed.

According to a statement given out by Rice, the trial had been brought to a sudden end, in its seventeenth week, by the fact that he had used the last of his financial resources. Moreover, it was pointed out that he had made fairly good terms for himself. His sentence is to date from Dec. 29, when his bail was canceled and he was committed to the Tombs, after one of the jurors had been approached, so that he has already served more than two months of his term. With the customary commutation for good behavior, he will be at liberty within six or seven months.

Here is Rice's statement:

B. H. Scheftels & Co. did nothing except what is and has been commonly practiced in Wall Street by the most reputable Stock Exchange houses. I know the methods were fair and honest, as measured by the best standards of the Street. We, however, committed the unspeakable and never-forgotten crime of attacking without fear powerful interests in the mining securities markets, and they have broken us on the wheel.

I pleaded guilty only when all my resources and those of my friends had been exhausted. I was up against it. The Government has more money than it knows what to do with, and I was down to my last cent.

The Law Vindicated, Says Court.

The proceedings in court were brief. Mr. Baldwin, acting for both Rice and Scheftels, entered the withdrawal of their pleas and Judge Ray then addressed the defendants. He said:

"This prosecution was instituted under a statute recently amended, and this case is the first of the kind as to the nature and character of the scheme to defraud ever instituted or prosecuted under it. It has been an important case to the Government and to the people of the country as a whole, and to the Post Office Department, which undertakes also to prevent the prostitution of the great institutions of our Government.

"The punishment of offenders is not the first consideration of counts in the administration of the criminal law. It is beyond the power of any man or court to measure the heart of a man with any accuracy; his motives or his weaknesses. The main purpose is to vindicate the law, give the public to understand there is a law and that its provisions cannot be violated with impunity, and also to give a warning to those liable to offend that punishment is certain.

"In this case the main purpose of the law has been accomplished. Men will differ as to the wisdom of the course the Court is about to pursue in the case of yourself, Mr. Rice, and of you, Mr. Scheftels. Many will think the sentence of the Court is not adequate to the offense to which you have entered a plea of guilty, but the Court takes the responsibility, remembering that 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord,' and that the certainty and not the severity of the punishment is the most certain preventive of crime. Long terms of imprisonment are essential when the offender is a confirmed criminal and dangerous to society, a dangerous man to be at large. In your case I do not regard a long term of imprisonment essential to either the vindication of the law or to the protection of society. The law is vindicated and the prosecution by the Government fully justified."

The Court then sentenced Rice and, addressing Scheftels, said:

"In your case, Mr. Scheftels, there is nothing that points to your having been engaged in any criminal matters heretofore, and I am glad of that. In consideration of that fact and of your years and the absence of proof that you have ever been guilty of any offense before, the Court suspends sentence. I can only say, in all your business deals hereafter, Mr. Scheftels, be careful not to allow the love of gain to lead you into anything which may take from others their property, their money, their comfort. So long as you adhere to that you will go untouched by the arm of the law."

A Test Case, Says Wise.

District Attorney Wise made this statement of the Government's view of the case:

"The defendants, doing business as brokers, sought to create a market for certain stocks of which they held large blocks under option. These stocks they songht to sell to their customers at inflated market prices with a secret profit to themselves. In aid of their stock selling campaign they put out market 'literature' cleverly devised to induce the public to accept their advice to order the purchase of the particular stocks in which they expected to make this secret profit.

"These and other similar practices with which they were charged have been common in this city. Those engaged in such practices have not heretofore been prosecuted, and it has not hitherto been supposed to be practicable to prosecute them under the Federal statutes. The case has been regarded by the Government as a test case and one of far-reaching importance in that aspect. Its successful termination has established the criminal responsibility of brokers for practices which it had been commonly supposed would expose them at the most to civil liabilities. The prosecution, I am informed, has already had considerable effect in this community. The resulting conviction should have a still further effect.

"Taking into consideration the expenditure of time and money that would be involved in the completion of a trial the end of which was not yet in sight, the hardship to the jurors in the case and the likelihood of some casuality that would result in a mistrial, the Government has felt that it would not be justified in opposing the plea of the principal offender. In my opinion, the interests of justice did not require the further prosecution of the other defendants who were minor offenders, and mere tools in the employ of Rice, and upon whom the lengthy trial had already operated as a serious punishment.

"In consenting to the terms upon which this case has been concluded, I felt that the importance of having such a course of business as that of these defendants adjudicated to be criminal was of far more importance to the community than the question of how much or what character of punishment was meted out to these particular defendants."

The lawyers for the defense also called attention after the conclusion of the trial to the fact that the prosecution was proceeding under a new statute, which constituted certain practices a criminal offense for the first time.

Mrs. Philip Van Valkenburgh Sails.

Mrs. Philip Van Valkenburgh of the St. Regis left yesterday on the Victoria Luise for Panama, to join her parents in Havana. She is slightly ill.

DECLINE TO TAKE BEQUESTS.

Beneficiaries Permit Robert Mather's Will to be Set Aside.

The will of Robert Mather, who was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company and a Director in fourteen banks and railroads, was set aside yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick. George Mather, a brother, with the consent of the beneficiaries, Mrs. Alice W. Mather, James and Edwin Mather, Alice Wood, Gwendolyn Kerby Duck, and Leila Kerby Russell, petitioned the court to declare the will invalid.

It was pointed out that certain relatives of Robert Mather had not received their full share of the estate, while Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Duck, who were only nieces by marriage, had received bequests which brought them an annual income of $1,000 each. Both nieces, who live in Canada, sent signed statements to New York declaring their willingness to waive their legacies in order to provide more fairly for the next of kin.

By the will Mrs. Mather was to receive only a $10,000 annuity accruing from a life insurance policy. Mr. Mather's sister Alice was to receive $60, and his brothers certain small residuary sums. To the two nieces, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Duck, an annual income of $1,000 each was bequeathed, and the principal was to revert to their heirs.

The new settlement argeed upon cuts down the legacies of the two nieces to $1,000 each, not as income but as principal. Mrs. Mather, in addition to the life insurance, will get $25,000, which is adjudged to be half of the estate, exclusive of certain real estate, all in this city. The other $25,000 is to be divided between the three brothers and the one sister and the realty is to be evenly distributed between the widow and her four children.

It was said at the County Court House yesterday that the setting aside by consent of the will of Robert Mather was the first case of its kind since 1886, when the will of Samuel J. Tilden was similarly declared invalid without opposition.

RECLUSE LEFT $30,000.

Heirs to Man Who Lived for Years in a Windmill Found in Ireland.

Public Administrator John T. Robinson of Queens filed his accounting yesterday in the case of Daniel Creeden, a recluse, who died in Woodside, in Queens, in March, 1910, after having lived for years in an old windmill there. Mr. Robinson found that Creeden, who had no heirs in this country, left accounts of $9,200, with $700 in back interest due, distributed in five savings banks. In addition to the bank accounts he left other property, so that the total value of his estate is some $30,000.

Accompanying the accounting was a list of the heirs or next of kin as discovered by Mr. Robinson in his search of two years. They all live in Bridgetstown, County Cork, Ireland. In addition to the heirs in Ireland, Mr. Robinson filed a list of more than 100 persons who declare they have established a relationship and are entitled to a share.

Creeden was 70 years old at the time of his death, and went to Woodside as a young man. It is said he had been disappointed in love and therefore avoided women. He was a good gardener and found employment among the many country places in the neighborhood. In his later years Alexander Burns, a Manhattan merchant, who took a liking to Creeden, fitted up quarters for him in the loft of an old windmill, where Creeden lived rent free for many years. He was found ill there and was sent to the Flushing Hospital. But he pined to get back to his familiar haunts in Woodside, so Mr. Burns had a small house on his place put in repair and Creeden was taken from the hospital to his new home. He fell dead across the threshold as he was entering the house for the first time.

WAR ON JEWEL SMUGGLERS.

Importers from New Organization to Prevent Customs Fraud.

Employing agents here and abroad, the Precious Stone Importers' Protective Association, reorganized as the National Jewelers' Protective Association, will make a determined effort to prevent the smuggling of jewels into the country. The reorganization was effected at a meeting held on Wednesday in Silversmith's Building, 15 Maiden Lane.

The jewelers look forward to a large importation of jewels into this country this year. President Ludwig Nissen said that he had never seen a piece of jewelry abroad that could not be duplicated here for the same price or less. And yet, he said, Americans are often swindled into buying inferior articles on the other side.

"Tradesmen abroad," said Mr. Nissen, "are complaining of the falling off in their sales to Americans. Though the importations of pearls and precious stones were less in 1911 than in 1910, the record of duty payments showed that duties paid were in excess of the previous year's record. This is an indication that smuggling and undervaluation was less frequent. The desire to smuggle is just as great, perhaps, but the opportunities are fewer. What I should like to call the natural smuggling of the fair sex has undergone no modification. The inclination of some of our best citizens to abuse their influence is as prevalent as ever. It is sufficient to refer to the customs records for the last few years to show that no class is exempt from being swindled in Europe and urged to evade the customs laws, sometimes by actual instruction in the art of evasion."

In spite of improved conditions, Mr. Nissen said he was sure millions of dollars' worth of diamonds, pearls and pieces of jewelry were brought into the country free of duty. Jewelers, he said, suffer more than any other merchants by the evasion of the revenue laws.

SUBWAY DOORS KEPT SHUT.

Officials Explain That Centre Exits Are Closed to Prevent Accident.

Complaints have been made recently that though many of the local trains in the Subway have centre-door cars, only the doors at the end are used, and passengers have to be contented with large signs on the centre doors which say that they are "not working." If the doors are there, it is asked, why are they not in use, considering how congested the Subway now is at the rush hours?

It was explained yesterday by an official of the Interborough that the only reason why the centre doors are not in use on all cars to which they are fitted is to insure the safety of the public. It is not safe to use centre doors on any train unless all the cars have been equipped with them, and this is not the case as yet on the local service.

When a train is made up completely of centre-door cars the system of giving the starting signals is different from that on trains of the old type. To make sure that every door is closed before a centre-door train is started, a device has been installed by which, as soon as the last door closes, a signal is given in the cab of the motorman. He must wait for that before pushing his lever over, just as in the old-fashioned trains he has to await the ringing of the bell, which tells him that the guards have closed the end doors.

This system cannot be installed until every one of the cars has a centre door, and the officials will not take the responsibility of operating the centre doors till the system can be put in working order. They believe the public would rather put up for a few more weeks with only the end doors than run the risk of a train starting off while a centre door is still open, with the practical certainty that some one will be caught in it as it shuts while the car is in motion.

LEGAL BATTLE OVER SUBWAY CONTRACTS

Lawyers Argue Demurrers in Injunction Suits to Stop Preferential Payments.

YEOMANS SPEAKS FOR B. R. T.

City's Contract with It Most Economical Method—Rogers Explains Interborough's Concession.

Justice Blackmar continued yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to hear argument on the demurrers in three injunction suits brought against the city to restrain it from making contracts to give preferential payments to the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for their operation of the proposed new subways.

George D. Yeomans, continuing the argument for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, contended that the Sun Publishing Company case had established the duty of the city to build highways, the fact that subways are highways, and the right of the city to lease subways built for such purpose. He differentiated between the proposals of the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in favor of the latter, as it did not ask that any deficit on its preference should be cummulative, and stockholders were only assured of 5 per cent. on their investment.

He made a particular point of the fact, which some of the counsel for the plaintiffs disputed, that whenever the Brooklyn Rapid Transit constructed an extension with its own money it would, in accordance with the Rapid Transit act, be at once city property. The Fourth Avenue subway and the loop line in Manhattan, he argued, could only be run with profit by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and yet the city was under an obligation to construct them as needed highways. Consequently the suggested agreement provided the city with the best and most economical method of establishing a subway system, which it might have been obliged to construct in any case for the sake of developing its territory.

Answering the criticisms that have been brought against the accumulation of any deficits on the preferential payments to the Interborough, Richard Reid Rogers pointed out that the city as it assumed a liability for their liquidation received also a fund out of which to pay them, the pooled earnings of the old and new subways. He denied that the company would make any gains out of the amortization arrangements and dwelt on the advantage the proposed bargain would be to the city, in that it limited the future profit of the company; provided for extensions of the Subway and for taking over by the city at any time after ten years of a complete north and south subway line on either the east or west side of Manhattan.

George S. Coleman of the Public Service Commission reminded the court that the fact that the companies were likely to make a profit under the proposed arrangements had nothing to do with their constitutionality. The real point is that every foot of the new lines will be city property. The agreement with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit amounted to a lease pure and simple of its present lines, and there were great advantages in the bargain with the Interborough in relation to the leveling of the present leases and the exchange of the Subway legs.

He referred also to the careful scrutiny which the actual contracts will have to go through before they are signed, and expressed the belief that the plan should be upheld unless it is clearly unconstitutional.

After Assistant Corporation Counsel Hahlo had spoken briefly for the city, Samuel Untermyer summed up the case of those who would enjoin the present negotiations. He begged the court not to permit the stretching of the constitution more than had already been done, and reminded it that the city is not so far from bankruptcy and might be easily brought into it through improvident contracts. As it is, the taxation, he declared, is almost confiscatory.

The proposed plans, he declared, would make the city's liability indefinite. Thus no one can tell how much money will be actually needed for construction, yet the city, according the agreement, must provide all in excess of the estimate. Moreover, if more capital is needed for improvements, the city is to find half of it, and cannot ask for recompense till the company has received the interest and sinking fund on its entire investment. What safeguard has the city against extravagance on the part of the company, he asked, when it assents to such terms as these?

Mr. Untermyer argued against the too close application of the Sun Publishing Company's case to the present controversy, because in the case of the original Subway the city's money was a first lien on the Subway and its claim was also protected by the contractor. Now he was sure it would be far better to take the city's $106,000,000 and build the city's own subway with it.

Mr. Untermyer went on to attack the principle of guaranteeing the present high earnings of the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and urged that there was no doubt it would be unconstitutional for the city to lend its credit to enable the companies to obtain capital they could not get without its aid. He concluded by declaring that the chief objectionable feature was the priority granted to the payments to the companies, and by analyzing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit proposal to show that it involved the city in much financial risk.

The court gave counsel till Monday for the preparation and presentation of briefs.

SEE GAYNOR, SAYS CORRIGAN.

Magistrate Thinks the Mayor Might Fix a Little Police Question.

Magistrate Corrigan, sitting in Essex Market Court, yesterday emphasized his belief that Police Commissioner Waldo is no particular friend of his. An attorney appeared for a firm whose workman had been arrested for erecting an electrical sign without a permit, and it was explained to the policeman making the arrest that police courts have no jurisdiction in such cases, the city's only redress being to sue for $10 for each day the permit is neglected in the civil courts.

"Perhaps your Honor could assist me in accomplishing something I am trying to do," ventured the lawyer, "and that is to have Commissioner Waldo issue an order stopping the arrest of these workmen."

"I don't think a letter from me would have much weight with the Commissioner," answered the Magistrate. "My opinion is that if Waldo knew it was my desire he would refrain from doing it. But you might mention the matter to the Mayor and use my name, and perhaps that will do what you want."

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The Voyage to Sarras in Solomon's Ship.
The Key to the Castle.
Galahad Departs from His Bride.
Pages 4 and 5—Double Page Panels of The Round Table of King Arthur.
The Castle of the Grail.
Page 6—The Castle of the Maidens, (full page;) with small panel, The City of Sarras.
Page 7—The Death of Amfortas, (half page.)
The Golden Tree and the Achievement of the Grail.
The Conquest of the Seven Deadly Sins.
Page 8—The Infancy of Galahad, (full page.)

There will be a tremendous demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES on March 24, in which this section is one of the features.

The high quality of the paper used for this section and the slow and careful method of three-color process printing required to get the results striven for involve so much time and expense that this edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is necessarily limited. Each copy of this section alone costs more than any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES will pay for THE SUNDAY TIMES complete.

It will not be possible to supply the demand of all the casual purchasers of THE SUNDAY TIMES on March 24, but an edition will be planned estimated to supply those who read THE TIMES regularly.

This timely notice is given so that those who wish to be sure of securing a copy of the Easter Edition of March 24 may place an order for the regular delivery of THE TIMES at once, because preference will naturally have to be given to those who are regularly served with THE TIMES.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

The New York Times will not undertake to supply any great number of extra copies of the Easter Edition. To be sure of a supply increase your regular order of daily and Sunday Times at once. The Easter Edition is limited to the regular readers of The Times.

You are also advised to take special pains when the Easter Edition section of The Times is delivered to you to carefully handle it, and deliver it unsoiled to the readers. Many persons will wish to preserve and frame these pictures, and if received in poor condition newsdealers will be asked for another copy, and under no circumstances can extra copies of the section be obtained.

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FIGHT AGAINST GRUBER

Progressive Ticket Put Up in the Nineteenth District — Petitions for Roosevelt Delegates Ready.

The fact that George W. Perkins made a hurried trip to see Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Wednesday night bearing a message from Senator Dixon, Chairman of the Roosevelt National Executive Committee, and that Senator Dixon met Mr. Perkins later at Mr. Perkins's home in this city and then took an early morning train to Washington, caused deep interest among those at the Roosevelt headquarters in this city yesterday. No explanation of Mr. Perkins's trip was forthcoming from Chairman Duell or any one else connected with the local committee. Mr. Perkins threw but little light upon the subject. He said:

"It is curious that the papers should try to make a mystery of my calling on Col. Roosevelt yesterday when every one knows that I am for him. I did see Senator Dixon last night. He is making a heroic fight against a powerful political machine, to give the people of this country a chance to express their preference for President. My talk with Senator Dixon was about this very important matter."

Mr. Perkins would not say a word regarding the contents of the envelope that he handed to Col. Roosevelt.

Petitions for Delegates Ready.

Linden Bates, Jr., who is preparing the Congressional District petitions in this city for candidates for Roosevelt delegates to oppose the organization nominees, said last night that the necessary number of signatures had been obtained in every district except the Thirteenth and that all the work was now practically done. In the Thirteenth, which takes in part of the Bowery, he said, only 23 names had been obtained, but the necessary 130, he thought, would be forthcoming by this morning. The petitions must be filed by to-morrow night.

Chairman Duell said that he had received in his mail yesterday increasing evidence of the strength of the Roosevelt movement throughout the country.

"Wherever the people will be able to get through a decent primary law and have an opportunity to express their convictions, we have no doubt of our success," said Mr. Duell. "Why, even one of the strongest nominal Taft supporters in Indiana sent me a letter this morning in which he said that every one in Indiana is for Roosevelt, including the Taft delegates.

"The most important news this morning is that Avery County, N. C., has just indorsed Col. Roosevelt, which means that in all probability we will have the entire solid delegation from North Carolina, despite the fact of the withdrawal of ten appointments that had already been sent to the Senate in order to influence the situation."

In speaking of the fact that the State organization of New York favors the renomination of President Taft, Mr. Duell declared that since 1876, every candidate whom the State organization has supported for President has been defeated before the convention.

"In 1876," said the Chairman, "New York supported Senator Conkling and Hayes was nominated. In 1880 it supported Gen. Grant and Garfield was nominated; in 1884 it supported Gen. Arthur and Blaine was nominated; in 1888 it supported Depew and Harrison was nominated; in 1892 it supported Blaine and Harrison was renominated; in 1896 it supported Morton and McKinley was nominated. In 1900 and 1904 there was no contests. In 1908 New York supported Hughes and Taft was nominated, and yet," continued the Chairman, "New York bosses are called astute politicians. The trouble with the New York Republican leaders is that delegates have been selected by them and not by the people. This time we are giving the people a chance in many of the Congressional districts."

Fight In Gruber's District.

The Roosevelt Committee called attention yesterday to the fight being made in the Nineteenth Congressional District against Abraham Gruber and Alexander Brough by the Progressive Republican Club of the Eighteenth Senatorial District, which has put a full ticket in the field. The ticket includes Walter M. Chandler for Congressman, William M. Bennett for State Senator, Walter Lowenthal for Assemblyman from the Seventeenth Assembly District, and Andrew F. Murray from the Nineteenth District, Hugh Gordon Miller for Delegate to the National Convention, Albert C. Phillips for State Committeeman, Nineteenth Congressional District; Willis P. Davis and Robert P. Levis for leaders of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts.

The Roosevelt Committee also declared that these names for Roosevelt delegates have been selected and filed: Fifteenth Congressional District, Henry Bradshaw, to take the place of Thomas C. Chalmers, who resigned; Sixteenth, J. Beaumont Spencer; Seventeenth, William A. Ferguson; Eighteenth, Amos Pinchot; Twenty-second, Ex-Assemblyman James A. Francis.

SPINGARN TO FIGHT BUTLER.

Man Who Quit Columbia, Roosevelt Choice for Convention Delegate.

The announcement yesterday at the headquarters of the Roosevelt City Committee that Joel Elias Spingarn, at one time Professor of Comparative Literature and Chairman of the Division of Modern Languages and Literature at Columbia University, who was dismissed from the Faculty after a heated controversy with President Nicholas Butler, had allowed his name to go on the Roosevelt ballots as a delegate to the National Convention in the Republican primary elections of the Seventeenth Congressional District created interest throughout that district and led Roosevelt sympathizers to assert that it would result in the regular Republican organization nominee for delegate, who is President Butler, being defeated.

The bitterness which developed between friends of Mr. Spingarn and President Butler as a result of the controversy has not abated. When it was suggested to Mr. Spingarn that he had an opportunity to run against President Butler, it is said he welcomed the chance. While the Seventeenth District has always been strongly Republican, Roosevelt supporters are confident Mr. Spingarn will win.

President Butler has long been a friend of Col. Roosevelt, but as the choice of the Republican organization in his district for delegate it is expected that he will make many political speeches against the Colonel. Dr. Butler has also been chosen to serve as temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention and he will make the "keynote" speech there. The forces opposed to Roosevelt consider him one of their strongest assets in the State and they are anxious to have him go to Chicago in June.

The trouble between Mr. Spingarn and Dr. Butler grew out of the fact that Mr. Spingarn took sides with Harry Thurston Peck when he severed his connection with the Columbia Faculty. Many letters passed between the two and finally Mr. Spingarn sent a circular to every alumnus in which he accused Dr. Butler of trickery and deception and of being the "spokesman of materialism." Part of the circular read:

"It would be disheartening to a proud son of Columbia to linger over all the details of official trickery and deception, of threat and insult, of manners even worse than morals; but it would be unjust to those who love Columbia's honor to hide from them the fact that, in the course of this single incident, the President of the alma mater told at least five deliberate falsehoods, broke at least three deliberate promises, and denied his own statements whenever it served his purpose to do so.

"But aside from the defects of personal character, there is a larger aspect according to which his administration of the university must be judged. Armed with the power given him the secrecy of trustee action and the aloofness of this action from the life of the teaching staff, he has (so far as he could) stifled all manly independence and individuality whenever it has exhibited itself at Columbia.

"He has surrounded himself with pliant and unscrupulous tools. All noble idealism and all the graces of poetry and art have been shriveled by his brutal and triumphant power. He has made mechanical efficiency and administrative routine the goal of the university's endeavor. The nobler ends of academic life will never be served so long as this spokesman of materialism remains in power."

ROOSEVELT GETS OKLAHOMA.

Majority of State Convention Delegates Already for the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 7.—Returns from fifty-three of the seventy Oklahoma counties in which Republican county conventions were held yesterday show 281 delegates to the state convention from thirty-three counties instructetd to vote for a Roosevelt delegation to the National Convention.

In thirteen counties sixty-three delegates were instructed for President Taft, while from seven counties contesting delegates will go to the state convention at Guthrie next Thursday. Six counties will hold conventions later in the week. The state convention seats 543 delegates.

ROOSEVELT WINS AT PRIMARY

Taft Leaders Will Contest Kansas City Result at Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—Theodore Roosevelt was indorsed for the Republican Presidential nomination by Republicans of the Fifth Missouri Congressional District to-day in the first preferential Presidential primary held in the United States. The Congressional Committee to-night announced that the former President led all other candidates by about 15 to 1. Taft supporters did not actively participate in the primary.

MRS. GRACE REARRESTED.

Her Husband's Condition Deemed Too Serious for Her to be at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Opie Grace is spending the night in the Tower, as the Atlanta jail is known, and she will remain there until the result of the bullet wound which it is charged she inflicted on her husband is known. After being released on a bond of $10,000 yesterday Mrs. Grace was rearrested this afternoon at the instance of Solicitor General Dorsey, who ordered that she be held in jail without bond, considering her husband's condition too serious for her to be left at large.

"My husband is more dear to me than life," she says. "My only wish is to be at his bedside to comfort him. I cannot conceive of any mental conditions in which he could have said I shot him. Since our first meeting our devotion has never changed. When detectives talked with him he was but half conscious. His statement that at first he thought he had an attack of acute indigestion shows that his mind was in a haze."

Her husband meanwhile is reported to be near death, and it is stated that this morning he told members of his family that he was undoubtedly shot by his wife, and that she drugged him before shooting him. He then charges that while he was wounded and stupified she locked him in the house and left him to die. This statement by Grace has caused a change in the attitude of his relatives toward Mrs. Grace, whom heretofore they have thought innocent.

It developed to-day that Mr. and Mrs. Grace have had quarrels about money. Her first husband, Opie, the Philadelphia manufacturer, left her wealthy. She married Grace sixteen days after Opie's death, and since then she has been paying the bills, which have been heavy. She also financed Grace in a business venture here and it is said that nearly all her fortune has been spent.

The heavy insurance Grace had on his life was in favor of his wife and was taken out to cover the advances of money she had made to him.

11 FIRES IN A TENEMENT.

Negro Family Will Be Examined by the Fire Marshal To-day.

Fire Marshal Prial summoned Crawford Anderson, a negro, his wife, Rhodie, and his ten-year-old son, George, to appear at Fire Headquarters this morning for an examination concerning the eleven incendiary fires which have occurred, the last of them yesterday, in the negro tenement at 130 West 134th Street, since last Sunday. Yesterday's fire, which started about 4 o'clock was put out by Policeman Wilson of the West 125th Street Station House, whom a small boy summoned into the tenement with the word that smoke was escaping from the Anderson flat.

Wilson found the three doors leading into the flat locked, and finally kicked down the kitchen door, whence the smoke was coming. He found that this door and a door leading into a bedroom were nailed up, while the parlor door was locked. Kindling wood soaked in kerosene was blazing close to the kitchen door.

The Fire Marshal learned that Mrs. Anderson had gone to visit a neighbor in the next house earlier in the day, and that her son George by prearrangement had gone there on coming home from school. On the plea that he wanted to get some marbles the boy had crossed the fire-escape to his own home, on the same floor as the flat in which his mother was visiting. Soon after his return, also across the fire-escape, the fire was discovered.

The police say that the boy's hands and clothes smelled of kerosene oil.

M'KINLEY ANSWERS DIXON'S CHALLENGE

Taft's Campaign Manager Favors Presidential Primaries, but Questions Their Legality.

PRESIDENT ON SPEAKING TOUR

Off to Ohio and Chicago—Administration Managers Are Happy Over News from the Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative McKinley of Illinois, director of the National Taft Bureau, replied to-day to the challenge of two days ago issued by Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign chief, that the Taft managers submit their claims to the people in direct primaries. Mr. McKinley says he still does not see where Mr. Dixon gets his authority as Chairman of the Roosevelt Executive Committee, but he waives the point to declare himself in general terms favorable to Presidential primaries. He qualifies this declaration, however, by saying that he "does not favor changing the rules of the game while the game is in progress." He characterizes Mr. Dixon's plan for forcing primaries as the "recall of conventions," and of that Mr. McKinley does not approve.

There was considerable delay in making public Mr. McKinley's reply after a complete silence yesterday, and the presumption is that it was felt to be necessary to communicate the contents of the note to the President, who to-night is on his way to Ohio and Chicago, and receive his approval before the letter was sent. Mr. McKinley's reply to Senator Dixon says:

I am in absolute accord with the selection of the delegates to the National Convention by the primary system wherever primaries are or may be legally provided, fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of the law.

You well know that all but seven States of the Union have already made provision for holding primaries or conventions. In New York, for example, the State fixes the date for the primaries. This is also true in New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, California—possibly other States. You and I cannot set aside precedents or the calls already issued.

The question of selecting representatives of the party belongs primarily to the several States and Congressional districts, and if the party is to legislate it should be in its National convention. The party's form of government should be the creation of law and custom, and not of caprice. I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress. To propose the "recall of conventions" in the midst of a campaign is contrary to the dictates of fair play.

The Roosevelt people are making much of the day's primaries in Kansas City—the Fifth Missouri District. Late returns here to-night show Mr. Roosevelt with 4,926 votes, as against 327 for Mr Taft, 53 for Mr. La Follette, and 5 for Mr. Cummins.

But the Taft managers do not accept the figures as significant. They point out what is perfectly true, that the primary is irregular in that it has been accepted only by the Roosevelt people, and a regular convention has been called for March 9.

The supporters of Mr. La Follette, Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Taft in the Fifth District all rejected the primary plan, which was coupled by the local managers with a city primary in which all candidates were taxed $1,000 in advance. That tax kept all the candidates, except the Roosevelt men, out of the race, the names of Mr. Taft and the others being put on the ballots without any organized attempt to control the primaries in their favor.

While the Roosevelt managers are boasting over the vote of 5,000, it is pointed out that Mr. Taft in that district four years ago polled 27,000 Republican votes as against 31,000 for Mr. Bryan. Thus Mr. Roosevelt does not seem to have the district in any sense of the word. Senator Dixon, however, takes the primary for what it is worth and to-night issued the following statement:

I am not excited when I say that the result in the Fifth Missouri District is the story of the real sentiment of Republicans the country over. It is another demonstration that the Republicans who will have to elect a Republican President, if one is elected, are not going to submit to the nomination at the point of a bayonet of a candidate certain to be defeated. No wonder Mr. McKinley does not wish a preference primary.

The troubled waters of insurgency in California are encouraging the Taft managers. According to the Taft headquarters, Gov. Johnson and his personal followers, who have declared for Roosevelt, are having great difficulty in keeping Mr. La Follette's name off the ballots. It is also denied that the La Follette candidacy, under the management of Rudolph Spreckels, is seriously crippling the Roosevelt movement. However that may be, it is evident that the Taft managers will use Mr. La Follette as much as they can as a buffer against Col. Roosevelt, and the anger Mr. La Follette is known to feel at the treatment he thinks he has received from Col. Roosevelt will make this game easier.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota declared that his State is solidly for Mr. La Follette. The Roosevelt people have claimed good prospects there against the Wisconsin radical, but, according to Mr. Gronna, Mr. La Follette is gaining strength every day. Though he does not mention the Roosevelt candidacy at all, he does declare that the "real progressives" of North Dakota are behind Mr. La Follette, while the "opposition to Senator La Follette comes from those corporations which profit at the expense of the people."

Former Republican State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff of New York, who was a guest over night at the White House, predicted to-day that President Taft would get more than eighty of the ninety delegates from New York State to the Republican National Convention. Before Mr. Woodruff left the White House, Representative Calder, Naval Officer F. J. H. Kraacke of Brooklyn, and President Koenig of the New York County Committee arrived for a conference with the President about the political situation in Greater New York.

ADVERTISING CLUBS MEET.

A. W. McCann Protests Against the Writing of Fraudulent "Ads."

The annual convention of the eastern division of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America was held yesterday morning and afternoon in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Herbert S. Houston spoke upon "The Purpose of an Advertising Club;" Henry B. Humphrey discussed the problem of organization, and Alfred W. McCann, of this city pointed out why fraudulent advertising especially patent medicine advertising, failed and should fail.

Mr. McCann said he had written many letters of protest to the publisher of a newspaper in this city, calling his attention to the fact that fraudulent patent medicines were advertised in his columns. Such advertisements, he declared, supported 100,000 private sanitariums in this country, devoted to the cure of drug victims. It was announced that the annual convention of the national body of advertising clubs would be held at Dallas, Texas, in May.

Last night the visiting delegates from Dallas were the guests at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Gerald B. Wadsworth, President of the Eastern Division, presided. Borough President McAneny welcomed the clubs to the city. The speakers were Don C. Seitz, Samuel C. Dobbs, and the Rev. N. McGee Waters.

$2,750,000 Cash Real Estate Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—What constitutes the largest cash real estate transaction in Chicago was the purchase to-day of the Columbus Memorial Building for $2,750,000 cash. The building, situated at the southeast corner of State and Washington streets, has been sold by the Columbus Safe Deposit Company to Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Mr. Rosenwald made the purchase solely as an investment.

Experienced Buyers know that a

REBUILT *Locomobile*

is the best "buy" in the second-hand market.

Various Models, Overhauled, Repainted and Sold with the Locomobile New Car Guarantee.

1911 7-passenger Touring, 48 h. p.
1911 5-passenger Touring, 30 h. p.
1911 4-passenger Torpedo, 48 h. p.
1910 6-passenger Limousine, 30 h. p.
1910 7-passenger Touring, 40 h. p.
1909 4-passenger Runabout, 30 h. p.
1909 5-passenger Touring, 30 h. p.

And others.

INSPECTION INVITED NOW, when our stock offers best opportunities for your selection. Send for catalog showing difference between second-hand automobiles and Rebuilt Locomobiles.

Prices Reasonable.

The Locomobile Co. of America
Broadway and 76th St., New York.

Whether we have rain, snow or shine—

We have the right clothes. Mackintoshes, "Double" shoes, umbrellas, soft hats.

Winter overcoats (at bargain prices), arctics, mufflers.

Spring overcoats, Spring shirts, Spring scarfs and derbies.

If you're getting out of this weather—trunks, traveling bags, steamer rugs.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St.	at 13th St.	at 34th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3 $3.50 $4 & $5

FOR MEN AND BOYS

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

THE NEXT TIME YOU NEED SHOES give W.L.Douglas shoes a trial. W.L.Douglas name stamped on a shoe guarantees superior quality and more value for the money than other makes. His name and price stamped on the bottom protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute.

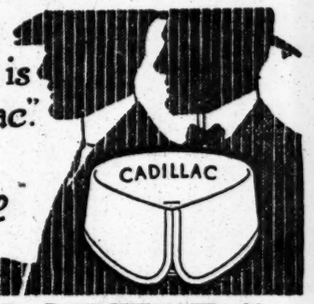
If your dealer cannot supply W. L. Douglas shoes, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., for catalog. Shoes sent everywhere delivery charges prepaid.

Call at W. L. Douglas Stores in New York:

93 Nassau St.; 755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.); 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street; 1495 Broadway (Times Square); 984 Third Ave.; 1452 Third Ave.; 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.; 2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.; 345 Eighth Avenue; 663 Eighth Ave.; 250 W. 125th St.—BROOKLYN 421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1007 Broadway; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.; 478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.; 1779 Pitkin Avenue. NEWARK—827 Broad Street. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

Frisbie Collars

The "little touch that means so much" in dress is conferred by the "Cadillac". It's the right collar for right now 2 for 25 Cents



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BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

A cozy car
A good cigar
The latest news
From near and far
A tasty bite
A restful night
And that's The Road of Anthracite

Lackawanna Railroad

Good Bargains---All of Them

Amer. Traveller	1911	50	Four	passenger
Simplex	1910	50	Seven	"
Winton	1910	6-48	Four	"
Stearns	1910	30-60	Four	"
Thomas	1910	6-40	Five	"
Packard	1910	18	Limousine	
Royal Tourist	1910		Limousine & Touring	
Chalmers	1910	40	Seven passenger	
Pennsylvania	1910	6-75	Four	"
Pierce Arrow	1909	60	Limousine & Touring	

Alcos 1910 & 1911 touring, four and six cylinder cars. American Locomotive Comapny, 1886 Broadway, Telephone Columbus 5300.

Automobile Exchange

Times readers KNOW this column. They know it has live bargains in Used Cars and the best motors for rent. Place your advertisement here and you will have to look no further. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING RATES per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

BARGAINS in AUTOS & ACCESSORIES. USED CARS, standard makes. Cash or terms to suit. We buy, sell, and exchange. Cars taken on commission. No storage charges. BODIES—Touring, toy tonneau, taxi, $75 up. TOPS—All sizes, at less than factory cost. WINDSHIELDS, $8 to $14. Were $40. TIRES—To reduce your tire cost by from 30% to 50%. Send for our "TIRE PRICE WRECKER." TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., 1,710 Broadway, Near 54th St. Phone 7366 Col.

A few 1911 Paterson, K-R-I-T and Lion cars; attractive prices, owing to slight changes in body design for 1912; not "used cars"; fully equipped; some have self-starter. W. P. Mahon, 1,700 Broadway.

COLE 1911 Torpedo toy tonneau. COLE 1911 Speedster, both in perfect order; just overhauled and painted. Easy terms if desired. COLT-STRATTON COMPANY, Broadway at 68th St. 'Phone 6000 Columbus.

Franklin, 1910, Model D, touring; like new; ran only 4,475 miles; fully equipped; cost over $3,000; price $1,250. C. M. Harris, Scranton, Penn.

A fine Chalmers limousine, 1911, 30 h. p., slightly used; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 208 West 50th St.

STODDARD-DAYTON 1907 touring car, excellent condition. COLT-STRATTON CO., Broadway and 68th St. 'Phone 6000 Columbus.

One 40 H. P. Studebaker limousine as good as new at a bargain. Jno. M. Smith, 129 Auburn Av., Atlanta, Ga.

Fiat, imported, 45 horse power, 1910, 7-passenger, touring; bargain. Killian, 165 East 120th, garage.

NEW HOUPT-ROCKWELL CARS sold at 40% discount. Frank D. Garinger, 2,008 Broadway. Tel. 6450 Col.

Six delivery or taxicab chassis; 50% off list. Exceptional opportunity. L. N. Dustin, 1,620 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1912, fully equipped; new; can be bought right. Telephone, Madison Square 8760.

Matheson Limousine, 1910, 4-cylinder; A1 condition; no reasonable offer refused. T 283 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

Packards, open, closed, elegant 7-passengers, regular customers, $2.00-$4.50 hour; monthly, $200-$500; theatre, $4.00-$10.00. Murray Hill 91.

Expert careful chauffeur will rent Peerless limousine; monthly preferred; best references. Tel. 9358—Columbus.

Beautiful, large, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; $3.50 per hour. Lamensdorf, Audubon 4580.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Auto Bodies—1000 A-1 Bargains
Can sell you a body in any style ever made and of best makers.

Brand New or Slightly Used
Either Open, Closed, Delivery, Inside Drive, etc. Bodies to fit Packards, (four door,) Peerlesses, Pierces, Hudsons, Renaults; in fact, every make.

Prices Lowest consistent with best **A-1 Work**
We possess unusual facilities in this line.

Operating Large City Factory
With complete Mechanical, Painting and Trimming Departments.
Trade your body for one that suits.
Jandorf Auto Co. 124-130 W. 56

$1,000 Packard Limousine and Touring body. Demonstration the answer. Stoddard Motor Co., 225 West 57th St.

Autos at "Headquarters"
New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment "Par Excellence."
Every Make & Style, $150 to $3,000
Broadway Auto Exchange, 1,761 Broadway.

$550 C. G. V. Touring Car. Would make a good truck; in very good condition. Stoddard Motor Co., 225 West 57th St.

$1,600 Stoddard 1911 Runabout, just turned in. Will repaint to suit customer. Stoddard Motor Co., 225 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS
We have quite a number of 1911 and 1912 models, both touring and roadsters, which we are selling at a sacrifice. Terms to responsible parties if desired. Auto Selling Co., 40 West 60th St., N. Y. Columbus 9294.

$1,500 Stoddard Limousine, factory rebuilt. Up-to-date Model. Stoddard Motor Co., 225 West 57th St.

BODIES baby tonneau, foredoor; cheap; 100 cars; late models. 20th Century Co., 1700 B'way, cor. 54th St.

$1,250 Stoddard 1911, slightly used. Year's guarantee; tires new. Stoddard Motor Co., 225 West 57th St. Packard Limousine and touring

$900 National; take a look for the answer. Stoddard Motor Co., 225 West 57th St.

$1,000 Stoddard Dayton Factory rebuilt; looks like new. Stoddard Motor Co., 225 West 57th St.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

ABBOTT-DETROIT MOTOR COMPANY, 1670 Broadway, cor. 52d St. Telephone 7166-7167 Columbus.

ALL MAKES Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway.

BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.

BOSCH MAGNETOS INSTALLED scientifically and reasonably. B. M. Co., 223 West 48th St.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7700 Col.

EVERITT Self-starting cars. Shepherd Motor Car Co., B'way, near 51st St.

FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co. HERRESHOFF 1922 Broadway, (64th St.) 'Phone 8166-7 Col.

"SIMPLEX" "Made in N. Y. City." 240 West 59th St. Tel. 8188 Col.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 435 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6066.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Gwilliam Co. Ball and Roller Bearings, Steel Balls. Broadway and 58th St. Col. 8356.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Booklet, 5-7 West 63d St.

NEW YORK A. C. MAN MAKES RUN RECORD

J. M. Heatherton Amasses 34 at Pocket Billiards, but Loses Match to Hyman.

The feature game in the tournament for the amateur championship of America at pocket billiards (pool) was played last night at the New York Athletic Club, with Arthur B. Hyman and J. M. Heatherton, the respective title holders of the Amateur Billiard Club and New York Athletic Club, the contenders.

Although the first named was returned the victor by 125 to 111, it was not until he had demonstrated the finest uphill play of the series as midway in the game he was 40 balls to the bad of his opponent, with the tally 85 to 45.

Incidental to the match Heatherton made the high run record of the tourney when he rolled 34 balls before missing. The ultimate winner tallied high runs of 23 and 20.

After being in a slump for eight out of the first nine frames Hyman came along in the succeeding eight frames and carried off the honors in each, showing five consecutive double figure breaks.

The winner's long suit was his ability to pick out combinations, and, although he suffered early in the match through his anxiety to hole the object ball through such a medium, he ultimately managed to bring his desire for such shots to work to his advantage.

When Hyman began to overhaul the New York A. C. man, the latter apparently went to pieces, missing shots that had been easy during the early stages. Last night's win leaves Hyman's string unmarred by defeat, and good judges are already hailing him as the prospective title holder, despite the many games still to be played.

Hyman gave early intimation of his ability by gathering 20 in the second and third frames, which sent him into the lead, with the tally reading 27 to 16. In the fourth frame Heatherton came into his own with a bevy of 10, and really struck his pace wih ahe beginning of the fifth frame, when he broke the pyramid and left a combination, from which Hyman corraled 6, slipping up on an easy straight shot and leaving the balls all over the table, whereupon Heatherton proceeded to gather the remainder.

Heatherton then broke, and Hyman failed to make a two-ball combination. The New York A. C. man then found it comparatively easy, through the medium of soe tidy play, to roll in the 15, netting him the high run of the tournament thus far. The New York man elected to break, and left an opening in the shape of a kiss four-ball combination, which Hyman pulled out in nice fashion. He failed to tally further, however, as he slipped up on a somewhat easy cut shot, which left the balls spread out and enabled Heatherton to tally 10, for a record run of 34.

Hyman drove into the buch after his opponent's break, with the result that he missed and the New York A. C. champion gathered 12, bringing his total up to 71, a scratch midway during the frame taking one from his aggregate.

Heatherton accounted for 14 in this frame, and at the conclusion of the ninth frame he had a lead of 40 balls, with the string showing 85 to 45 in his favor. Following this came a period when the entire complexion on the look of the game changed, as Hyman carried off the honors in every succeeding frame, in five of which he showed double figures, eventually catching and passing the New York A. C. representative in the sixteenth frame, a ahe end of which the string showed 119 to 111.

The Winged Foot champion made what seemed a perfect break in what proved to be the last frame, but Hyman singled out a combination shot, from which he had little trouble in rolling up his required half dozen, with the total showing 125 to 111 in his favor. The summary:

H. B. Hyman—7 5 15 5 6 0 4 3 1 9 8 12 11 12 11 14 6—125.
Scratches, 4.
J. M. Heatherton—8 10 0 10 9 15 10 13 14 6 7 3 4 3 4—111.
Scratches, 6.

The match at the Amateur Billiard Club between William A. Tilt of the New York A. C. and N. S. Reynolds of the home organization was replete with the fastest kind of pocket billiards last night. The New York A. C. man eventually won by a score of 125 to 66, and made a runaway race of the event. He had 40 balls to his credit, while the home player's score was minus 1. The Winged Foot expert, who was at one time the champion of the New York A. C., executed all of his shots as though he had little or no chance to miss, and played up to his best form.

During this stage of his game, where he gathered the 45 points, 23 were made in a run, which up to that time was the high run of the journey. This fact was heralded to the other rooms, where the championship games are in progress, and word was received that Heatherton had beaten his team mate 11 points, making a high run of 34. The summary:

W. A. Tilt—15 15 15 11 5 10 5 7 14 4 8 9 7 3. Total—125. Scratches, 3.
N. S. Reynolds—0 0 0 4 10 5 10 8 1 11 7 6 8 2. Total—66. Scratches, 5.

The worst defeat of the tournament was administered to Ernest C. Everett by L. F. Carter last night at the Riverside Academy when the latter was the winner of his match against Everett by a score of 125 to 49. At no stage of the game was Carter in any difficulty and he carried off the honors in every frame except the sixth, when a scratch nullified his possible corral of the entire fifteen balls, as he had them pretty well spread, scratching on a cut shot for position. The summary:

L. F. Carter—13 10 9 12 11 6 14 8 11 14 12 6—125.
Scratch, 1.
Ernest C. Everett—2 5 6 3 4 9 1 7 4 1 3 7—49.
Scratches, 2.

The afternoon scores:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

E. F. Grey—8 10 3 5 7 14 0 15 6 12 8 13 12 5 10. Total—125. Scratches, 3.
G. T. Brown—7 5 12 10 8 1 15 0 9 3 7 2 3 10 5. Total—92. Scratches, 6.

RIVERSIDE ACADEMY

W. H. Anders—10 5 3 7 10 15 10 10 5 7 10 11 10 13 2. Total—125. Scratches, 3.
Dr. M. S. Borden—5 10 12 8 5 0 5 5 10 8 5 4 5 2 13. Total—111. Scratches, 2.

DALY DEFEATS CHAMPION.

De Oro Outplayed When Opponent's Game Shows Improvement at Doyle's.

John Daly surprised Alfred De Oro, the pocket billiard champion, in last night's leg of their handicap match at Doyle's Billiard Academy, defeating the title holder by a score of 98 to 95. Daly's game showed a great improvement and he chose his shots carefully and executed them with excellent judgment. The play will continue for two more nights, the total score at present being De Oro, 402, to Daly's 266. The champion gives Daly a handicap of 100 in the 600 point match.

Daly had the high run of the game and in the fourth and fifth frames pocketed 28 balls. De Oro in the tenth and eleventh frames made a run of 25 balls. The champion made a couple of dazzling shots in the third and fourth frames. In the third, he executed a two cushion bank combination, dropping the "13" ball in the side pocket. Daly broke safe in the fourth inning, giving De Oro a difficult leave. The champion made a carrom combination off the "4" ball, smashing into the pyramid and forcing a ball from the corner of the triangle into the corner pocket.

There was much safety play by both cueists in the twelfth inning. The balls were collected in the triangle with the exception of one object ball. Both players ran the object ball around the table, always bringing the cue ball close into the rails. In this frame, De Oro miscalculated his shot and pocketed his cue ball for his only scratch of the evening. In the same frame, Daly made a brilliant three ball combination, but left the cue ball in such a bad position that he missed the next shot, and De Oro promptly cleared the table. The score by frames:

John Daly—14 3 9 13 15 0 15 6 15 0 4 2 3—98.
Scratches—1.
Alfred De Oro—1 12 6 2 0 15 0 9 0 15 11 13 2—95.
Scratches—1.
Referee—George Moore.

LITTLE GYMNAST BEST.

William Dittman Wins First Honors in West Side Y. M. C. A. Events.

The annual gymnastic championship of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night in the gymnasium at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, in which a team composed of eight of the most expert gymnasts of the branch competed.

William Dittman, the smallest of the eight competitors, carried off the honors after taking first place in both the parallel bars and the horse competition and took second place in the final event on the horizontal bar, with a total of 82 2-3 points. H. S. Schoonmaker was second, with a total of 78 2-3 points, and J. Oessy was third with 77 2-3 points.

The entrants according to the branch ruling are allowed to compete only once for the title, and last year the honors were won by William Simmons. In his work on the parallel bars and on the horse the new champion was almost invincible, and went through the required tasks with only one mishap, which came when he fell in his second optional move on the bars.

He also showed to advantage on the horse, with a variation of right, left, and double leg cut-offs, which he concluded with a double spin of his entire body suspended on the left arm. His first optional play, which gave him probably his best tally, was considered the most difficult stunt to perform and consisted of a series beginning with a back uprise, two back rolls, catching the bar on the last, hooking around the bar, back kip to a hand stand, a dip turn to a long underswing kip to a shoulder stand, and a back uprise hand stand and dismount. The other contestants refused to duplicate the task and it landed a high score for the contestant.

The work of the team on the horse consisted largely of leg cut-offs and body swings, but Dittman's short legs favored him in this event, and he manipulated his body to better advantage than the others. Lowey made the best optional in the horse work. The summary:

Parallel Bars.—W. Dittman, 82 points; H. S. Schoonmaker, 79½; J. Oessy, 78; H. McAvory, 74; H. Lowey, 67½; R. Harrington, 65½; C. Ceelos, 54½; J. Merris, 50.

Horse Competition.—W. Dittman, 87 points; H. S. Schoonmaker, 80; J. Oessy, 75½; J. Morris, 67; H. Lowey, 66½; H. McAvoy, 63½; C. Ceelos, 58; R. Harrington, 51½.

Horizontal Bar.—H. S. Schoonmaker, 78½ points; D. Dittman, 77½; J. Oessy, 77; H. McAvoy, 74; C. Ceelos, 68½; H. Lowey, 68; J. Morris, 65½; R. Harrington, 64.

All-Around Championship.—W. Dittman, 82⅝; J. Oessy, 78 2-3; H. McAvoy, 77 2-3; H. Lowey, 67½; J. Morris, 60⅔; R. Harrington, 60½; C. Ceelos, 60½.

NEW TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Germany Offers Cup for Competition by European Teams.

German lawn tennis authorities are appean nations with a view to organizing pean bodies with a view to organizing an international tennis championship, which, unlike the Davis Cup, shall be confined to European countries. If the present plans materialize the championship will take effect next year.

Young and progressive tennis countries desire the opportunity to meet each other, and dispute their claims to supremacy under official auspices. There are conditions attached to the Davis Cup, such as a long journey to Australia to challenge the holders, which embarrass countries like Austria, Belgium, and Sweden, where tennis is securing a strong hold.

To perpetuate the memory of Herr von der Mendeln, the father of German lawn tennis, the German Association has received the offer of a handsome trophy, and the English lawn tennis authorities have been approached in common with other European countries, and if a general desire is expressed to hold an independent tournament the Britishers may support it, providing the arrangements do not interfere with the efforts to recapture the Davis Cup.

Any dwarfing of the Davis Cup is deprecated, and at present the announcement of another international tournament is received in England with some misgiving. Britishers are keen to again secure possession of the Davis Cup, especially as the game is growing in popularity over there, and several promising young players are coming to the front. This will, in a large measure, insure competition with the United States, Australia, and possibly France for the Davis Cup for some time to come.

OTIS WINS FOR BROOKLYN.

Pittsburgh Loses in National Intercity Three-Cushion Billiards.

Brooklyn won the opening game of the series of three games of the National Intercity Three-cushion Carrom Billard League against Pittsburgh at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn last night. Brooklyn was represented by Charles Otis, who defeated Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh by the score of 50 to 45. The contest was close from start to finish and required eighty innings before the final point had been tallied. The Pittsburgh player took the lead at the beginning of the game and maintained a slight advantage until the seventh inning, when the score was 8 to 2 in McCourt's favor.

Otis struck his stride in the following ten innings and in the eleventh frame he made a high run of five points, which was the highest run of the game. In the seventeenth inning Otis was three points in the lead, the score being 16 to 13. From this stage of the game until the forty-first inning he gradually increased his advantage, and held a big lead for the remainder of the game. The Pittsburgh player made a high run of four points. Both men will contest in the second game of the series this evening.

Xavier A. C. Pocket Billiard Winner.

The Xavier Athletic Club won first honors in the round-robin pocket billiard (pool) tournament which has just been completed among eight teams representing prominent athletic clubs and intersettlement houses. The tournament consisted of 216 games, each club being represented in twenty-seven contests. The standing at the close of the tourney follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Xavier Club	22	5	.815
Trinity Club	17	10	.630
Holy Cross Lyceum	17	10	.630
Bronx Church House	15	12	.556
Good Council A. C.	11	16	.407
St. Bartholomew's	10	17	.370
Grace Club	9	18	.333
Christ Church House	7	20	.250

NOTES OF THE ATHLETES.

With an entry list of more than 500 athletes, including many of the stars of the metropolitan district, the Mohawk A. C. games at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to-morrow night promises to be one of the best indoor carnivals of the season. The programme contains five feature events, also two events that are new to Americans—the 300 and 1,200 meter handicaps. Kramer will positively start in the five-mile run in an attempt to lower the record held by George Bonhag. Other athletes of note who are entered in the games are Meyer, Heiland, Clark, Keating, Archer, Lovell, Dorland, Kiviat, Riley, Adams, Roth, Smith, Joyce, Frick, Sweeney, McEntee, and Schnabel.

The annual interscholastic games of the Hamilton Institute will be held on March 16. A special feature will be a race of 440 yards between two former athletic stars of Hamilton Institute, who have since gained considerable fame as sprinters. They are Charles W. Borgmann, the schoolboy champion of 1910-11 and later Captain of the Lehigh College freshman track team, against Horace Hocking, the Y. M. C. A. champion of last year. The programme is one of the best ever arranged at the school.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will hold its annual Spring games at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday, March 30. Among the feature events are a special invitation mile relay race open to teams of the Catholic Athletic League, Y. M. C. A.'s, and the leading clubs in the metropolitan district, intercompany and military relay, and the mounted steeplechase.

The Pennant A. C. of the Bronx will hold a five-mile tree entry road run on Sunday, April 14. The start and finish will be at the clubhouse on Third Avenue. The entry list will be limited. The club will continue to hold invitation runs of four and eight miles every Sunday, starting at 2 and 3 o'clock.

The Public Schools Athletic League will hold its annual high school swimming championships at the City College of New York this evening at 8 o'clock. Eleven of the public high schools of Greater New York have entered teams. Intense rivalry exists among the high schools as to their respective teams. The entry surpasses that of any former championship meet. Townsend-Harris Hall, High School of Commerce, and De Witt Clinton teams are the favorites, owing to the many victories scored in dual meets during the past Winter. The boys are all in the best possible condition and have been preparing for this meet for a long time. It is expected that better records will be made by these athletes, and it would not be surprising to see new interscholastic records created in some of the events.

YANKEES TRAIN ON MUDDY BALL FIELD

Wolter and Gardner Join American Leaguers from New York at Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—More cool and cloudy weather greeted the Yankees to-day, but the rain held off, and this afternoon batting played a prominent part in the training. The infield is too soft for use yet, and there has not been a sign of diamond work so far, but the outfield afforded room for batting and fly-ball chasing. With Ford, Warhop, McConnell, and Vaughn pitching, the entire squad, divided into three groups, whanged away at the orb lustily. The other pitchers, veterans and otherwise, all warmed up when not doing something else, and the squad was kept busy.

Harry Wolter arrived to-day from California, and lost no time getting into a uniform. Earl Gardner also arrived, but did not go out to the grounds. Between coaching a college team on the coast and playing ball, Wolter is in the best condition of the lot for playing. He says he has been in good health since he left New York last Fall. Birdie Cree will come here the first part of next week.

Word has been received from Eugene Elliott, the third baseman who looked like a world beater last Spring until his shoulder became lame. Wolverton wants Elliott to report, but he writes that his shoulder is no better. Wolverton, however, believes that his trainer can fix Elliott up, and hopes to induce the young man to join the team.

Hank O'Day sent word that he would like to have the Yankees go to Columbia on Saturday and tackle the Reds. Wolverton did not accept. He says his men have not had enough work yet to go into a regular game, and he wants them to get more hardened before taking the chances they would have to in a real battle.

NO GAMES WITH ATHLETICS.

McGraw Requests Brush to Abandon Plans for Series in South.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 7.—Manager McGraw to-day wrote to President John T. Brush at San Antonio advising him to call off the negotiations for a series of two or more games with the world's champion Athletics. Connie Mack was willing to play the two games requested by McGraw in the event they were arranged, but it develops now that no dates can be secured. It was McGraw's plan to play one game at Dallas and another at San Antonio. The local Texas League clubs at both cities were anxious to call off the engagements with the two majors, seeing bigger money in a meeting of the rival champions than in exhibitions between themselves and the big leaguers.

Houston has games scheduled with the Athletics, and refused to cancel the engagement. The day McGraw had selected for the Dallas game will find the Athletics in Houston, and the Giants play there the following week.

McGraw and the veteran players have never been keen for the games, but the youngsters and President Brush found the idea to their liking. Even against his own better judgment McGraw would have played them had it been possible to arrange dates.

To-morrow night two carloads of Giants will be taken to Fort Worth and Dallas for the weekly exhibitions without having put in one full day of work since they last tackled the Texas Leaguers. It rained again yesterday, a fine drizzle that set in before daybreak and lasted through the day. Bert Maxwell was the only athlete to get more than 100 feet from the hotel, the former Birmingham twirler going out to search for wild ducks.

The Giants have been encamped here seventeen days now, and fourteen of them have been wet, cold, or so windy that practice had to be shortened or abandoned. It is a new bad weather record for the club and the worst Spring McGraw has ever experienced in more than twenty years in baseball.

JACK KNIGHT BALKS.

Former Yankee Refuses to Join Washington Team on Training Trip.

Jack Knight, who was traded to the Washington Club for catcher Charley Street, has given Manager Clarke Griffith of the Senators no assurance that he intends to join the club at its training camp at Charlottesville, Va. Knight is adverse to training before the season begins, because he is studying dentistry.

When Manager Wolverton took charge of the Yankees the first thing he did was to notify every player that he was expected to report at the training camp at Atlanta. Knight objected and had a long conference with Wolverton. Shortly after this talk Wolverton began negotiations with the Washington Club to trade Knight.

Now Manager Griffith is worried because he wants Knight to break in at first base, but Knight has notified the Washington Club that his contract does not make it binding for him to report for the Spring work-out. He insists on continuing his studies until about a week before the season opens.

Griffith has already made arrangements to try out other players at third base, and Knight may find his job taken when he reports at Washington. Jack Flynn, the former Pittsburgh first baseman, will receive a trial at first, and also Bill Cunningham and Ray Morgan, a recruit.

More Rain for Brooklyn Club.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 7.—Manager Dahlen had to hold baseball practice in front of the hotel again to-day for the Brooklyn team after last night's rain, which continued until early this morning. Unless weather conditions change, about a dozen ball players of both American and National League Clubs, who have been bathing here, will leave to join their clubs.

Manager Dahlen called in a physician at noon to-day to examine Pitcher Rucker's throat, which has been affected by a slight cold. The doctor, after prescribing, advised the big Georgian to remain in his room the balance of the day.

Charley Faust, the Giants' mascot last season, has accepted an invitation to act as a judge at a cake walk here next Monday night.

Cleveland Players Go South.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7.—The second squad of Cleveland American League players to go South left here to-day for Mobile, Ala., to join Manager Davis and the players that went to that point a week ago. In the party were Lajoie, Birmingham, Bronkie, Graney, Olson, Ball, Peckinpaugh, Stansbury, Turner, Scout Sam Kennedy, and Vice President E. S. Barnard.

Women Play in Tennis Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—Miss Adelaide Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago and Miss Alice Cunningham of Boston defeated Miss Constance Roberson and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Jr., 6—4, 6—4, to-day, winning the finals in the women's doubles of the Palm Beach tennis tournament. Because of rain this morning there was no other match. Miss Roberson will play Miss Cunningham to-morrow in the final of the singles.

Two American-Owned Horses Win.

PARIS, March 7.—American horses were successful in tw rases at the Auteuil meeting to-day. Thomas P. Thorne's Coppee won the Prix Roman Oak, a selling hurdle race of $600, distance one mile and seven and one-half furlongs, and Eugene Fischof's Le Miracle won the Prix Mondeville, a steeplechase handicap of $2,045, distance two and one-half miles.

Physical Test for Stanford Athletes.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 7.—Candidates for the track, football, and baseball teams will be required to take physical examinations before they can enter intercollegiate competition this year, according to an announcement made last night by the university authorities.

BOXER IN A MUDDLE.

Jeff Smith Must Fight In Albany Before His Bout at National Next Week.

A clash between the State Athletic Commission on the one side and Jeff Smith, the New Jersey welterweight, and the National Sporting Club on the other side, may be the result of the ten-round bout scheduled for the latter club next Thursday night. At Wednesday's meeting of the boxing commission a complaint against Smith by the Albany Exhibition Company was heard and Smith was ordered to box at that club before appearing elsewhere. If he appears at the National Sporting Club next week and fails to box at the Albany Club first, both Smith and the club officials may be asked to explain why the orders of the commission have not been obeyed.

Smith says that he did not agree to box in Albany on March 11, the date named by the club in its complaint. He was first signed, he says, to box in February, and the bout was postponed to March 4. He has papers to show that March 4 was the date of the bout and he declares that the club called this match off, thereby relieving him from any further obligations. The New Jersey welterweight is anxious to fill his engagement with Hicks at the National Sporting Club next week, but does not fancy engaging in a bout three days previous and thus taking chances on injuring himself.

The National Club management is authority for the statement that Smith was engaged for this date three weeks ago, and sides with the boxer in his contention that he has no obligations to fill in Albany. Meanwhile, the orders of the State Athletic Commission have not been rescinded, the National Sporting Club advertising Smith as one of the principals for next Thursday night, and there are rumors that the Supreme Court may be called upon to consider the commission's ruling in this matter.

MATTY BALDWIN WINS.

Johnny Marto Decisively Outpointed in Bout at National Club.

Matty Baldwin of Boston decisively outpointed Johnny Marto of the west side in ten rounds at the National Sporting Club last night. In nine of the ten rounds the Bostonian showed to better advantage than the local boxer and in the other round Marto's advantage was slight. Baldwin was much too clever for his opponent and was able to shoot in every kind of a punch to the west sider's head or stomach, varying his style of attack often and keeping Marto on the defensive most of the time. Whenever the west side Italian tried to assume the aggressive Matty held him off safely with a left or stepped back and met the onrushing Marto with a right to the head or stomach. Both boxers weighed 135 pounds ringside.

There was nothing of the spectacular about the bout at any stage, and there were times when the two clinched so much that the contest was decidedly tiresome. In fact it was tiresome much oftener than it was interesting. They uncorked the usual tenth round rally, but it came too late to add anything to the poor bout. During a mix-up in the tenth Baldwin shot a hard right swing to Marto's head as they broke from a clinch and Johnny went down. He was not stunned, however, and quickly jumped to his feet. This was the only knockdown of the bout. In the eighth round Marto opened a cut over Baldwin's right eye, and earlier in the bout he had Matty bleeding from the nose.

In the fifth round Marto did enough aggressive work to gain him the honors, shooting over several hard lefts to Baldwin's body in the clinches and some rights to the head in the open boxing. In the other rounds Marto was content to land only occasionally and take punishment most of the time. Matty hit hard and Marto's rugged physique saved him from going down several times.

CLINCHING BOUT AT FORDON.

Benny Jones Easily Outpoints Joe Allen in Ten-Round Bout.

Benny Jones, an east side lightweight, outpointed Joe Allen of Philadelphia last night in the principal fight of ten rounds at the Fordon A. C. The contest, a very ordinary affair, was marked by continual clinching.

The east sider showed a disposition to force matters and excelled his opponent's work with hard body punches, which he continually landed when in close. He always beat the Quaker to the punch and delivered the hardest punches throughout. Jones was cautioned several times by the referee for his use of the kidney blow.

Allen's best work was done with a left-hand jab. He scored several times and each blow sent the local boy's head back, but never had him in any real danger. The east sider forced the work from beginning to end and was entitled to the honors by a large margin.

The semi-final scheduled for six rounds between Young Lee of the west side and Kid Williams of the east side was stopped by the referee in the fourth session to save Williams further punishment.

Knockout Brown Defeats Wood.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 7.—Knockout Brown of New York had the better of every round in a twelve-round no-decision boxing match with Bay Wood of Fall River to-night. Brown was the aggressor throughout.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Dummy Barker of the Loughlin Lyceum will oppose Johnny Flynn of Long Island City in a ten round bout at the Queensborough A. C. of Long Island City to-night. Flynn was at one time a sparring partner of Matt Wells.

At the American A. A. of Brooklyn to-night the headliners will be Tommy Maloney, the west side lightweight, and Johnny Dohan of Brooklyn.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem will hold its weekly show at the clubhouse to-night. The main event will bring together Young Hickey, the east side welterweight, and Freddy Duffy of Philadelphia.

Nat Dewey, the colored heavyweight of the South, has been secured for a bout with Joe Jeannette at the Long Acre A. A., next Wednesday night. Dewey fought Jeannette during the latter's tour through the South a few months ago, and is credited with having given Joe a harder battle than any other man who could be secured in the South.

At the Fairmont A. C. to-morrow night Young Mercier of Lawrence, Mass., and Barney Ford of Philadelphia will clash in the main event. The other ten-round bouts will show Frankie Callahan versus Alex Rafferty, and Harlem Tommy Hopkins versus Eddie Gallagher, Two six-round bouts will precede the longer events.

A featherweight carnival has been arranged by Manager McMahon for the Empire A. C. on March 27. The final bout will show Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia versus Joe Coster of Brooklyn. In the semi-final Tommy Houck will take on Patsy Kline, and in another ten-round bout Johnny Dundee will clash with the winner of the Tommy Buck-Young Wagner bout, to be fought next Monday night.

One-Round Hogan and Leach Cross, both of whom engaged in bouts Tuesday night, have again taken up training for their ten-round bout at the Madison A. C. next Wednesday night. Hogan will have to make a much better showing against Cross than he did against Packey McFarland, or lose whatever prestige he has held in New York.

Packey McFarland has returned to his home in Chicago to work out for his bout with Kid Burns of the west side at Kenosha on March 15. Burns is showing plenty of courage in mixing with McFarland again after the decisive defeat he received at the Fairmont A. C. a few weeks ago.

Pal Moore has settled down to hard work at Allenhurst, N. J., for his bout with Owen Moran at the Fairmont A. C. next Tuesday night, and Moran is working hard at Lakewood. The boxers will make 133 pounds at 3 o'clock.

Tommy Buck of Philadelphia, who made such a hit at the Olympic A. C. two weeks ago against Kid Herman, has been matched with Young Wagner for next Monday night at the Olympic A. C. Pinky Burns and Young Kiddy will be the headliners at the Harlem Club tomorrow night.

Eddie McGoorty and Hugo Kelly will come together at Kenosha three nights after the McFarland-Burns bout in that city. The McGoorty-Kelly affair should do much to clear up the middleweight muddle.

Johnny Dundee and Tommy Houck are scheduled to go six rounds at the Nonpareil A. C. of Philadelphia to-night. On Saturday night Billy Marchant of England and Tommy O'Toole of Philadelphia will be the headliners at the National A. C. in the Quaker City.

Bob Moha, the Milwaukee middleweight who recently outpointed Jim Flynn in a four-round exhibition bout in which eight-ounce gloves were used, has been signed for a bout with Sailor Burke of Brooklyn at the National Sporting Club on March 21.

Willie Howard and Joe Bedell, the two leading lightweights of Brooklyn, will come together in the star bout at the Royale A. C. next Tuesday night.

There is much interest locally in the twenty-round bout between Tommy Murphy and Abe Attell on the Coast to-morrow. Abe is likely to find Tommy a hard opponent over the long route, as the Flatbush boy recently went the distance against Packey McFarland and One-Round Hogan, making a most creditable showing in each contest.

STEPHENSON SHOOTS BEST AT THE TRAPS

Crescent A. C. Gunner Makes a Perfect Score in Sportsmen's Show Tournament.

Trap shooting, angling, and rifle shooting furnished most of the interest at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday. One of the best performances among the trap shooters was made by F. B. Stephenson of the Crescent Athletic Club, who made a perfect score in the afternoon, breaking 50 blue rocks consecutively. Last year Stephenson won the indoor championship at the show, and may duplicate the feat this year if he maintains his excellent work.

There are already several amateurs close to Stephenson's score, R. L. Spotts of the Larchmont Yacht Club and N. Herrick of the New York Athletic Club each having made a score of 49 yesterday, while several of the gunners are tied at 48, including William Hassinger of Newark, L. C. Remson of Mount Kisco, P. E. Osborne of West Somerville, Mass.; Mike Harvey of Norwich, N. Y.; W. Simonson of Mineola, L. B. Adams of Portland, P. Von Boeckman of Rockaway Beach, W. Ewing of Montreal, Canada, and C. De Quilfelt of Amityville, L. I.

The feature of the angling tournament was an event for accuracy, casting with a half-ounce lure at a moving target. When the contestant announced that he was ready the target was started forward and kept moving, while the contestant made his cast. This was won by O. J. Marsh with a percentage of 98 1-5, E. J. New was second with a percentage of 96 2-5, and E. B. Rice was third with 96 per cent. The judges were E. H. Meyers and George L. La Branche, and the referee was W. McGuckin.

There was lively competition among the schoolboys at the rifle ranges in the team match qualification round for the Standard Bearer Trophy. Again the Morris High School marksmen showed their superiority at the targets and won first place, with De Witt Clinton High School second. The teams were made up of eight boys, each shooting at 200 targets. The winning team was as follows: J. Furlo, 173; S. Rescorl, 175; S. McHugh, 179; S. Jaeger, 187; R. Pickett, 180; D. Romeo, 180; W. Fogg, 183; C. Toshach, 181; total, 1,438. De Witt Clinton was second with 1,408, Stuyvesant third with 1,376, Manual Training fourth with 1,365, and Commerce fifth with 1,363.

The Newton Gun Club defeated the Orange Gun Club in a team match by a score of 213 to 190. The teams were as follows: Newton—A. B. Bickner, 47; E. J. Cahrs, 45; D. Howell, 41; Steve Mass, 41; F. J. Cole, 39; total, 213. Orange—F. R. Vickes, 43; A. Mosher, 31; H. A. Hallsinger, 32; Phil Coffin, 41; Thomas Dukes, 43; total, 190.

The show took on the appearance of a regular circus yesterday afternoon when St. Gaudens, a black gelding, owned by Manager Steven Van Allen, gave an exhibition of remarkable tricks. The animal walked upstairs on its hind legs, went to bed, crept on his knees, and posed gracefully, besides doing a problem in addition on a blackboard. Jack Frost, the well-trained broncho ridden by Harry Van Allen, danced to the ragtime of Levi's Band.

The show this year has been such a success that the management, Messrs. Van Allen and Poth, are already making plans for next season's Sportsmen's Show. One of the attractions will be an African jungle, with several wild animals and a number of natives. Capt. Jack Bonavita, who is at the show this year and only recently returned from Africa, discussed the plan yesterday. Capt. Jack has had wide experience catching wild animals in Africa, and will go to the darkest continent and bring back some animals and a contingent of natives especially for next year's show. He will have lions and tigers, and show the way these animals are roped in the jungle. This feature will be entirely new for the Sportsmen's Show.

RISKED LIFE TO SAVE GEMS.

Mrs. Merwin's Escape Cut Off By Flames—Saved By a Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 7.—Mrs. S. C. Merwin, wife of the cashier of the Pacific Bank, at 470 Broadway, New York City, nearly lost her life to-day when she turned back to save her jewelry, as she was escaping from her home in Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, after flames had been discovered on the first floor.

The explosion of a can of benzine spread the flames so that the staircase was enveloped when she came out with her valuables from her bed room on the second floor. Running back to the bed room she tried to escape by the windows, which opened upon the roof of the front porch. They were stuck fast, and she could not raise either of them.

In the meantime the alarm of fire had attracted persons in the neighborhood and the screams of Mrs. Merwin's servant called attention to her employer's peril. Mrs. Merwin could be seen working frantically at the window. Herbert C. Cordley, a boy living next door, climbed up one of the pillars supporting the roof of the porch and kicked the glass out of the window. After he had succeeded in getting Mrs. Merwin out through the window, she was carried down a ladder to the ground. She was suffering from smoke she had inhaled and part of her hair had been burned off. The fire is thought to have started from a handblower furnace which had been used by workmen in the day in removing paint from woodwork on the first floor.

May Modify Cricket Rules.

Favoring a modification of the rules of play as regards bowling at cricket, a motion to change the constitution to this extent was introduced at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League held yesterday at 145 Macon Street, Brooklyn. The innovation, which appealed strongly to the delegates representing the Brooklyn, Kings County, Manhattan, Bensonhurst, and Prospect Park Cricket Clubs, calls for the extension of the "over" from the customary six balls to ten. The matter will come up for action at a special meeting of the league to be held before the opening of the season.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. E. C. Huskinson, Kings County C. C., President; P. C. McAteer, Bensonhurst, Vice President, and Harry Rushton, 512 West 146th Street, Secretary and Treasurer. The resignation of the New York Veterans' Cricket Association was accepted. It was decided to hold two championship series this season, and a schedule will be drawn up before the end of the month. Dates will be submitted for interleague matches to the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association, the New Jersey State Cricket League, and the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League.

Fordham Athletes Honored.

The Athletic Association of Fordham University has awarded the letter F to the following members of the basbetball team: Capt. "Skip" McCarthy, '12; Manager Albert J. King, '12; Flanigan, '13; Hinchliffe, '13; Barrett, '14; McCarthy, '14; Brady, '15, and Walsh, '15. At a meeting of the squad in the gymnasium yesterday Jack Flanigan, '13, a member of Fordham Prep's champion quintet of 1909 and star forward on this year's 'Varsity five, was elected Captain for next season. William T. Kearns, '13, has been elected manager.

N. Y. U. Plays Williams To-night.

The New York University basket ball team will play the Williams College five at University Heights to-night. This will be the last game of the season for the local team, and Coach Brodhead has been working the men unusually hard this week in anticipation of a hard contest. It is not likely that Capt. Moore will be able to play, as he is still suffering from blood poison, caused by a severe scratch received in the West Point game last week. His place will probably be filled by Brennan. Dancing will follow the game.

Oakland Golf Club Meeting March 20

The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club will be held at Delmonico's on March 20. The following members have been nominated for Governors for terms of two years: H. K. S. Williams, F. S. Steinway, George L. Shearer, R. W. Poor, Carrington G. Arnold.

Wrestling Championships.

The Metropolitan Association wrestling championships will be held at the Bronx Church House on March 26 and 28. The following classes will be decided: 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pounds and heavyweights. Entry blanks may be obtained from J. W. Stumpf, 61 Beekman Street, or J. H. Kelly, Bronx Church House, 171st Street and Fulton Avenue, with whom they close on Wednesday, March 20.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE AT NICE.

Russian and French Military Commisions Interested in American Machine.

A letter from Hugh Robinson, at Nice, France, who is giving a series of demonstrations with the Curtiss hydro-aeroplane before military commissions of the Russian and French Governments, on the success of his flights is as follows:

"When I think of what we used to call rough water at home I have to laugh. If you could have seen the sea I have been flying on you would be astonished. I have gone out repeatedly through a four-foot surf with waves 4 to 6 feet high, and never a hitch. The 'hydro' goes through it all like a duck, and rides the top of the waves like a cork. I have been away out to sea in rough water and high wind, and have made every possible test, and there has been no trouble at all. Paulhan has also made many flights with his machine; on one occasion he flew for half an hour and did not go higher than 25 to 50 feet above the water.

"The battleships came to this harbor and I received an invitation from the Admiral of the fleet to attend the banquet. I filled a small bag with sand and wrapped a little American flag around it. Then I went out in a small gale and flew over the Admiral's ship, dropping the bag on the deck. Luckily it landed immediately in front of the Admiral. I then flew for 15 minutes in exhibition around the ships. The funny part of it was that when I went down on the water the fleet thought it was a land machine in trouble, but when I rose from the water and sailed around them they were amazed. They apparently did not know there was a 'hydro' on earth The result is that they have done a good deal of telegraphing and the Government is going to send a military commission here at once to stay all during our flights and to observe them."

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

James R. Hyde and Professional Fenn Win Best Ball Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—The amateur and professional best ball golf tournament scheduled for to-morrow was played this afternoon and the thirty-six-hole open championship was postponed a day because of unfavorable weather. James R. Hyde of South Shore and Arthur Fenn, the Palm Beach "pro," were low scorers, with a card of 64. Alex Smith, the former National champion and holder of the Florida open championship, is not here to defend his title, and from the cards turned in to-day it is probable that a stroke or two will be subtracted from the 141 with which he won last year. The scores:

James R. Hyde, South Shore, and Arthur Fenn, Palm Beach, 64; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, and Fred McLeon, St. Louis, 65; H. P. Farrington, Woodland, and Tom McNamara, Boston, 66; C. H. Gerst, Whitemarsh Valley, and Fred Ryall, Waumtek, 67; E. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, and G. H. Lyall, Bedford Springs, 67; E. Lee Jones, St. Augustine, and Tom Anderson, Inwood, 67; E. H. Fitler, Merion, and Orrin Terry, Canoe Brook, 68; Walter Fairbanks, Denver, and Charles Thom

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THE SOUTH POLE DISCOVERED.

The dispatch sent by Capt. ROALD AMUNDSEN from Hobart, Tasmania, to THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Chronicle, which is printed this morning, contains a message the burden of which will stir the whole world as it has not been stirred since ROBERT E. PEARY announced his discovery of the north pole. AMUNDSEN announces that he reached the most southerly point on the surface of the earth Dec. 14, 1911, and remained there, taking observations, for three days. The first report of his arrival on the borders of civilization was printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning, in a dispatch announcing the arrival of his ship at Hobart. Nothing has yet been heard of AMUNDSEN'S English competitor in the quest of the south pole, Capt. R. E. SCOTT, who started from Port Chalmers, New Zealand, in November, 1910.

AMUNDSEN has been heard of twice since he left Buenos Aires in his ship, the Fram, late in 1910. Lieut. PENNELL, of SCOTT'S expedition, reported March 27, 1911, that his party had seen the Fram in the Bay of Whales, where AMUNDSEN had landed and established Winter quarters. A letter dated Feb. 9, 1911, at Framheim, latitude 78.40, longitude 164 west, told how he had suddenly laid before his expedition his plan of a dash for the south pole, and it had been received with enthusiasm.

The Fram, a 400-ton gasoline auxiliary, was built for polar exploration, and was the ship that carried NANSEN on his famous expedition northward. With AMUNDSEN and eighteen other men, and 115 Eskimo dogs, it reached the southern ice barrier ahead of schedule time. AMUNDSEN formed his first camp Jan. 14, 1911. He had already traveled 16,000 miles. The hardships and perils he and his associates have since encountered can well be imagined. It is thrilling news that the Norwegian explorer has overcome all obstacles and accomplished his purpose.

The whole world has now been discovered. Much remains, however, to be done by the explorers. We know from the story of SHACKLETON, whose "farthest south," in 1909, was latitude 88.23, something of the experiences AMUNDSEN must have encountered. Before many hours have passed AMUNDSEN'S own account of his discovery of the south pole, contributed exclusively to THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be set before our readers.

It should be borne in mind that this courageous explorer has risked his life and all the fortune he possessed in this great achievement. No large pecuniary reward awaits him. The only compensation he can obtain is payment for the publication of his narrative of his successful expedition. THE NEW YORK TIMES has contracted for the exclusive right to publish that account, has made all due arrangements to copyright it and protect it, and will prosecute all infringements of its rights.

TRICKS AND DEVICES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S campaign managers are consistent. The sickening wash and welter of lame explanations, excuses, and perversions in which the Colonel's campaign was launched make it perfectly appropriate that in pushing and promoting it resort should be had to the tricks and devices of politicians. One of these is their "challenge" to President TAFT'S supporters to have a "Presidential preference" vote at the primaries. The losing gamester always wants to change the rules of the game. The Colonel's backers know perfectly well that there can be no preference vote at the primaries save in those States where the law provides for it. In all other States primaries must be held according to laws that do not make provision for an indication of the voters' preference. Primaries not safeguarded by law might be very much to their liking, but the organization Republicans have no choice but to abide by the law. No State Committee has a vestige of right to change the law or the party usage. All of which is perfectly well known at the Colonel's headquarters in Washington.

But the Roosevelt campaigners will now cry it from the housetops that the Taft men are afraid of the people, that they do not dare consult the wishes of the electorate in the choice of delegates. "Trust the people," is the campaign shibboleth of the Roosevelt camp, but faith in the people must be professed in their way, or it goes for nothing. So they will have it that any man who does not assent to the preference primaries has no confidence in the people, that he is a reactionary, an old Tory, and a monarchist. In that way they hope to better the Colonel's chances.

Another trick is the dissemination of rumors that already the Republican leaders are considering a compromise candidate, that they see in ROOSEVELT'S strength plain evidence that Mr. TAFT cannot be re-elected, and that they will persuade him to withdraw in favor of Justice HUGHES. It is a trifle early for this story. A few days before the meeting of the convention it is customary to whisper it about that the opposition aspirant is on his last legs, and that desperate efforts are making to hold his delegates until another man can be found. Just now, when TAFT delegates are being chosen here and there all over the country, even in States that have been counted secure for the Colonel, and when the Colonel's time and energies are divided between explaining away his repeated declarations that he would not be a candidate and denouncing the former friends who now decline to advocate his revolutionary ideas, talk about the withdrawal of Mr. TAFT must be considered as somewhat premature.

These tricks are as old as our politics. They make experienced campaigners weary and provoke inquiry as to what sort of persons the Colonel has put in charge of his interests. They are a new lot; that is well known. But however raw and untrained they may be they ought to have ingenuity enough to devise more effective and interesting tactics.

THE WORLD'S HOLLOW PRETENSES.

Club members are never self-elected. The World has long been on the "waiting list" of the Ananias Club, but when, in the mildest possible language, and with the best intentions, some time ago, we strove to correct its mistaken impression that it was entitled to full membership on the ground that one of its reporters, away back in 1894, had written some words which were contradicted by a certain Police Commissioner, it took umbrage. There was no Ananias Club in 1894. THE TIMES is a charter member of that club. It was chosen in 1904. Its title to membership has never been successfully assailed.

We still hope that The World will get in. But its persistent assertions that it has secured membership, and that its position in the club is authoritative and official, are disheartening. Our information touching the club's loss of prestige is inside information. The World acts and talks as if it were Grand Sachem, "Hon. Sec.," (as our British cousins prefer to call the chief officer of a club,) or at least Chairman of an important committee. The recent decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to membership in a club, The World must know, does not apply at all to its own relations to the Ananias, as The World is not in that club, but only wants to be in. It has qualities entitling it to membership, if it can secure election, but we warn it that its chances are becoming poorer every time it claims to own the club, and to run it, and we also warn it that if it ever gets in it will be greatly disappointed. For the Ananias Club is not what it was. Last night there were only three members at dinner.

GOMPERS AND MITCHELL.

Mr. MITCHELL has now imitated Mr. GOMPERS in defying the court which thinks that they hold it in contempt. He declines to express his intention to respect the decrees of the court hereafter because of the inferential admission that he has failed in such respect heretofore. It is his consciousness of rectitude which sustains him in preferring conviction and its consequences to freedom on the easy terms of declaring that he will do what every citizen ought to do, and which none but bad citizens would refuse to do. The loftiness of the sentiment will not mislead any one who bears the facts in mind. If Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. GOMPERS feel that way about it, there is no reason why they should not be gratified in their dearest wish to pose as victims of our cruel laws.

But it should not be forgotten that it is their own acts which qualify them as martyrs, and not the badness of the laws or the severity of the Judges. The master of a million minds had decreed that a certain firm should not dispose of its goods in inter-State commerce. The sole reason for the boycott was that the goods were made by labor which was not licensed to earn wages by the Federation. The boycott was as ruthless as the reason was shameful, and the court forbade it to continue. Mr. GOMPERS and Mr. MITCHELL upon their own initiative held a referendum to their own consciousness of right and recalled the decision. Mr. GOMPERS used the labor press to publish the boycott, and holds that to be within his right as a freeman. Publicly he denounced the Judge who displeased him as "unfit to wear the judicial robes," and asked a Senate committee to impeach him. Mr. MITCHELL secured the passage by the United Mine Workers of a resolution laying the boycott which the court had declared was unlawful, and which the Supreme Court affirmed to be a crime as well as a civil wrong. Even their fellow-progressive, the President of that time, has denounced the boycott, and it has been denounced by the Roosevelt Commission in language which cannot be improved upon.

And now these gentle leaders of the uplift of labor are asking plaintively what they have done that they should be thought lawless or excusers of violence or inciters of violence. If they are right the courts are wrong in protecting the right of any man to work for wages against their edicts, or of any man to sell anything made by non-union labor. If they are right the unions and not the courts are the expounders of the law and the Constitution. This lofty declaration of freedom is only rivaled by the humorous contrast between the defiance of the court for consumption out of court, and grovveling before the court itself. For honest submission to the court we would bespeak the commendation of all citizens. But there can be only contempt for Mr. GOMPERS'S quibbling explanation that when he used the expression "Go to —— with your injunctions" he meant it in a Shakespearean sense. And Mr. MITCHELL'S tears as he recalled the cruel sentence which kept him from his family at a holiday season seemed pathetic until it appeared that his appeal to the court was suppressed by his own counsel. It is not permissible that these gentlemen should be judged on their accounts of their motives. It is their acts which make them bad citizens and put them in contempt of the court. The court asks a simple expression of regret for their acts, and they pose as leaders of thought and defenders of the right. The boycott cannot be legalized by a refusal to apologize for acts resulting from it. A precedent minimizing respect for the laws and the courts cannot be created to serve as basis for other similar acts. It is a pity that the unions and their spokesmen take this view of the laws, but just laws cannot be modified because they hinder a minority from imposing their will upon the entire community with a ruthlessness which makes the moderation of the court in dealing with this contempt seem like weakness.

WHERE IS CHRISTABEL?

In her spirited and illuminative account of the suffrage movement in Great Britain, from the Pankhurst point of view, Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST has much to say of her diminutive but tremendously aggressive sister, CHRISTABEL. The name suggests poetry, melody, moonlight, and mystery. But there is little of the poetic, if not a little of the mysterious, in CHRISTABEL PANKHURST. She has probably been the most practical and influential worker in the movement with which her family name is associated. She was a leader in the recent window-smashing movement. Many of her associates are now in jail. But CHRISTABEL has vanished completely.

Some of the London police believe she is still hiding in Clement's Inn, off the Strand, a theory which compares well with that most highly favored by the Paris police in regard to the disappearance of the counterfeit presentment of that other woman of mystery, Mona Lisa. If the Mona Lisa is still in the Louvre it is likely enough that CHRISTABEL PANKHURST is still in Clement's Inn. But it seems more reasonable to believe that this ever-purposeful and energetic little body is not pent up in close quarters anywhere. She has defied the authorities successfully for a long term of years. She has walked unscathed through slums at night, she has invaded palaces, she has been ubiquitous and tireless in spreading her propaganda.

No sane person can sympathize with the recent violent actions of the British suffragettes, in an hour, too, when the Government is confronted with one of the gravest industrial problems in English history. But who does not admire the energy, pluck, and adroitness of CHRISTABEL? With only this one little woman at liberty to write, and talk, and invent new schemes, the cause she represents will not suffer if all its other advocates are behind prison bars.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL.

What are the Initiative, the Referendum, the Recall, which are so much talked of? For the moment they are interesting as the three points of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S bid for the Presidential nomination, to which, on his own account, and with no asking by any party or faction, he has added the popular revision of judicial decisions on Constitutional law.

The most definite form of the initiative exists, in the United States, in Oregon. It is a provision by which 8 per cent. of the enrolled voters can propose the enactment of any measure they like. The Legislature may then pass it, amend and pass it, or reject it. The fact that it has been asked for by one out of a dozen of the voters of the State gives it such weight as the Legislature chooses to accept. There is nothing decisive about it, and, of course, there is nothing very new. A like process is open to any set of voters who care to adopt it in this State. Though it does not have the formality of the initiative, that does not make any real difference. The anti-race-betting laws, the laws and the Constitutional provision requiring the merit system in the civil service, were secured in a manner very like the initiative. The point of real importance is the force of public sentiment behind any given proposition.

The referendum is a device to test this sentiment. Its purpose is not novel. We have the referendum in regard to all Constitutional provisions, either original or amendatory, and in many States we have it in regard to the public debt. The main difference between the old form and the new is in the speed with which the latter can be carried through. Thus we cannot change our Constitution without action by two successive Legislatures and a popular vote. Where the method is in vogue, there is at present a tendency to run to extremes. The Legislature is apt to dodge responsibility and send many matters to the polls which could be better settled by a representative body. It has happened that as many as fifty different bills have been submitted at one election in this way. The voters have a considerable time, usually six or seven weeks, in which to study the questions, if they will, and provision is made for brief printed arguments for and against, these making a formidable volume. Generally a majority of votes cast decides the question, though such a majority may easily be a minority, and a pretty small one, of the total of voters in the State. The same method applied to municipalities lays before the voters a great number of questions, often mere details of administration.

The recall is an application of the same idea to elected officials. A certain fraction—say 20 per cent.—of the voters can seek to dislodge an objectionable official by nominating a successor. Then an election must be held at which the official aimed at may submit his name. If he does not get a plurality he goes. Here again the difference between the old and the new is a question of speed. The "popular control" is the same in both cases. Under the new method, more haste is possible. It has happened in one conspicuous instance that a "recalled" official has been elected at the next election. As applied to executive and administrative offices, the recall has the merit of enabling the voters usually to concentrate attention on a single office; statistics show, however, that this does not always work. The decision, whether right or wrong, is often made by a relatively small portion of the voters. As applied to Judges, the recall obviously introduces a new element, and not a good one, in the administration of justice.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S peculiar invention of popular revision of judicial decisions is, of course, purely personal. It has never been tried. It has never been even discussed. It is only recently that it occurred to him. It does not admit of any more precise statement than he has given it, and, save as an indication of what he thinks likely to appeal to the popular mind, it cannot be regarded as within the scope of practical politics.

There is one point of interest in the agitation of the ideas we have summarized. It is the marked leaning of the more intelligent advocates of these ideas toward the principle of the short ballot. Some of them propose that the petitions for initiative and referendum shall require a larger proportion of the voters—say 40 per cent., instead of 8 or 5. Others would have measures that are to be referred limited and sifted, so that only one or a few shall be voted on at once. Others still would largely reduce the number of offices. The latter is really the sanest suggestion of all. It should precede any attempt at direct popular control, which, without it, would only make a bad matter worse.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Assistance Should Be Accepted.

News of the discoveries just made at Pompeii, interesting and apparently important as they are, creates at least as much of discontent as of satisfaction. It is, of course, a great thing if a Pompeiian house with its upper story and balcony nearly complete has been found, for that is what everybody has been sighing for ever since the excavations began, but one cannot help remembering how slowly the work of uncovering the buried city is going on, and how slowly it will continue to go on as long as the Italian Government refuses to let foreign archaeologists supplement the scanty appropriations which are all that it can, or at least all that it will, devote to a work which every civilized country would gladly help push to a speedy termination.

It was, indeed, altogether fortunate that in the past the excavation of Pompeii was more expensive than anybody wanted to undertake on a large and systematic scale, for, until comparatively recent years, there was no thought of getting anything except "relics," and not much for any not intrinsically valuable. More was destroyed than preserved, therefore, by the early excavators, who were mere treasure hunters. Now wholly different ideas are entertained, and the effort is to exploit to the utmost the unique possibilities which Pompeii offers for acquiring minute and varied information as to how men lived during the first century in a provincial city under Roman rule.

The knowledge to be found there is of exactly the sort required for supplementing and explaining that provided by the classic writers. In other words, it is knowledge which educated people all over the world want to get as soon as possible and in quantities as great as possible, and they have not much less than a right to say that Pompeii belongs, not to Italy, but to all the countries indebted to or interested in Roman civilization. One could wish, indeed, that a more important centre of that civilization than Pompeii was had been so marvelously, almost miraculously, preserved, but even Pompeii is a mine of wonderful richness, and the slowness with which it is being worked, simply because the Italian Government refuses the help that would be so gladly given, is a source of constant irritation. This feeling is emphasized every time the few excavators, with their scanty resources and inadequate tools, come upon something like the balconied house and the well-equipped wine shop just brought to light.

Flying in Bad Weather.

Aviation "records" are no longer made with the frequency that marked the first period of mechanical flight, but even now somebody does, every week or so, either something that nobody had ever done before or something that had not previously been as well done. Hence is there a certain difficulty about getting excited over each of these fast-following achievements and a general tendency to wonder, not why the aviators accomplish so much, but why they do not accomplish more—why, for instance, they do not establish regular passenger services all over the world or provide us all with wings that we can use in place of automobiles and street cars.

Such things will come in time—perhaps. Meanwhile the smaller triumphs are not too small to be worth noting, if only as signs of progress, and more than a little of the old astonishment might well be evoked by HENRI SALNEY'S feat of yesterday in flying without a stop from London to Paris and making the journey of 222 miles in 177 minutes. That was at the rate of four-fifths of a minute to the mile, and the flight was made in a storm, accompanied for most of the time by drenching rain.

Such weather as that, of course, enormously increased the dangers of the flight, but SALNEY could hardly have made the speed he did, even with a machine of the monoplane type, had he not ridden a favoring gale. That is what the aviators of the future will have learned to do safely, for it is what the migrating birds invariably do—what alone enables them to traverse continents and seas and explains both their endurance and their so-called sense of direction. The cyclones both guide and carry them, and the one really mysterious feature of these bird journeys is the weather wiseness which the little travelers display.

The aviators must acquire the same wisdom to render long flights more than accidentally successful, and the relation between meteorology and aviation is vastly closer than is commonly realized. In time, the birdmen, like the birds, will use storms instead of fearing them, and they will consider calms, not the best, but the worst, weather in which to sail the aerial ocean.

Promising a Vast Calamity.

Nobody will believe, of course, the claim of one VERLEY, a Parisian hitherto unknown to fame or notoriety, that he has found out how to make gold out of the baser metals—among them scrap iron—and that he can do it at small cost. But while nobody, on any mere assertion, will believe—nobody except the people who can and do believe anything, including a good deal of what they know is not so—those who are on terms of greatest intimacy with the nature of matter and the ultimate differences between its various forms will not be by any means as sure as they would have been a few years ago that VERLEY is a candidate for the Rooseveltian degree.

In other words, the scientific folk will not say, as once they would have said, that VERLEY is certainly saying what is not the truth; they will be content with declaring that the probability of error in his statements is very high. For "elements" are no longer the proud creatures they were, and the word "transmutation," as applied to them, while not yet exactly respectable, no longer convicts the user of being either a fool or a swindler.

Unfortunately for M. VERLEY, however, such little "transmutation" as has as yet been accomplished, and the little more that is with reason suspected, is not from base to precious, but in the other direction. Nevertheless, the observed and implied changes downward in the elemental scale warrant, or rather necessitate, the assumption that contrary changes are possible.

And if M. VERLEY can make gold cheaply there are lively times ahead—times in comparison with which these latter days, in spite of the high cost of living that has come with a but moderately increased supply of gold, will be remembered as a period of calm and happiness. But why worry? He can't. As BERGSON says, we live in a world that is unmaking, not one that is making, except for the little that life can do, and life, so far as known, is devoted to getting gold, not to manufacturing it.

MILITANT SUFFRAGISM.

Its Works In London Are Justified, This Writer Believes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Miss Hale, I should like to ask just how "powerful" she found the suffrage cause during the fifty years that "a quiet dignity" and "a convincing calm" were its "strong" (and only) element? Is it not fact that few, if any, realized even its existence?

The man who allows an insult to pass unanswered lays himself open to its renewal, and I, for one, thank God that a body of women has arisen in England intelligent enough to realize that a time comes when "quiet dignity" and "convincing calm" amount to nothing more than weakness and cowardice.

"God helps those who help themselves." When certain women understood the proverb it was the beginning of militancy.

Now, the strength of any movement lies in its continual increase. If each blow dealt is not harder than the last, where is the use of ever having begun? After every move in this campaign certain people have cried out: "This has gone too far!" It certainly has; but the Government is responsible. The women cannot weaken while the Government resists them. They must go on more fiercely after each rebuff until their goal is reached, no matter what the cost to them may be—a fact which seems to be entirely outside the imagination of Miss Hale.

To me the most intensely humiliating and shameful thing of all lies, not in the doings of the suffragettes, but in the fact that any human being can be possessed of so uncharitable a heart that it is even possible for him or her to look upon such a fight as mere hoodlumism, without realizing something of what it must cost the fighters. It is kinder to attribute such a point of view to lack of imagination rather than to lack of sympathy or desire to see both sides of the question.

A SUFFRAGETTE.

New York, March 6, 1912.

The Elgar Concerto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview with Miss Maud Powell, which appears in your issue of March 4, Miss Powell states in reference to the Elgar Concerto that she offered the composer a fee of $500 for the first performing rights and that her letter was answered by the publishers of the Concerto, whom I have the honor to represent, by a demand for $1,000. We should be much obliged if you would have both these statements corrected.

In the first place it was Mr. Carl Stoeckel, who is responsible for the Norfolk Music Festivals to which Miss Powell refers, who offered the fee of $500 to Sir Edward Elgar, asking him at the same time to come over as his guest and attend the Festival. This Sir Edward Elgar was unable to do on account of his numerous engagements in England.

Miss Powell then wrote to Messrs. Novello & Co., Ltd., on Jan. 3, 1911, asking what the fee would be for permission to perform the work at the Norfolk Festival on June 5, 1911, which was to be the first performance of the work in America. That is to say, Miss Powell asked for the reservation of the right of performance for five months. In consideration of the fact that during this time no other violinist would be given the right to perform the work a fee of $1,000 was asked, which, under the circumstances, was not by any means excessive.

H. WILLARD GRAY.

New York, March 5, 1912.

CITY HITS STEEL COMPANY.

Makes Counter-Claims for Deficiencies in Queensboro Bridge.

In filing an answer yesterday in the United States District Court to a suit brought by the Pennsylvania Steel Company for extra construction work on the Queensboro Bridge in accordance with modifications of the contract on Nov. 20, 1909, the city declared that the bridge as it stands to-day is far weaker than as originally designed and that the company owes the city $2,890,087 for breach of contract.

The Queensboro Bridge, the answer asserts, never has and never will sustain the loads required by the original contract, and a number of the main trusses as actually constructed would be overstrained if loaded up to the original specifications. Consequently it is contended that the city has been greatly damaged and the final certificate of acceptance of the work, which "pretended and assumed to show the nature of the work performed and the extent and quality thereof * * * is wrong, false, untrue and fraudulent, and was made through palpable mistake, in bad faith, and under misconstruction of the contract."

The city consequently claims $2,500,000 as damages, and further asserts that the company received $390,087 too much by mistage. The city, therefore, asks through Corporation Counsel Watson judgment to the amount of $2,890,087.

JUDGE MAYER SWORN IN.

Taft Appointee Takes His Place on the Federal District Bench.

Julius Mayer, ex-Attorney General of the State, was sworn in yesterday as a Judge of the Federal District Court by Judge Holt. He succeeds Judge George B. Adams, who died some three months ago.

Commissioner Thomas Alexander read to the court the certificate of appointment signed by President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham. Judge Holt then administered the oath and welcomed the new Judge to the bench. In doing so his Honor paid a tribute to the judicial ability and character of Judge Adams and promised Judge Mayer the hearty co-operation of his colleagues and the loyal support of the members of the legal profession practicing in the Federal courts.

MARRIED COUPLE'S PROBLEM.

Should Husband Protest at Wife's Receiving Cash Gifts from Her Father?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A young married couple live near the parents of the wife. The wife's parents can give her certain luxuries that the husband's salary will not permit him to lavish on his wife. Is it unreasonable and unkind for the husband to protest at frequent cash presents from the father to his daughter?

The husband feels that in assuming the responsibilities of a family he alone should provide for their needs, and that it is breaking into his especial province for the father to contribute.

The wife feels the same about accepting funds from her father that she does from her husband.

What is the reasonable and sensible position for the parties to assume in such a case?

1. Is the husband justified in protesting to his wife at the receipt of cash presents for current expenses from her father?
2. Is it false pride that prompts the husband to protest?
3. Ought the wife to side naturally with her husband (justified or unjustified) or with her father?

The above case is described in the extreme as far as actual details are concerned, but the principles are the same, whether the father volunteers assistance about once a month or once a week. Is there any difference between the father giving $10 for a new coat for Johnny and $25 to be expended in any way the wife chooses?

There is no idea of friction between any of the parties, (is any apt to develop?) for the question is not as to the right or wrong of the situation, but rather as to what is best for all concerned. Does one position tend to promote a more ideal family relation than the other?

ONE WHO WILL WELCOME ADVICE.

New York, March 5, 1912.

Correction from Mr. Goldbeck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to your recent publication of a cablegram from Berlin, purporting to contain a summary of an article of mine written for the German periodical, Die Schaubuehne. Allow me to say that I have been incorrectly quoted.

I did not state that the American drama was "a hopeless slave to sensationalism and sentimentality" and "unworthy of the consideration of serious students of dramatic art."

On the contrary, I have always regarded the American drama with intense interest and have never criticised it except in the spirit of a belief by which every true critic should be guided, that fearless but fair criticism is essential to the improvement of any branch of art.

I did not call American managers "money grabbers," but I described them as "business men who wanted to make money."

Such mistakes I doubt not are apt to happen in any hasty translation from a foreign language.

EDWARD GOLDBECK.

New York, March 7, 1912.

Another Times Slander.

From The World.

The Ananias Club, it seems, either has lost or is losing its prestige.—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This is a characteristic and peculiarly infamous falsehood.

For years the newly-rich TIMES, employing all the devices of the parvenu social climber, has sought membership in the Ananias Club, and sought in vain. Once it went so far as to pretend to have been regularly elected, and we were compelled to expose it as an impostor.

Disappointed and resentful, it now seeks to convey the impression that the club is losing prestige.

As the oldest living charter member, The World emphatically asserts that the Ananias Club was never in a more flourishing condition. The clubhouse was never more comfortable. The service was never better. The members were never more congenial. The requirements for admission were never more exacting. The club was never more exclusive.

Before the Republican National Convention meets we expect that the President of the United States will be a member in good standing. His name has already been proposed in an informal way, and his qualifications are now being investigated by the Colonel himself.

Having exhausted all its other resources, perhaps THE TIMES thinks it can now qualify for membership by lying about the club. THE TIMES is mistaken.

An Age-Long Complaint.

In a speech in the United States Senate in 1838 Daniel Webster spoke these words:

There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation, and the pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations, and all means by which small capitals become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the fountain of industry and dry all the streams. In a country of unbounded liberty they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else they rend the air shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where the wages of labor are high beyond parallel they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave.

MORGAN MINIATURES ARRIVE ON OCEANIC

Famous Collection from His London House Will Be Stored in the Metropolitan Museum.

PICTURES ALSO SHIPPED

Gift Catalogues of Miniatures Cost $2,500 Each—Gainsborough Portrait Among Larger Works.

The second consignment of J. P. Morgan's are treasures arrived in New York last night on the Oceanic. It was said that the works in this shipment were the pictures and miniatures from Mr. Morgan's house in Prince's Gate in London. Catalogues of this collection were prepared a few years ago and copies are now in the library of the Metropolitan Museum. The paintings and miniatures will be taken in their crates to the Metropolitan Museum and will be stored with the enamels which arrived two weeks ago, pending the completion of the new wings of the museum.

The great value Mr. Morgan attaches to his miniatures is demonstrated by the fact that he had ten copies of the catalogue for the collection prepared as gifts for his friends, at a cost of $2,500 each. Fifty other copies were printed which were somewhat less expensive, and 150 copies were distributed among art galleries which bore the same illustrations and reading matter, but in which the colors of the original miniatures were not reproduced. The catalogue of the works of art from the Prince's Gate house is in three large volumes, with morocco binding and colored frontispieces.

The collection of miniatures represents the work of many famous painters, and contains portraits of celebrated personages. It comprises examples of work from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The most valuable work of the collection, in the opinion of connoisseurs, is the small portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein. G. C. Williamson, the editor of Mr. Morgan's catalogue, calls it the most precious miniature in existence.

There are also many examples of miniatures by contemporaries of Holbein which are considered of great historic as well as intrinsic value. There is a somewhat doubtful portrait of Catherine of Aragon, one by an artist named Lavina Teerlinc, and excellent likenesses of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots. There are also paintings by Nicholas Hilliard and John Shute, as to whose identity there is some doubt.

The consignment which arrived yesterday also includes the famous collection of miniatures from the Royal Lodge at Windsor which was furnished by George IV. for Lady Conynghame, and where the King died. There is a portrait of Charles II. by Matthew Snelling, and fine examples of the work of Isaac and Peter Oliver, Samuel Cooper, Nathaniel Dixon, Arlaud, Jean, Cosway, and John Hazlit, all of which are very valuable.

The three most famous paintings among the pictures from the Prince's Gate house are those which are reproduced as frontispieces in Mr. Morgan's catalogue. These are Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," which was once stolen, but was recovered by the late Pat Sheedy, the gambler; "Lady Betty Deline and Her Children," by Reynolds, and the portrait of Kitty Farren, afterward Countess of Derby, recognized as Sir Thomas Lawrence's best work.

Jaques Seligmann, who is Mr. Morgan's representative in the shipment of the art collection, sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

RING FIGHTS WIFE'S WILL.

Says She Was Improperly Influenced in Disposing of $1,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 7.—According to papers filed in the Surrogate's Office here to-day, Patrick J. Ring, former real estate broker, theatrical manager, and ex-champion wrestler, means to make a bitter fight to upset the will of his wife, Mrs. Naomie Duncombe Ring, who left an estate worth about $1,000,000. He was not mentioned in the will, and the chief heir is the testatrix's daughter, Mrs. Edward Valentine.

Ring charges that the will was not made of the testator's free will, but that Edward Valentine, his wife, and a Mrs. Jennie Jones had it so worded that it is really "the will of Edward Valentine," Mrs. Ring died on Dec. 19.

The will names Edward Valentine of Mount Vernon and John J. Brennan of Yonkers as executors. Ring, in his affidavit, says Valentine is not a fit person to be one of the executors. He says Valentine has no visible means of livlihood, and is a gambler and frequenter of race tracks and poolrooms.

Ring's affidavit further sets forth that Valentine was put out of the Ring house, but that he and Mrs. Valentine, with Mrs. Jones, by means of fraud and trickery and threats, so worked on Mrs. Ring that she was "mentally and physically impaired." He says intoxicants were used, and that the will was made in the daughter's favor. Ring also charges that for several years Mrs. Ring suffered from delusions.

STEERAGE FOLK WON'T LOSE.

Tickets of Company in Receiver's Hands Honored by Another Line.

The Russian-American Steamship Line announced yesterday that it would take the thirty-five Hungarian and Slav steerage passengers holding tickets from the Rosett bankers, who were shut out by the Holland America Line on Tuesday, to their destination. Max Strauss, the agent, said that they would be expected to sail on the steamship Lituania on March 9 for Libau, and they would be sent home from that port by rail.

The question of the value of a steamship ticket when sold by an agent to a passenger arose when the Holland America Line agents said that the tickets had not been paid for by the bankers before the appointment of a receiver last Monday. It was because of this that the Russian-American Line offered yesterday to look after the passengers holding tickets by another line. Representatives of the big steamship lines said yesterday that they were prepared to abide by the losses occasioned by a possible failure of their agents, as it was their business risk entirely, and not that of the passengers.

ASTRONOMY PRIZE TO WOMAN

Miss Harwood Is Awarded the $1,000 Nantucket Fellowship.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—The women's astronomical fellowship of the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association was awarded to-day to Miss Margaret Harwood of Littleton, Mass. This fellowship of $1,000 is made annually from a fund of $25,000 contributed by friends of the association with a gift of $15,000 from Andrew Carnegie. It is to be devoted to advanced astronomical study and research work for six months on Nantucket Island and six months at any large observatory which the recipient may choose. There were eight applicants this year.

Miss Harwood is a graduate of Radcliffe College and for the past four years has studied and assisted in the Harvard Observatory.

CHASE PAINTINGS BRING LOW PRICES

Michel's "Over the Great Moors" Sold for $1,150, Highest Price of Artist's Collection.

$560 PAID FOR A FORAIN

Pictures Were Selected by Mr. Chase Because of Their Merit Without Regard to Names of Artists.

A beautiful landscape by Georges Michel, "Over the Great Moors," brought the highest price in the first half of the collection of paintings of William M. Chase, the artist, sold under the auspices of the American Art Galleries at the Hotel Plaza last evening—$1,150. The purchaser was Col. Robert Woodward, who bought the picture for the Brooklyn Art Museum.

The public does not love pictures simply because they are beautiful and well painted if those sold last evening can be gauged by the prices. They were all low. The pictures were selected by Mr. Chase because they were good pictures without regard to the names of artists and with no thought of an investment or selling them again. They represented his ripe experience and taste as an artist. If the public does not take advantage of this sale and show its appreciation it will show that it does not care for good pictures," an art critic said of the collection, and the public has been tried and found wanting.

The Michel brought the only price in four figures, and only a few of the pictures brought $500 and over. F. A. Vanderlip was the largest individual buyer. He paid $290 for Monticelli's "Harmony in Yellow," $375 for Van Marcke's "Study of a Cow," and $625 for Pasini's "Interior of a Mosque." Robert Alott's "Market in the Orient" went to him for $200, Edouard Manet's "The Old Boat" for $625, Monticelli's "Autumn Landscape" for $400. He paid $610 for "The Big Black Kettle," by Emil Carlsen, and $440 for "Confidences," by Myron Barlow.

That delightful painting by the French artist J. Forain, "A Patient Fisherman," a stocky Frenchman, with his dog, sitting on the end of a heavy plank projecting over the water, went to A. C. Barnes for $560. Miss Laura Copper paid $300 for Henry S. Hubbell's "A Poet, (Montmartre Type)"; "La Communiante," by James Wilson Morrice, went to W. W. Seaman, agent, for $630; Samuel Fielding paid $390 for Louis Mettling's "Still Life—Fruit," R. Seekel $390 for W. L. Bruckman's "A Village on the Cliffs," M. Snead $600 for Alfred Stevens's "Head of a Brittany Girl," and H. E. Stoehr $525 for Raffaelli's "Outskirts of Paris—Summer Afternoon."

H. A. Thorne paid $510 for Martin Rico's "The Italian Coast" and $500 for Boudin's "Boats on the Beach." F. F. Sherman paid $200 for "Lassitude," by Wyatt Eaton; Samuel Fielding $450 for De Bock's "Houses at Scheveningen"; a "Marine," by Mesdag, went to Harrison Williams for $525; Meradith Hare paid $265 for "Godspeed," by George Boughton, and J. J. Looney $270 for Zügel's "A Narrow Passage."

A. A. Healey of the Brooklyn Institute paid $300 for "The Seine—Paris," and A. C. Barnes $725 for Boudin's "Harbor Scene." "Back of Venice," by Ziem, went to M. C. Migel for $775. The same buyer paid $600 for Anton Mauve's "Landscape with Cows"; R. C. Vose paid $310 for Vollon's "Still Life—Oysters." Another Vollon, "Landscape—Tréport," went to J. J. Campbell for $220. Knoedler & Co. gave $390 for Martin Rico's "Near Venice." The returns for the seventy-eight pictures were $22,415.

Of these pictures, which the artist, Mr. Chase, bought for the joy of living with them, Dana H. Carroll, who wrote the introduction to the catalogue, asked which the artist liked the best.

"I have eight children," said the painter with a shrug of the shoulders. "I love them all alike." The sale will be concluded this evening.

SONG CONTEST AT BARNARD.

Juniors Win from Other Classes—Rymes of Progress.

Barnard College Faculty and students met in the theatre for the Sing Song contest yesterday afternoon. This is an annual event where the classes meet and find out which is the most gifted in the musical and singing line. As Dean Gildersleeve, Prof. Braun, Prof. Weeks, Prof. Hailer, and Dr. Reiner entered the college gave a long and hearty cheer for the judges.

Starting with the freshman, each class sang its non-serious song. Louise Walker wrote the freshman song, Corine Reinheimer the sophomore, Naomi Harris the junior, and Christyne Straiton the senior.

Freshman words were written by Alma Herzfeld, sophomore by Florence Harris, junior by Helen Dana, and senior by Christyne Straiton.

The judges deliberated for a long time, and then the Dean announced that the two points for words and the two points for singing in the non-serious song had been awarded to the junior class. The song was as follows:

Don't stand round and say you think that
Barnard's much to small,
Don't be aggravated if you can't talk in the
hall,
Don't complain you have no gym,
No pool your own where you can swim,
A lunchroom crowded to the brim,
But just join in our call.
CHORUS.
Buy a brick, buy a brick,
Help the cause, don't stand and kick.
Drop a nickel, that's the trick,
Help the building do.
Buy a brick, buy a brick,
We ned a building, ned it quick,
We have a college that's a pick,
Let's have a building, too.

We want a great big theatre where there's
really room to play,
We want a students' building where there's no
one in our way,
We want a locker broad and tall,
We want a chapel like St. Paul.
We want a room for Junior Ball,
So just join in and say.

After the juniors had cheered themselves hoarse and had been cheered by the other classes, the results of the serious song were announced. The honors for words were divided between 1912 and 1914, and for singing between 1915 and 1912. Both points for the cheer went to the juniors. This made the total: 1913, first, 6 points; 1912, 2 points; 1914, one point; 1915, one point. Amid applause Dorothy Cheeseman accepted the loving cup for her class.

WED AND WIRE TO PARENTS.

Miss Conklin and Howard Marvin of Newburg Marry in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., March 7.—When Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Conklin of Newburg, N. Y., received a telegram this morning saying "We are married and waiting to be forgiven," signed Beatrice and Howard, they realized that absence is not a panacea for love. Last Summer their daughter Beatrice, aged 18, and Howard Ford Marvin, the same age and also from Newburg, planned to be married.

Mr. and Mrs. Conklin objected because of the youth of the couple and brought their daughter to Salisbury, Md. The young people corresponded, however, and yesterday Marvin appeared in Salisbury with a note from his father to the Clerk of the License Bureau, and he and Miss Conklin were married. They immediately left for New York.

Sale for Convalescent Babies' Home.

There will be a children's sale this afternoon from 2 to 6 at the residence of Mrs. George Rose, 1,041 Fifth Avenue, to raise money for children's beds during the coming Summer in the Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff, L. I. Toys, live animals, and fancy articles will be sold at the different tables, and refreshments will be served. The members in charge of the tables are Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mrs. George Pratt, Mrs. Walter James, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, and Mrs. Henry Monroe.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks is giving a large luncheon at the Sleepy Hollow Club at Scarborough-on-Hudson on Sunday.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, has purchased Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun's house at Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Magoun is the author of the book on suffrage called "The Light."

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Montgomery, of New Haven, entertained at dinner last night at the Hotel Manhattan.

The annual dance to be given at the Hasty Pudding Club, at Cambridge, Mass., will be held on March 15.

Among those giving dinners on Thursday evening, March 14 preceding the Mi-Careme carnival at Sherry's, in aid of the West Side Juvenile Club, are Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. William Moore Carson, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. James R. Ely, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, and Mrs. Howland Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Skidmore, of Lakewood, N. J., are at the Hotel Gotham to spend the week-end.

Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. Prescott Rowe, at Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Ashman Morgan (Miss Barbara Spofford) who were married about two weeks ago, have returned from their bridal trip and are occupying their apartment at 829 Park avenue.

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., is spending a couple of weeks at Atlantic City, at the Shelbourne. Her father, Henry F. Shoemaker, is steadily improving.

Mrs. Chester Griswold is giving a dinner to-night.

Mrs. Charles R. Locke will entertain this afternoon with the first of a series of card parties, at 14 West Sixty-ninth street.

The Gramercy Guild will give their annual show at the Plaza on the evenings of April 10 and 11. "The Dancing Parson," an operetta, will be the attraction. The proceeds are to go to the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis among the children of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Corning (Miss Mabel McAneny), who were married a few days ago at the Gotham, are to make their home at the Hotel Savoy.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Schuyler will sing at the musicale which Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon Ver Planck are giving to-night at their home, 308 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud has leased her White Plains estate, Hillair, to P. J. Goodhart for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell, of 21 East Sixty-second Street, are leaving for Philadelphia to remain until Easter.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mozart, Brahms, Strauss, and Berlioz Played—Leo Schulz Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society's programme at its fifteenth concert, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, contained a number of orchestral compositions that do not often appear now on concert programmes. Mr. Stransky added the overture to "Die Zauberflöte" to those of Mozart's which have recently been heard in concerts here—and heard with much pleasure. It was played with brilliancy, delicacy, and finish, and moreover with a certain zest on the part of both conductor and players that made it especially enjoyable to hear. There was also Brahms's set of variations on a theme by Haydn, a delightful composition that deserves more frequent hearings than it gets; music that shows some of Brahms's most characteristic work in the form of the variations, his genius in developing beauty in luxurious abundance, and diversity of expression from a chosen theme. Here, too, the playing of the orchestra was clear, transparent, and a true exposition of the individual beauty of Brahms's instrumentation, so exactly fitted to the musical ideas it embodies.

The love scene from Strauss's opera, "Feuersnot," was repeated. The symphony was Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," with the viola obligato admirably played by Mr. Kovarik, first viola of the orchestra. This music, too, had evidently been carefully and devotedly studied. But how poor and dry it seems as music! How uncertain is Berlioz's touch in the development of his ideas, as in the first movement especially! The pious duty of playing Berlioz's music is, fortunately, not one that weighs heavily on the conscience of orchestral conductors.

The soloist was Leo Schulz, first 'cellist of the orchestra, who played Bargiel's Adagio op. 38, and Dvorak's Rondo, op. 94, for 'cello and orchestra. Mr. Schulz was greeted with a great and demonstrative cordiality by the audience that left him in no doubt as to where he stood in their esteem, and his performance was received with an equal warmth, which it fully deserved. Mr. Schulz played as an artist, a master, with great finish of style, a sincere grasp of the contents of the music, and with rich tone and fine phrasing. But the music he played was regrettably dry, and not only Bargiel's, but also Dvorak's seemed already wrinkled and aged. As there was recent occasion to remark here, the violoncellists are in a far worse case than the violinists in respect of music that is really worth their attention.

DURBAR VIEWS AT SHERRY'S

With Musical Programme, Under Auspices of Consumers' League.

The Kinemacolor pictures of the Durbar will be shown this afternoon and evening at Sherry's under the auspices of the Consumers' League. The afternoon session will start at 2:30 and the evening exhibition at 8:30. Pupils of the Music School Settlement will appear in a musical programme between pictures.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. Benjamin Sands, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Howard Page, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Charles Riker, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Albert Strauss, Mrs. Harold Walker, Mrs. William L. Harkness, Mrs. F. Ashton De Peyster, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely, and Miss Grace Scoville.

The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Miss Elsie Nicoll, Mrs. Rudolph Weld, and Mrs. Barret Andrews.

Twelfth Night Club Performance.

The Twelfth Night Club will give a benefit performance at the Lyceum Theatre on March 18 for the club and the Stony Wold Sanatorium. Many stars, now playing in the city, will take part in the performance. Tickets may be had at the theatre or at the club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Harper's Washington Lectures.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who on March 13 will address the Congressional Committee on the Woman Suffrage bill, presented to Congress by the National Suffrage Association, will lecture in Washington to-day in Mrs. Arthur J. Parsons's ballroom, and next Friday will give a second lecture in Mrs. John B. Henderson's art gallery

Marquis de St. Croix Arrives.

The Marquis de St. Croix arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln from Charbourg on his way to Panama and Colombia, where he has gold mining interests. The German minister from Bogota will meet him at Panama, and they will go into the interior of Colombia. Baron Carl Merck arrived on the same steamer to spend four weeks in this city. He is interested in cocoa plantations in West Africa. The Baron is 6 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 350 pounds.

Miss Lenique Gives Studio Tea.

Miss Andrée Lenique gave a tea yesterday at her studio, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, to show her recently completed portrait of Mrs. Robert C. Morris. Mrs. Morris, in blue chiffon over white, and Miss Lenique, in gold colored satin, received. Among those present, all of whom admired the striking portrait, were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston, the Austrian Consul, Mr. and Mrs. W. William A. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Borden, Judge Bischoff and Mrs. Bischoff, the Misses Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Corning and others.

TWO WEEKS TO RAISE A $200,000 FUND

Young Women's Hebrew Association Plans Whirlwind Campaign for Dormitory.

NEW BUILDING BADLY NEEDED

Only Able to House 18 Girls at Present — $50,000 in Donations Already Subscribed.

Plans to raise $200,000 in two weeks for the $250,000 building fund for a new Young Women's Hebrew Association headquarters and dormitory were announced last night by Mrs. Israel Unterberg of 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, President of the association. Already $50,000 has been subscribed for the new building.

The campaign will begin on April 11 and continue through April 25. The Executive Committee in charge of the campaign will consist of Abram I. Elkus, Chairman; Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, and others still to be selected. The active campaign manager will be Louis Allen Abramson of 37 Liberty Street.

The campaign signalizes the tenth year of the Young Women's Hebrew Association. It was brought about by the inadequacy of the present headquarters and dormitory, at Lexington Avenue and 100th Street, where but eighteen girls can be housed. The structure is of the non-fireproof type and unsatisfactory, not only for dormitory purposes but for the other work of the association.

To House 150 Girls.

The new building which it is planned to erect will be of modern fireproof construction, and will provide comfortable dormitory space for 150 girls. It will also accommodate the educational, religious, gymnastic, and handicraft classes of the association in up-to-date rooms.

No site has yet been selected for the new building, but it is hoped by the officers of the association that some location north of Central Park, near Seventh Avenue, can be obtained. Such a location would be readily accessible to both east and west side transportation lines.

Discussing the need of the new dormitory and headquarters, Mrs. Unterberg said last night:

"The association is now occupying quarters adjoining and scarcely more than double the size of its original quarters, occupied when the association was instituted, more than nine years ago. Our work has greatly expanded. In addition to our religious, educational, gymnastic, and handicraft classes, we operate a free employment bureau, and during the daytime we have classes for children.

"We have also a personal service department, through which our girls minister to the needs of others, the sick and poor, a type of work seldom undertaken by a girls' association such as ours. We started this department because we thought it would emphasize the idea that our association is for the girls and to overcome the feeling that they were having things done for them. It is our ideal to encourage them to do things for themselves and for others.

Long Cramped for Room.

"For the past two or three years, in spite of the fact that it has been known that our dormitory facilities were limited, we have had each year 250 or more applications for rooms in our dormitory, which we have been obliged to refuse. It seemed a shame that we should be unable to give these girls the accommodation they desired. To place them through our rooming list in homes which we had investigated, it seemed, was not enough. We believe that all that is necessary to make our campaign a success is to have our need of larger accommodation put before the public."

The Building Fund Committee, of which Mrs. A. M. Cohen is Chairman, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg Treasurer, and Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman Secretary, decided on the campaign to raise money at a meeting held at Mrs. Warburg's home, 1,109 Fifth Avenue, a few days ago.

The subscriptions to the fund already received include $10,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000 each from Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Warburg, and Paul M. Warburg; $3,000 from Mrs. Israel Unterberg, $2,500 from Mortimer L. Schiff, $1,850 from an entertainment at Arverne, Mrs. S. I. Hyman, Chairman; $1,350 from Mrs. L. Silverstein, $1,275 from Adolph Lewisohn, $1,000 each from Mrs. D. Liebowitz, Elias Surut, James Loeb, A. M. Heinsheimer, and Isaac N. Seligman; $654.48 from the estate of Marianna Stroock, $500 each from Henry Goldman, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Arnstein Brothers, Mrs. M. Golde, Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman, and Henry Seligman; $300 each from Leopold Stern, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, and Miss Edna Phillips through a subscription dance; $250 each from M. Heineman, David M. Hyman, Mrs. Agnes Neustadt, J. L. Dukas, Harry Sachs, Sam Sachs, Mrs. Morris Fatman, and S. R. Guggenheim.

Widowed Mothers' Fund Meeting.

A meeting of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association will be held at Delmonico's on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This will be the third annual meeting of the organization. Samuel S. Koenig will preside. There will be addresses by George McAneny, Commissioner Joseph Barondess, and Congressman Henry Goldfogle, and piano solos by Miss Gertrude Cohen. Mrs. William Einstein is President of the association, which has more than 2,000 members.

Prince D'Aragon Back from Hunt.

Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, who has been duck shooting down the Chesapeake, returned yesterday to the Ritz-Carlton with his shooting party, among whom was Ronald Morrison, of London, who is also a guest of the Ritz. The Prince, who is said to be one of the best shots in Europe, brought up some ducks which were sent to his friends. He is sailing on the Mauretania on March 13 for a trip to London, remaining only a few days, when he will return to New York.

Dramatic Students In "The Legacy."

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give for the final matinée of the season the first representation in this country of "The Legacy," a drama in three acts, by Arthur Schnitzler. The performance will take place in the Empire Theatre Thursday afternoon, March 14. The graduation exercises of the Academy will take place in the Empire Theatre Friday afternoon, March 15, at 3 o'clock. The principal speaker of the occasion will be George Arliss. The guests of honor of the afternoon will be Mrs. Fiske and Mr. Arliss.

Annual Dance of the Amcehat Society

The Amcehat Society, a benefit organization for the employes of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, will hold its annual entertainment and dance at the Amsterdam Opera House on Tuesday evening, March 12. The officers of the society are A. E. Merrall, President; W. H. Merrall, Treasurer, and S. N. Higbie, Secretary.

GENERAL MANAGER for the last five years in entire charge of manufacturing and sales of a large metal working plant requiring accurate machine work and fine finishing, and employing 1,000 operatives. Understands shop management on modern scientific lines. Has been a successful salesman and sales organizer. Exceptional experience in machinery equipment and shop economies.

Would accept managership of good concern, but prefers to take hold of some company that is financially strong and is in need of reorganization. Principal ability is in reorganizing and building up sales and factory organizations into a co-operative unit. Salary $10,000. Address Walters, 15 Spruce St.

MME. GERVILLE-REACHE SINGS

Contralto in Recital of German, French, and English Songs.

Mme. Gerville-Réache, first introduced to New York by Mr. Hammerstein, a member of his opera company as long as it lasted, and since then a member of Mr. Dippel's company in Chicago and Philadelphia, is the latest recruit among opera singers who desire to be known also as singers of songs. She gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, where an audience of considerable numbers and friendliness heard her. Her programme was made up of German, French, Italian, and English songs. Her voice was at its best. There have been times in her operatic performances when it has had much less freshness, color, and power than it did yesterday. It has the greatest beauty in its middle register, though her deep tones, the tones of a true contralto, such as are seldom heard, are very effective and cannot fail to impress the listener.

Mme. Gerville-Réache, like many opera singers, is not fully at home in the domain of lieder singing; and in her German songs especially there was something to be desired in the matter of style. This may be said of Brahms's "Sapphische Ode" and Schumann's "Ich Grolle Nicht," which latter she sang with dramatic intention, extending to her bearing and gesture, and which she repeated. There was a nearer approach to the true style of the music in Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen."

Among her songs was the "Aria di Chiesa," (which she sang well and with much sincerity,) ordinarily set down, as it was on her programme, as by Alessandro Stradella. It is not by this seventeenth century Italian composer, as is evident from its style, but is by either Rossini or a French composer of the nineteenth century named Niedermeyer—investigators are not agreed. There was also a song called "Addio," by Attilio Parelli, one of the conductors of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, dedicated to Mme. Gerville-Réache. In Xavier Leroux's "Le Nil" a violin obligato was played by Antonio Ferrara.

A printed slip in the programme stated that at the last moment the "Société des Auteurs, Compositeurs, et Editeurs de Musique," whose American agent displayed so much activity recently, had interposed with a demand for royalty on the singing of an air from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" and Reynaldo Hahn's "D'Une Prison." It was further stated that, rather than submit to such "iniquitous imposition," Mme. Gerville-Réache would withdraw the two songs from the programme. The agent of the society was said to have thought better of it later, and to have withdrawn his demand.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN B. BOGERT, aged 64, of 308 Park Street, Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday afternoon of heart disease at his home. He was formerly a member of the firm of James G. Powers & Co., wholesale grocers of this city. His wife and one daughter survive him.

ALFRED THOMAS, brother of J. M. Thomas, formerly Mayor of Penryn, Cornwall, England, and uncle of Mabel Wallace, the Irish peeress violinist, who died in this country several years ago, died yesterday at his home, 152 East Forty-eighth Street, from pneumonia, in his 52d year. He was born in Redruth, Cornwall. He had been an invalid for fifteen years. Mr. Thomas was connected with Theodore B. Starr, jeweler.

GEORGE EDWIN FROST, member of the firm, the Frost Veneer Seating Company, 208 Canal Street, died suddenly last Wednesday, in his 67th year. He had just returned from a trip to Atlantic City.

CHARLES N. MANN, member of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission, died at his home in Oak Lane, near Philadelphia, last night. He was a lawyer and had been a member of the Railroad Commission since it was created five years ago. Mr. Mann was 72 years old.

SILAS B. STUART, aged 72 years, an intimate friend of the late E. H. Harriman, died in Newark, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Stuart was Superintendent of the old Sodus Point & Southern Railway, which was Mr. Harriman's first railroad investment.

SYBIL SPENDER-CLAY, the youngest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. Spender-Clay, the latter formerly Miss Astor, a daughter of William Waldorf Astor, is dead of pneumonia in London. Capt. and Mrs. Spender-Clay received word of their child's death when they reached Aden on their way home from India. They went to India with the royal party to attend the coronation.

FRANCIS YALE, an actor, died yesterday at Liberty, N. Y., of pulmonary tuberculosis, after a long illness. He was 35 years old. Mr. Yale had been a business manager as well as an actor, and one of his recent engagements was with Lester Lonergan in the former capacity.

FREDERICK KEPPEL, senior member of the art importing firm of Frederick Keppel & Co., writer and lecturer on art, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his home, 230 East Seventeenth Street. Mr. Keppel was born in Tullow, Ireland, in 1848. He established the firm of Frederick Keppel and has written much upon art subjects.

Major ROBERT S. BULLOCK, one of Morgan's Raiders, who was captured with his famous chief in Ohio during the Civil War, died in Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday, as he was sitting in his home reading his Bible. He was 84 years old.

Mrs. ALMIRA HENDRICKS of Evansville, Wis., granddaughter of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is dead. She was 88 years old.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS STRONG, formerly a member of the Faculty of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday night. The Rev. Dr. Strong was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1832. He was once rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Dr. ALFRED E. WINCHELL, who was the oldest member of the Connecticut Medical Society and a prominent physician in New Haven, is dead at his home of pneumonia at the age of 81 years. He was one of the projectors of the Hyperion Theatre in New Haven and for many years a part owner. Dr. Winchell was three times married. A widow and one daughter survive.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LEWIS, former pastor of the First Congregational Church in Kansas City, Mo., died there yesterday of spinal meningitis. Dr. Lewis had been pastor of the First Congregational Church seven years, when he resigned a month ago. He had been in the ministry twenty-one years, and had held pastorates in London, England; New York City, and Worcester, Mass. He was 55 years old.

THOMAS F. KIERNAN, for several years clerk of the Assembly, Albany, died on Tuesday at the home of his parents, 422 Court Street, Brooklyn. He was 33 years old and unmarried.

PEMBROKE FINLAYSON, formerly a pitcher for the Brooklyn National League baseball team, died Wednesday in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn. He was 22 years old and death came from peritonitis, brought on by an injury he received while pitching.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE H. COMSTOCK, widow of Nathan Comstock, died on Wednesday at her home, 487 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 80 years.

GEORGE F. LEWIS, for many years in the hardware business in this city, died on Tuesday at his home in Newark.

JOHN H. PELLETT, a retired owner and master of sailing vessels, died on Wednesday in Flower Hospital. He was 66 years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE SPEIGHT, 85 years old, widow of Francis C. Speight, formerly an inspector of police in this city, died on Tuesday at her home in Bayonne, N. J.

JOHN J. BYRNE, a builder and contractor, died on Wednesday at his home, 7 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. SARAH STEINBERG, a member of many Jewish charitable organizations, died on Wednesday at her home, 24 East Ninety-ninth Street. She was the widow of Barnett Steinberg, and leaves four sons and three daughter. Mrs. Steinburg was connected with the Beth Israel Hospital, the Daughters of Jacob, and the Lebanon Hospital Society.

HERMAN POPPER, who had been in business more than 40 years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,125 Lexington Avenue. He was 62 years old.

INTER-CITY STAGE 'PHONE.

Operators in Play Here and in Chicago Exchange Congratulations.

"The Woman" in New York and "The Woman" in Chicago got into telephonic conversation last night to congratulate each other on their successes. Timing the plays properly it was arranged that the end of the second act in New York would coincide almost with the end of the first act at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, and when the curtain fell at the Republic Theatre here and when David Belasco called up the Chicago Wanda Kelly, who is known as Marjorie Wood, the theatrical telephone operator was at work on the switchboard.

Mr. Belasco told Miss Wood that she was to tell the audience—they kept the curtain up in Chicago—that he intended to make a new production in that city next season, and those who were at this end of the wire could hear the applause that followed Miss Wood's report. Then Mr. Belasco said several other things complimentary to the Chicago public.

Arrangements had been made for a clear wire and there was no difficulty in understanding everything that was said over the 900 miles of wire.

'HAENSEL UND GRETEL' AGAIN

Hans Morgenstern Conducts Opera at Matinee—"La Boheme" at Night.

A special performance of "Hänsel und Gretel" at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon brought forward Hans Morgenstern as conductor. Alfred Hertz, who usually conducts this opera, is fully occupied at present with rehearsals of "Mona." The cast included Mmes. Alten, Wickham, Mattfeld, Wakefield, and Case, and Messrs. Goritz and Reiss.

In the evening "La Bohème" was sung by Miss Farrar, Mme. Sparkes, who appeared as Musetta for the first time this season, and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, de Segurola, and Pini-Corsi. Mr. Sturani conducted.

GOV. GEN. KITCHENER DEAD.

Brother of Lord Kitchener and Commander of Army in Bermuda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 7.—Gov. Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener died last night at 10 o'clock from complications following appendicitis. His funeral was held to-day.

Frederick Walter Kitchener, Governor of Bermuda and Commander in Chief of the army there, was a brother of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. He was born in 1858. Gen. Kitchener entered the army in 1876, gazetted a Lieutenant to the Fourteenth Foot. He saw active service when he was appointed transport officer to the Kabul field force in the Afghan war and took part in the battle of Charasish on Oct. 8, 1879. He was in the fighting at Karez Meer and in Chardeh Valley. Kitchener accompanied Sir Frederick, now Earl Roberts, in his advance across the Shutargardan to Kabul. There his services won mention in the dispatches, and he received the medal with clasps.

Gen. Kitchener next saw special service in Egypt, where at that time, 1896, his brother began a series of campaigns which ended in 1899. He was Director of Transports in the Nile expedition of 1898 and the advance to Khartoum.

As commander of the Kordofan field force Gen. Kitchener took part in the battle of Khartoum and was made Military Governor of the Mahdi's old capital.

Gen. Kitchener was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1899, and that year he was sent to South Africa on the staff of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, taking part in the operations which resulted in the relief of Ladysmith. He remained in South Africa until 1902, when he was promoted to the rank of Major General for distinguished services. He received the Queen's Medal with five clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps. His promotion as Major General came in 1902, when he was appointed on the staff commanding the Lahore Division, India. From there he was sent to Bermuda.

Norman St. Clair, Artist, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., March 7.—Norman St. Clair, one of the best known water color artists in the West, died at his home here to-day of tuberculosis. He was 48 years of age. His death came after a year's illness. His work as an artist and an architect is well known throughout the country, and he received honors from the Society of Western Artists and the American Water Color Society of New York. He recently presented a valuable collection of autographs and letters to the Southwestern Museum. Besides a widow, he leaves four sons.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

HOOKEY—PAGE.—March 2, Virginia Page to George N. Hookey.

Brooklyn.

DUNCAN—OELAND.—March 6, Elizabeth Oeland to David Duncan.

Long Island.

ZERVAS—CHAPMAN.—March 5, Flushing, Adeline Chapman to Hans G. Zervas.

New Jersey.

BAYER—GUIDOTTI.—March 5, Trenton, Lucretia Guidotti to Konrad Bayer.

STAN—GLEITZMANN.—March 3, Carlstadt, Freida Gleitzmann to Rudolph Stan.

WHYTE—PATTERSON.—March 5, Jersey City, Mary E. Patterson to James R. Whyte.

Died.

ANDREI.—March 5, 1912, at her late residence, 37 5th Av., Henriette de Bermingham, daughter of the late Viscount Henri de Bermingham and Louise Marie and widow of Dr. Adolph Andrei of Pisa, Italy. Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av. Paris papers please copy.

ARCHIBALD.—New York City, March 6, William Archibald, aged 39 years, beloved husband of Florence Archibald, (nee Ganner,) at 1,135 Intervale Av. Funeral services on Friday evening at 8 P. M. Interment on Saturday at 10 A. M. at Woodlawn Cemetery. Arrangements by Undertaker William Necker.

BOGERT.—On Thursday, March 7, John B., in his 64th year. Funeral private at his late residence, Hackensack, N. J.

BUNCE.—The Union Society of the Civil War, Secretary-General's Office, New York.—The President-General with deep regret announces to the society the death of Col. Jonathan B. Bunce, a member of the society, at his home in Hartford, Conn., on the 6th inst., aged 79.

WALTER S. MORTON, President-General.
HIRAM BARNEY, Secretary-General.

FROST.—Suddenly, on March 6, 1912, George Edwin Frost, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his late brother, Albert H. Frost, 235 West 74th St., Saturday, March 9, at 4 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, March 5, Elizabeth Bond Hamilton, daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth Reed Hamilton, aged 9 months. Funeral private.

Died.

HINCH.—At his residence, 316 East 58th, Garrett, beloved husband of the late Catherine Hinch and father of the Rev. J. A. Hinch, O. P. Funeral Saturday, March 9, 10 A. M., from Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av.

HOOPER.—March 7, Sherman D. Hooper, aged 76 years. Services 223 8th Av., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Arrangements by Stephen Merritt.

ISRAEL.—Julius I., beloved husband of Pauline, and father of Sidney. Funeral services at his late residence, 374 West 116th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

JACK.—On March 6, 1912, at 740 Mineral Springs Av., Pawtucket, R. I., William Jack, aged 74 years. Native Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Funeral Saturday, March 9. Scottish papers please copy.

KEPPEL.—On March 7, after a brief illness, Frederick Keppel, at his residence, 239 East 17th St., in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., Saturday, March 9, at 9:45 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KITCHELL.—Fanny Gaines Kitchell, wife of Joseph H. Kitchell, on March 7, at her late residence at Boonton, N. J. Funeral services Saturday, the 9th, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving 23d St. or Christopher for Boonton at 10:15. Interment private.

LAINDEER.—On Thursday evening, March 7, 1912, at her residence, 9 First Place, Brooklyn, Catherine J. Laindeer, widow of the late Richard Harper Laindeer. Funeral services private.

MARSHALL.—On Thursday, March 7, 1912, Sarah A. Marshall, in her 68th year. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Nash, 155 Riverside Drive, on Friday afternoon, March 8, at 2:30 o'clock sharp. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

METZ.—Nathan, Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B. members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our lamented Past President, Nathan Metz, from his late residence, 60 West 97th St., to-day, (Friday,) at 10:30 A. M. ADOLPH WALD, President.

MOSSMAN.—At Hahnemann Hospital, on Tuesday, March 5, 1912, John Malcolm Mossman (of Hotel Bretton Hall, New York City,) beloved husband of Evelyn Angus. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, March 8, at 10 A. M. Paris edition of the Herald and London Daily Mail please copy.

MOSSMAN.—Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side, officers of the Secretary, 30 Church St., New York. We announce with great sorrow the death of John Malcolm Mossman, and request the members of this association to attend the funeral services at West End Collegiate Church, 77th St. and West End Avenue, on Friday, March 8, at 10 A. M.
WARREN C. CRANE, President.
ARTHUR V. LYALL, Secretary.

PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 5, 1912, at his home, 11 Rockview Terrace, Plainfield, N. J., Henry R. Phillips, aged 57 years. Funeral service at his late residence Friday, March 8, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:10 P. M. train from Liberty St., New York City, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

ROSENWASSER.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 5, 1912, Adolph Rosenwasser, father of Mrs. Leon Platky, Dr. Charles A., and Samuel Rosenwasser, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 128 Third Av., Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 8, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends, also Congregation Chebra Holche Zedek, and Ascher Lodge No. 13, I. O. F. S. of I., are invited to attend. Interment at Temple Emanuel, Cypress Hills, at 1 P. M.

SHELDON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 7, 1912,

BIG BUTTER PROFITS BY COLD STORAGE

Price Leaps from 23 to 37 Cents When Product Is Kept Back for Six Months.

COMPETITION HAS VANISHED

W. C. Taber, Important Factor in Making Daily Prices, Tells of Mercantile Exchange Methods.

Fifty per cent. profit is made by wholesale butter dealers in this city by a system by which butter is kept in cold storage for a nominal sum for about six months, according to testimony given before Magistrate Murphy yesterday in the investigation of the methods of the New York Mercantile Exchange, in the Criminal Court Building.

William C. Taber, Treasurer of the Urner-Barry Company, of 175 Chambers Street, publishers of the Producers' Price Current and other trade periodicals for the butter, egg and produce business, was the principal witness. Mr. Taber said that wholesale dealers of the city bought, last Summer, thousands of packages of butter from country shippers at 23 cents a pound and, after keeping it in cold storage for six months at a cost of only one and a half or two cents a pound for the whole six months, sold the butter to retail dealers in this city for 37 cents a pound.

Mr. Taber, judging from his testimony, has more to do with the making of daily butter prices than any other man in this city. He spends an hour or two talking about the day's receipts of butter from the West with a number of wholesale butter dealers. Then he goes to the Mercantile Exchange and discusses the day's possible butter supply with the Exchange members and committees. He told Assistant District Attorney De Ford that he was in fact a member of the Exchange's "Butter Committee," although he "never bought a pound of butter in his life."

His suggestions and advice regarding the day's butter prices are received by the other members of the Exchange's Butter Committee with considerable attention, he admitted. As a result of each morning's conversations and consultations, he returns to the office of the Producers' Price Current and prepares for publication the day's market quotations for butter. These quotations, as printed in the Producers' Price Current, are accepted as official throughout the butter trade.

Mr. De Ford confronted Mr. Taber yesterday with a number of his own butter statistics as printed in the Producers' Price Current. These statistics showed that the wholesale butter dealers of this city—June, July and August being the "flush" butter months—placed in cold storage in this city 129,000 packages of butter which they had bought at 23 cents a pound; in July, 43,000 packages which they had bought at 26 cents a pound, and, in August, 29,000 packages bought at 27 cents a pound.

Keeping all this butter there for several months at an average cost of two cents a pound, according to Mr. Taber, the wholesale butter dealers released it at these prices later: In October, at 30 cents; in November, at 32½ cents; December, 35 cents; and January, 37 cents a pound.

Many retail grocers were questioned by Mr. De Ford. He asked all of them if their trade was sought competitively by the wholesale butter dealers of the city. The retailers all answered that they had gone first to one wholesaler and then to another seeking to discover competitive prices, but that all the wholesalers seemed to be charging exactly the same price and not to be trying to compete with each other.

The investigation was adjourned indefinitely, until Magistrate Murphy can arrange his assignment schedule.

Old Coffee Essence House Fails.

The B. Ackermann Company, manufacturer of coffee essence at 712 and 714 Washington Street, with an office at 5 Beekman Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $12,531, and assets of $1,643. Among the creditors are the 712 and 714 Washington Street Company, $1,500; Pneumatic Scale Corporation, $1,200; H. H. Thayer, $1,500, and M. I. Schwartz, $2,500. The business was started in 1855 by Bernard L. Ackermann, who died in June, 1901, leaving the business to his widow and children, and the present company succeeded to it.

$600,128 Execution in Mine Deal.

Deputy Sheriff Gilmore received an execution yesterday for $600,128 against Frank L. Gardner, a wealthy mining man, who, it is said, resides in Paris, in favor of William H. Dailey, a mining promoter, on a claim for services growing out of transactions in connection with the Copper King mine in Fresno County, Cal. The Sheriff was requested to go to the Waldorf-Astoria to see if Mr. Gardner is stopping there, and if possible serve the execution upon him. The judgment was obtained by default on May 6, 1911.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain Friday and probably Saturday; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

South Carolina—Rain Friday and probably Saturday; light to moderate southeast winds.

Georgia—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; colder Saturday in eastern portion; light to moderate southeasterly winds.

Florida—Local rains Friday and probably Saturday; colder Saturday in northwest portion; light to moderate northeast and east winds.

Alabama—Rain Friday. Saturday local rains and colder; light to moderate southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly by Saturday.

Mississippi—Rain Friday and probably Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly by Saturday.

Louisiana—Rain Friday; colder in northwest portion. Saturday colder and generally fair; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly by Saturday.

Eastern Texas—Rain Friday; colder in northern portion. Saturday probably fair; colder in southern portion; moderate southerly winds, shifting to northerly, becoming brisk on the coast.

Western Texas—Rain Friday, probably snow in the Panhandle; colder. Saturday fair.

Utah—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma—Rain or snow, probably snow and colder Friday. Saturday fair.

Arkansas—Rain in eastern and central, rain or snow in western portion Friday; colder. Saturday probably fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain Friday. Saturday local snows or rains and colder.

Ohio and Indiana—Rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion Friday; Saturday local snows and colder; light to moderate variable winds.

Illinois—Snow or rain and colder in northern portion and rain in southern portion Friday; Saturday snow or rain; colder in southern portion.

Lower Michigan—Local snows Friday and Saturday; light to variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Upper Michigan—Local snows Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday.

Wisconsin—Local snows and colder Friday; Saturday probably fair; moderate to brisk winds, become northwesterly.

Minnesota—Generally fair Friday and Saturday except snow Friday near Lake Superior; colder Friday; warmer Saturday in western portion.

Iowa—Snow and colder Friday; Saturday probably fair.

Missouri—Snow or rain and colder Friday; Saturday probably fair.

North Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday.

South Dakota—Local snows Friday; Saturday fair and somewhat warmer.

Nebraska and Kansas—Snow Friday; colder in eastern portion; Saturday fair and slightly warmer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CARRIE KRAUSS of 146 West Fortieth Street filed a petition with liabilities of $5,600 and no assets. The creditors are W. H. L. Lee, $4,300, rent, and F. W. Schaefer Brewing Company, $1,100.

MARGULIES, SCHLOSSBERG & EPSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Margulies, Morris Schlossberg, and Samuel Epstein, who compose the firm of Margulies, Schlossberg & Epstein, cloak manufacturers at 16 East Twelfth Street, by these creditors: Jacob Auerbach, $50; Samuel J. Billig, $230, and Walworth Brothers, $400. The liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,000.

MILTON C. FRIEDBERG, salesman at 160 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,997 and no assets. Among the creditors are John Fulton, $2,790, and George B. Van Cleave Company, $500.

ELMIRA MICHAUX, formerly a hotel keeper at Kingston, has filed a petition with liabilities of $2,078 and nominal assets of $50.

ISRAEL WEINSTEIN.—Judge Holt yesterday granted a motion to vacate the appointment of Orlando & Metcalf as receiver for Israel Weinstein, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 393 Grand Street, on application of Jacob M. Schoenfeld, who said that a composition at 30 cents on the dollar had been agreed to by a majority of creditors, and therefore a receiver was not necessary.

J. S. LESSER SONS & CO.—Judge Holt has appointed John S. Davenport receiver for J. S. Lesser Sons & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of lace curtains at 137 Fifth Avenue, bond, $5,000, on application of George W. Whiteside, attorney for the International Trust Company of Boston, a creditor. Mr. Davenport was appointed the receiver as the affairs of this corporation are closely connected with those of the St. Galien Manufacturing Company and M. G. Samuels & Co., of which Mr. Davenport was appointed receiver some time ago.

HENRY C. SQUIRES SONS.—Schedules of Henry C. Squires Sons, (corporation,) dealers in sporting goods at 30 Church Street, show liabilities of $25,140 and nominal assets of $18,342. Among the creditors are M. E. Squires, Binghamton, $12,000; Grace H. Squires, Plainfield, $3,750; Brill Brothers, $1,230, and W. W. Gruner & Co., Birmingham, England, $1,500.

FREDERICK RICHMAN. — Schedules of Frederick Richman, hotel keeper at Spring Valley, show liabilities of $6,207 and assets of $33.

ISAAC A. RUBENSTEIN.—A meeting of creditors of Isaac H. Rubenstein, dealer in cloaks and suits at 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 2 Rector Street, and Peter Alexander, the receiver, was elected trustee, with a bond of $12,000. The liabilities were $68,130.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the H. V. Keep Shirt Co. of 15 West Thirty-second street, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, at 50 Church Street, and Stephen D. Songer, the receiver, was elected trustee with a bond of $10,000. The liabilities are $32,369.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allaway, Henry—C. Culpepper, $343.
Anderson, James McCulloch—M. Dinkelspiel et al., $520.
Adams, William, and Anna Salzer—People, &c., $1,500.
Balleison, Wolf; Morris Wexler, Sophie Balleison, Rosie Wexler, Adolph Schwartz, and Simon or Max Steiner—H. Ginsberg et al., $2,431.
Burt, Harriet—Cadillac Co., $170.
Brown, Frank A.—E. E. Overpeck, $142.
Benenson, Benjamin—S. S. Friedman, $258.
Bellman, Fannie C., administratrix—A. S. Gillette, $708.
Clements, Alfred L.—Acme Burlap Bag Co., $247.
Cahn, Abraham—District No. 1 of the I. O. Benai Berith, $1,294.
Califano, Frank W., and Charles E.—H. Prosser, $2,014.
Czerwinski, Vincent—Musical Courier Co., $216.
Cosentino, Frank, and Hyman Markus—People, &c., $1,500.
Cohen, Isidor; Emma Kaplan, (not summoned,) and John Kaplan, (not summoned)—M. Handel, $377.
Degan, Thomas S., and John J. O'Keefe—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $142.
Doran, Daniel A., and Samuel Bergoffen—John Bell Co., $596.
Dalury, Chris, and George Bulbassis—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $761.
Diepavlo, Vito—W. Klein, $230.
Epstein, Joseph—J. Cohen et al., $304.
Epstein, Abe, and Simon Simons, (not summoned)—F. Dost et al., $158.
Frankel, Max—City of New York, costs, $129.
Fuess, Charles W., and Edith S.—E. W. Giles, $704.
Getter, Morris—S. Frank, $289.
Guthy, Peter—G. H. Shuman, $625.
Goldsmith, Charles P.—Hamilton Terrace Co., costs, $101.
Greenberg, Meyer—L. R. Sire, $260.
Ginvert, Karl—J. Berman, costs, $128.
Grening, Marie A.—J. M. Shaw & Co., $256.
Gumpert, Fred—Perceval, $283.
Heinsohn, Angersau G.—Chicago Great Western R. R. Co., $1,896.
Hermann, Max—S. Appel et al., $138.
Horvath, Joseph—E. Hilbrand et al., $176.
Hosford, Frank—Bide-a-Wee Home Association, Inc., costs, $108.
Hauck, Henry J.—City of New York, costs, $106.
Same—W. C. Clark, costs, $107.
Hentschel, Charles, Jr.—H. J. Evers, $2,129.
Kohler, Mary, and Frances Hillery—Howell Demarest Co., $267.
Klein, Charles W.—Rohe & Brother, $196.
Koster, Ada B.—W. F. Matthews, $1,937.
Kander, Morris and Cilla—J. Bloch, $136.
Lennon, James M.—J. Rosenberg et al., $357.
Lawler, Patrick—Hannis Distilling Co., $448.
Mayer, Max, and Harry Jacobs—M. H. Westin et al., $277.
McGowan, Peter J.—M. F. Looby, $132.
Mestaniz, Emma M. S.—A. Berry, $1,091.
Meyer, Abraham—American Woolen Co. of New York, $1,457.
McKeon, William J.—R. P. Miller, costs, $118.
McCarthy, Charles H.—City of New York, costs, $106.
Maldofsky, Bessie—Germania Bank, costs, $298.
Moore, Daniel J.—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., $642.
Norton, Margaret O'N., adm.—H. Gerson, costs, $108.
Norton, Sheridan S.—J. P. Sila, $151.
Obrentz, Isidor D.—P. Finkelstein, $146.
Owens, Benjamin V. W.—J. D. Stern, $1,573.
Prindle, Harry E.—McCrum & Howell Co., $108.
Figueron, George H.—J. B. Owens, $273.
Quinlan, William J.—City of New York, costs, $138.
Same—Pabst Chemical Co., $261.
Rude, Fannie—United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., $169.
Ratner, Charles—H. B. Claflin Co., $214.
Reynolds, John—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $119.
Rountree, Alice M., Moses E. Rountree, and Rountree Realty Construction Co.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $2,449.
Robinson, Douglas, and Adrian H. Joline, receivers—City of New York, $528.
Rourke, Frederick W.—J. C. Neu, $341.
Sands, Adam S.—F. W. Geiler, $425.
Steinman, Ignatz—S. Frank, $214.
Silverson, Abraham and Rebecca—J. B. Owens, $114.
Scanlon, Joseph—J. Winne, $103.
Stevenson, Joseph—Lehigh Valley Coal Co., $321.
Swartz, Joseph, guardian—City of New York, costs, $127.
Schaefer, Charles—R. S. Luqueer & Co., $129
Sparer, Herman—S. Epstein, $267.
Simon, Solomon—M. Lewin, $14,809.
Volpe, Antonio—S. C. Duberstein, $113.
Warrack, James D.—S. Heller, $378.
Walker, William G.—M. Lustig, $465.
Coleman Stable Co.—Quinn Brothers' Building Co., $812.
National Cameraphone Co.—City of New York, $317.
Nassau Casualty Co.—City of New York, $224.
Burlingame Telegraph Typewriter Co.—E. Lyndon, $7,392.
A. Spatzkin & Sons—M. Errico and others, $692.
John M. Linck Construction Co.—P. P. Dinkelspiel, $21,680.
Tanglers Development Co.—R. D. Douglass and others, $171.
Sun Construction Co.—New York Telephone Co., $111.
United States Leasing and Holding Co.—Molott Brothers, $161.
Llewellyn Realty Co.—J. G. Purdy, $1,027.
United States Marine Signal Co.—Penton Publishing Co., $187.
Pelham Park Railroad Co.—H. M. Johnston, $600.
Coulter Dry Goods Co.—D. E. Oppenheimer, costs, $127.
Palmer & Singer Co.—Reading Metal Body Co., $8,109.
City of New York—E. Westropp, $1,641.
City of New York—F. J. Westropp, $381.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Livingston, Johnston—J. Bishofzki, March 6, 1912, $400.
Marcus, Simon—Browning, King & Co., Aug. 28, 1909, (canceled,) $148.
Celetti, Stanislaus & Gaetano Gribitosi—F. Acierno et al., Jan. 13, 1911, $1,336.
West, Nelson H.—G. Wagner, Jan. 8, 1912, (vacated,) $239.
Yorkville Automobile and Garage Co. and Adolph Miller—W. Jackson, March 4, 1912, $119.
West 139th St. Realty Co.—H. Lehder, Dec. 14, 1911, $288.
M. Perez & Co.—J. Diaz et al., Jan. 18, 1912, $1,549.
McCabe, Charles F.—D. Kiley, Feb. 15, 1912, $592.
Fred F. French Co.—Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Feb. 15, 1912, $176.
Graf & Graf Restaurant and Hotel Co.—N. Picket, Sept. 9, 1911, $139.
Graf & Graf—N. Picket, Sept. 6, 1911, $139.
Cushing, Thomas F.—J. Baran, Dec. 20, 1905, $108.

Hardware Men to Convene.

A joint convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, which is said to be the largest trade organization in the world, and the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association, will be held in Nashville, Tenn., May 28 to 30. The general programme, besides the regular business meetings, includes several social features, among them a trip to the Hermitage, the famous home of Andrew Jackson.

FINDS LAW VIOLATED BY PRIVATE BANKERS

Van Tuyl to Prosecute Those Using the Term Bank Illegally to Get Deposits.

FIRMS HERE ARE WARNED

Certain Foreign Bankers Declared a Menace to the Community, but Others Are Reliable.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—State Supt. of Banks George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is planning a vigorous campaign against a certain class of foreign bankers in New York City who are operating among the immigrant population and who through slipshod or dishonest methods are victimizing their clients, almost without exception ignorant foreigners of the laboring class.

In a statement made public to-day Supt. Van Tuyl announces that he has had a force of examiners from his department investigating such banking concerns; that these examiners have discovered many violations of the law, and that he is prepared to deal drastically with the offenders. A majority of the violations were disclosed in the Italian banking houses located in sections where immigrants of that nationality live in great numbers, and among steamship agents who are doing a banking business.

Mr. Van Tuyl says in his statement also that three or four of the large department stores in New York City have been subject to investigation by his examiners and that in at least one instance some action on the part of the Banking Department may follow as the result of disclosures made in the course of the inquiry into the banking business they are carrying on.

Violation of the Penal Code.

It is a violation of Section 302 of the Penal Code for any concern not exclusively in the banking business and under the supervision of the Banking Department to use the word "bank" or its equivalent in a foreign language in its signs, in its advertisements, or on its letterheads, circulars, blank notes, receipts, billheads, and certificates. Only private banking concerns which were actively engaged in their business prior to May, 1885, are exempt from the provisions of this section. But Supt. Van Tuyl's examiners have found at least twenty-six cases where private bankers not coming within this exemption are using not only the word "bank," but the word "savings," in advertising and literature they are sending out, as well as on their passbooks, generally printed and circulated in some foreign language.

To all such concerns Supt. Van Tuyl has written letters, peremptory in their tone, warning them against such violations of the penal law. Should his warning go unheeded, it is his intention to lay the evidence obtained by the examiners before District Attorney Whitman, with a view of having them prosecuted in the criminal courts.

Most of these concerns, Mr. Van Tuyl believes, are receiving deposits in violation of the law.

Under the present law the private banking concerns of this class do not come within the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banking. Until a couple of years ago they carried on their business virtually without regulation or control. Then followed a number of cases in which fraud was proved against bankers of this class, with the result that a law was enacted compelling them to obtain a license and file a bond with the State Controller before they could do business.

Now Mr. Van Tuyl in his statement suggests that a separate department be created to exercise supervision in cities of the first class over so-called "loan sharks" and those doing a steamship ticket and exchange broker's business among the immigrant population.

Confidence in Jewish Bankers.

In summarizing the situation as it exists on the east side, part of the report of the investigation conducted by Supt. Van Tuyl says:

The east side banker, in the majority of cases, is a material factor in the community. The Russian Jew, who predominates the east side, is of a very clannish nature, and from bitter experience has come to trust only those of his own kind. Naturally, when a man who is respected in the community opens a bank the personal equation draws more business than a corporate name could. This accounts for the large number of Jewish bankers, all doing a large business, on the east side, and it is only fair to state that during the last ten years this confidence has not been misplaced.

In direct antithesis to this are certain Italian bankers, sometimes referred to as immigrant bankers. Among them we find a class of men who have lived on the ignorance of their fellow-countryman. In three of the places visited the banking office was in the same room with a saloon. As your examiner entered one of the offices he was followed by ten or twelve Sicilians about to purchase a steamship ticket. One of the number handed the banker the money; he put the same in his pocket and proceeded to issue the ticket. After the transaction was completed the banker gave the man his change. Thereupon a heated argument arose as to the original amount given. The banker showed them what purported to be the money received, but your examiner noticed that he took it from another pocket. The matter was adjusted, however, the banker making profuse apologies; but in my opinion that if had seen the "short-change game" tried unsuccessfully.

Law Inadequate.

During the last ten years the absconding of so-called bankers has been so frequent as to attract little more than passing notice, and it would appear that the present law is inadequate. Certain of the foreign private bankers are a menace to the community; their methods are questionable and their records not properly kept. An auditor who had been employed to install a bookkeeping system for one of them informed me that there had been no attempt to prove the depositors' ledger in over five years, and showed me his statement of that date, showing, among its liabilities, $70,000 due depositors and $70,000 borrowed from banks, while his cash on hand and in banks was less than $1,200, and all his assets were real estate equities.

The investigation, according to Supt. Van Tuyl, covered the entire territory east of Broadway from Chatham Square to 116th Street.

LET OLD CO. DO BUSINESS.

Broke Law Through a Mistake, Knickerbocker Ice Employe Explains.

When Deputy Attorney General McQuaid resumed the inquiry yesterday into the complaint of an independent dealer that a contract had been made with a consumer on a form containing the name of the American Ice Company, which is prohibited from doing business in this State, an employe of the Knickerbocker Ice Company told him that the contract bore the name of the prohibited company through his own mistake. The witness, Louis Hanlon, depot agent for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, said he had neglected to stamp on the contract "Knickerbocker Ice Company, successor to."

Hanlon declared that he was employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company and that he had never solicited business in the name of the American since its agreement last May with the courts to withdraw from this State. Another witness produced a contract made on a similar form, but containing the name of the succeeding company to the business of the American. The inquiry was continued for further evidence.

Silk Trade to be Discussed.

The annual meeting of the Silk Association of America will be held at the rooms of the association, 487 Broadway, on March 26, at which time officers and Directors for the ensuing year will be elected. Reports from the various branches of the industry covering the business conditions for the last year will be passed upon. It is said that 80 per cent. of the silk production of the country, approximating $160,000,000, comes from looms controlled by the association members.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat and Oats Dull and Lower—Cotton Strong—Corn Rallies.

Wheat was quiet and easier, with more favorable crop advices and evening up for the Government report. Corn, after early weakness, closed very steady. Oats were quiet and easier. Provisions were lower on heavier hog movement. Cotton continues strong on the unsatisfactory weather for new crop preparations. Labor conditions are not improved abroad, but this is a secondary influence at present.

WHEAT.

Wheat closed at a small net decline for the day, partly in the way of further evening up for the Government report, which will be out at the close to-day. The news of the day had but little effect on the market. Reports were somewhat contradictory again as to crops. Some sections of the country continued to send adverse reports, while other sections are sending good reports. A Western trade paper issued a rather optimistic statement claiming that with few exceptions the prospects were promising. The snow covering is excellent. There have now been nearly three months of an unusual amount of snow covering for the entire belt. Receipts showed a little decrease compared with last week, but are still in excess of a year ago. Cash wheat was generally firm, and some further sales for milling developed. Two more estimates as to farm reserves had been given out, the highest being 148,000,000 bushels. The total figures as reported March 1, even with the visible supply, by no means represent all the wheat supplies in the country, as there has seldom, if ever, been a year when the visible supply as reported March 1 and the farm reserves were sufficient to supply the domestic demand during the remaining three months of the crop year, the Spring seeding, the exports, and the carry-over at the end of June. The figures as given are important in a relative sense, compared with the preceding years, and not as a statement of actual supply. A little export business developed, including 4 loads of ungraded wheat at New York and 5 loads of Manitoba wheat at outports. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.06, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.24¾; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.14¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.18.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN was quite steady most of the session. During the morning there was some selling pressure on the heaviness in wheat and reports of some increase in country offerings, but late the supply of contracts lessened materially, and prices advanced about ¾c, closing a little under the best. Cash corn was firm, with better demand reported West. Weather conditions were reported rather unfavorable for moving and handling corn. Cash corn was quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 74¼c, free on board; No. 3, 73¾c, elevator, export; steamer, 73¼c.

OATS.—Trading was quiet, with prices fractionally lower. There was a little profit taking and evening up for the Government report of reserves. Cash demand was rather slow, and in all ways the market seemed to be simply awaiting devlopments. The cash market was quiet. Standards, 59½c, elevator; No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 59c.

PROVISIONS.

Trading was of fairly good volume and prices showed considerable reactionary tendency due to larger receipts of hogs and a decline in the hog market. Western packing for the week was 540,000 compared with 460,000 last year.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.07⅝	$1.07⅛	$1.07¼	$1.07½
July	..	..	1.03	1.03⅜
LARD—				
Cash	..	..	9.00@9.15	9.10
March	..	..	9.00@9.15	9.10
May	..	..	9.32@9.45	9.45
July	..	..	9.52@9.62	9.65

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.04⅜	$1.03½	$1.03⅝	$1.04½
July	98⅝	97¾	98⅛	98¼
September	96¼	95⅜	95⅝	96
CORN—				
May	71½	70¾	71⅛	71¼
July	71½	70¾	71	71⅛
September	71½	70⅝	71	71⅛
OATS—				
May	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	53
July	49½	48⅝	48⅝	49
September	41⅞	41½	41½	41⅜
LARD—				
May	9.32½	9.20	9.20	9.37½
July	9.47½	9.37½	9.37½	9.55
September	9.65	9.55	9.55	9.70
RIBS—				
May	8.72½	8.67½	8.67½	8.77½
July	8.82½	8.75	8.75	8.85
September	9.00	8.90	8.90	9.02½
PORK—				
May	15.70	15.52½	15.52½	15.80
July	15.92½	15.80	15.82½	16.10
September	16.25	16.05	16.07½	16.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a continuation of selling, thought to be partly for Western long account, which served to undermine the list early, but with the small declines fair support developed. Short covering was liberal, and under the stimulus of active buying in the March option, which month showed exceptional firmness, an improved undertone developed. There is no pressure from crude oil, the market quoted at 4.50@4.60 in the Southeast, and 4.60@4.67 in the valley. This feature, combined with the realization that heavy tenders thus far this month have not caused pressure, would seem to indicate that the prevailing rate of consumptive inquiry is not entirely discouraging.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.62	5.60
March	5.62	5.61	5.63	5.60
April	5.60	5.58	5.58	5.58
May	5.72	5.70	5.72	5.72
June	..	..	5.76	5.76
July	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.84
August	..	..	5.88	5.90
September	5.94	5.93	5.95	5.96
October	..	..	5.81	5.83

COTTON.

Stimulated by continuous precipitation in parts of the cotton belt, with greater emphasis given to the lateness of preparations to date, the new crop deliveries moved to new high ground. Other months sympathized with this firmness, and the bulk of the pressure is still stated to be in the nature of realizing by holders, although on the upturn yesterday claims that leading spot concerns were selling through unusual sources appeared to lessen the confidence on the buying side. At the start the list showed advances of from 4 to 8 points, which were augmented to over 15 points during the day, and at the finals nearly this entire improvement was intact.

Southern correspondence is still received in great volume, and there is a unanimity of opinion that the crop will be late; also that the use of fertilizer will be smaller this season, the difference of views being as to the extent of these conditions. Most advices indicate that soil operations are from two to five weeks late, with estimates as to the reduction in the distribution of fertilizer ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. The South again bought considerable cottin in the future market during the session, and the fact that the official Western belt forecast indicated little relief from the unsettled weather did not tend to encourage the bears. There were private predictions of from two to three days of general rains.

Public cables from Liverpool are still very firm in spite of the labor unrest abroad and the fact that other foreign countries are complaining of labor disturbances. Additional shutdowns of mills were predicted for next week; but the trade in general persists in believing that the coal strike will end abruptly, probably next week. The spot business at Liverpool was a trifle larger, with 8,000 bales reported yesterday, and futures closed at higher levels than for some time. Foreign cables conveyed the impression that the complaints concerning the new crop were having a great deal of influence, although some authorities on the other side intimated that bull support such as is witnessed frequently in this market is discernible in Liverpool.

There is conflict noted in the tenor of spot advices, with some centres reporting an improved inquiry from domestic sources, while others assert that the new demand is slow. At all events prices at Southern points are still materially above a basis of the future market, and there is optimism noted in statements of the goods situation at home. Southern spot markets yesterday were unchanged, to ⅛c advance. New York spot cotton was .20c advance, with middlings 10.65. Exports were very heavy, and thus far this season total 8,215,000 bales, comparing with 6,375,000 a year ago. Early intosight estimates favor a showing of about 50,000 bales under last week.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	10.40	10.31	10.38@10.39	10.25
April	10.42	10.33	10.43@10.45	10.28
May	10.51	10.39	10.49@10.50	10.34
June	..	..	10.55@10.57	10.40
July	10.64	10.52	10.61@10.62	10.46
August	10.61	10.53	10.60@10.62	10.46
September	10.62	10.56	10.62@10.64	10.51
October	10.74	10.62	10.69@10.70	10.57
November	..	..	10.71@10.73	10.59
December	10.80	10.70	10.76@10.77	10.64
January	10.74	10.68	10.71@10.73	10.59
February	10.73	10.72	10.72@10.74	10.57

COFFEE.

Coffee opened at 1 point decline to 1 advance, but a firmer feeling soon prevailed. On the advance there was heavy selling in December, and an easier feeling followed, final figures being 2 points lower for February and unchanged to 4 points higher for the other positions. Total sales, 83,250 bags, including a considerable amount of switching from the near to the distant positions. Havre was steady, unchanged to ¼f lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance.

Spot coffe higher. Rio 7, 14¾c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.30	13.27	13.28@13.29	13.25
April	..	..	13.29@13.30	13.25
May	13.33	13.30	13.30@13.31	13.28
June	..	..	..84@13.38	13.33
July	13.44	13.38	13.38@13.39	13.38
August	..	..	13.42@13.43	13.41
September	13.50	13.44	13.40@13.47	13.45
October	..	..	13.44@13.45	13.43
November	..	..	13.43@13.44	13.42
December	13.47	13.40	13.42@13.43	13.41
January	..	..	13.42@13.43	13.41
February	13.40	13.40	13.38@13.40	15.40

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, lb., 32c; extras, 31½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28½@29½c; thirds, 26@27½c; held, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 25@26½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, specials, 27½c; extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 24@24½c; factory, current make, firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24c; thirds, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 21@22c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, specials, white, lb., 18¼c; colored, 18@18¾c; average fancy, white, 17¾@18c; colored, 17¾c; Winter made, white, average fancy, 17c; colored, 16¾@17c; State, undergrades, 15@17c; Daisies, Fall and earlier, best, 18¼c; State, skims, Winter make, white, specials, 14¾c; colored, 14¼c; choice, 13¾@14¼; fair, 12¾@13¾c; undergrades, nominal, 7½@12½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered extras, dozen, 23@24c; firsts, 22c; seconds, 21@21½c; dirties, 20¼@21c; checks, 20c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 42@43c; Far Southern, 33@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 25c; selected whites, fair to good, 23@24c; Western, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 22@22½c.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

495. WASTE MATERIALS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the chief clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, until May 1 for the purchase of waste materials from the Department, including waste paper, old canvas with metal parts attached, old leather with metal parts attached and canvas and leather with metal parts attached; canvas cuttings and lacing cord, free from metal parts; brass drillings, punchings, plus, lock parts, bronze drillings; iron and steel, steel strips from which lock parts, etc., have been punched; old scales, brass and iron; oreide from the annex building, waste wood accumulating at the Post Office Annex and other buildings under the control of the department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. Blanks, specifications, and instructions will be furnished upon application to the Chief Clerk and Supt. of Buildings, Post Office Department.

496. OILED MACADAM PAVING.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commandant, Naval Station, Honolulu, Hawaii, until April 6 for about 22,575 square yards of oiled macadam paving at the United States Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, H. T. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Board of Yards and Docks, Washington, or to the Commandant of the Naval Station, Honolulu.

497. WIRE AND WIRE GOODS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing about 637,000 pounds wire, silicon bronze wire, wire strand, wire cables, staples and clips and 140 coils of Manila rope will be received at the office of the Mississippi River Commission, United States Engineer's Office, Memphis, Tenn., until March 12. Information of C. S. Smith, Major, Engineers.

498. TENDERS FOR VARIOUS SERVICES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, until May 1 for the performance of the following services as they may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913: Washing and ironing towels, shoeing horses, removing debris and ashes, cleaning, winding and repairing the clocks of the Post Office Department, including the tower clock, recaning chairs and conducting auction. Address the Chief Clerk of the Department.

499. RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until March 23 for a combined railway and highway bridge at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the Navy Yard named.

500. CANAL CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the United States Engineer's Office, 337 Federal Building, Detriot, until April 2, for construction of East Approach Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Information of C. McD. Townsend, Colonel, Engineers.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; Imperial.
Stevens, C. A., & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; L. Bartlett, ladies' cloaks; 40 E. 23d.
Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, general mdse.; A. H. Smith, notions, hosiery, and gloves; H. R. Hay, dry goods; York.
Leatherbury, Webster & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Leatherbury, millinery goods; York.
Imperial Dept. Store Co., Carlisle, Penn.; J. C. Hawthorn, gen'l mdse.; 41 Union Sq.
Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; W. S. Tuffts, laces, embroideries; W. H. F. Browne, cotton underwear;

STILLWELL'S ROAD IS IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

English Bondholders Act Owing to Difficulty of Financing Mexican Line Abroad.

NO AID FROM WALL STREET

Kansas City Capitalists Invested $2,000,000 and Foreign Interests More Than $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—Edward Dickinson, Vice President of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, was appointed receiver for that railroad in the Federal Court in Kansas City, Kan., this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. Another receiver will be appointed in a few days.

Three corporations, all construction companies, appeared in court in company with the United States and Mexican Trust Company, Trustees in mortgages representing $25,000,000.

The construction companies are the International Construction Company of Delaware, which had claims for $1,300,000; the Union Construction Company of Delaware, which had a claim for $146,000, and the Western Tie and Timber Company of Arkansas, with a claim of $18,000. Each of the claims was allowed, including the claims on the $25,000,000 of bonds represented by the United States and Mexican Trust Company.

The hearing was held in chambers and lasted about an hour. The attorneys would not talk of the suit farther than to say that construction work on the road would continue, and that the line would be rushed to completion under the receivership.

Twelve years of building along the projected 1,629 miles of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway have brought the system to this date with 988 miles of finished track, in actual operation. Of that mileage a single great stretch of 642 miles lies within the United States, from Wichita, Kan., to Granada, Texas. In Mexico two separated stretches, aggregating 342 miles, are operating; the longer, 287 miles, stretching northeast and southwest from Chihuahua, playing between Sanchez and Marquez, in Northern Mexico, and the other 150 miles in length reaching from Topolobampo, the Pacific Coast terminus, 105 miles to the mountains at La Junta.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad was conceived by A. E. Stillwell twelve years ago. The project has numerous unique features. It was to be "the shortest route to the Orient." It was to go through a district in Mexico rich in minerals and timber, but supposed to be inaccessible for railroads.

Mr. Stillwell announced at the outset that he proposed to build the road without the aid of Wall Street, and he has been hard at work for twelve years raising money wherever he could obtain it and building the road as fast as he could get funds. He announced in 1900 that he proposed to have the road completed and trains running into Kansas City within three years.

A former official of the company said to-day that Kansas City investments in the project probably exceeded $2,000,000.

No statement ever has been published showing the amount of money actually expended in the construction of the road. The last annual report of the company, for June 30, 1911, showed outstanding $12,500,000 of common stock, $12,500,000 of preferred stock, $21,000,000 of funded debt, $8,500,000 of other liabilities.

The receivership for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient was applied for at the instance of a committee of English bondholders, according to Frederick Hurdle of London, England, who, with Lord Munson, another member of the committee, arrived in this city a few days ago as representatives of the English interests.

Mr. Hurdle attributed the predicament of the company largely to difficulties in financing. He said the efforts to place additional issues of bonds abroad had recently failed. It was proposed to reorganize the company, he said, but at the present time no definite plans in this direction had been decided upon. Upward of $5,000,000 of the bonds were sold to English capitalists about two years ago, after President Stillwell had conducted a party of them over the road on a special train.

The International and Union Construction Companies were organized by President Stillwell to construct the road, and are holders of some of the company's bonds. The United States and Mexican Trust Company, of which Mr. Stillwell is President, is trustee of the bonds.

Mr. Stillwell's methods of financing his road were not looked upon with confidence among men of experience in money matters, and when he began a campaign of publicity last month both by letters to public bodies and in costly advertisements assailing the "money trust," there was many who predicted that developments would not be far behind and that the "Money Trust" would be a convenient scape goat.

It was in connection with an offering of $10,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage collateral trust bonds to stockholders of his road at par that President Stillwell first launched into an attack on the money trust. He said that the Directors wanted him to advise stockholders and the public of obstacles encountered and of the "artificial barriers created by those who through sheer patriotism, should have been our friends and helpers." He told of bankers without naming them, who had been told that their business would be ruined if they attempted to help, but concluded "the people will subscribe for this issue not only because it is a splendid investment, but because they believe in a square deal."

In later letters some of them addressed to stock brokers all over the country as well as to Legislators, he attacked the "Money Trust" in picturesque language.

Last Fall in explaining to stockholders the many reasons why the road was costing more than planned and why its completion had been so long delayed, he offered as a reward of patience a share in a telephone patent in which he had become interested. The railway stockholders were to receive 49 per cent. interest in the company which was to be formed to exploit the company in England and British possessions and a like share in companies to be formed in other foreign countries.

Mr. Stillwell is the author of several unique books which have brought him considerable publicity. One published in 1910 called "Confidence or National Suicide" was written largely to justify higher railroad rates.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL'S DEBTS.

Leasing Company Files a Bankruptcy Petition—Owes $15,785.80.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Scheduling its assets at $3,650.74, with liabilities of $15,785.80, the Frenkel Hotel Company of Lakewood, which leased the Lakewood Hotel, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here to-day. Among the liabilities is an item of $1,040.53 due for wages.

The principal New York creditors are: Herman Kornakeus, $142.67; John R. Hill, $141; C. D. Josiln, $74.16; C. Percival, $28.93; L. Straus & Son, $261.45; William Allen & Co., $381.71; Sam Franks, $1,581.80; Rubamen & Hommanberg, $30.02; North River Beef Company, $2,103.98; The Hebrew Standard, $75; John T. Stanley, $268.80; John Simmons Company, $180; H. H. Levey, $252.72; B. Block, $393.26; Martin Kelly & Co., $703.51; Otis Elevator Company, $350.33; Clover Leaf Wine Company, $263, and Realty Advertising and Supply Company, $200.

Schneider Issues Manual for Lawyers

County Clerk William F. Schneider issued yesterday for the guidance of lawyers a manual of his office, which gives the proper places for filing all kinds of legal papers, statements of the amounts of fees, and an outline of the method of finding recorded papers. The manual was printed at his personal expense for distribution.

TAKE PENNSYLVANIA BONDS.

Union Trust of Pittsburgh Buyer of $10,000,000 4 Per Cent. Collaterals.

The Pennsylvania Company has sold $10,000,000 of 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due in 1952 and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh. The bonds are secured by an equal amount on par value of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company guaranteed special 7 per cent. stock.

Henry O. Frick is a member of the boards of both the Pennsylvania Company and the Union Trust Company. The latter has a capital and surplus in excess of $30,000,000.

NEW TOBACCO DIVIDENDS.

Former Subsidiaries of the Trust Declare Initial Payments.

Three of the companies separated from the parent company in the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company declared their first dividend since the enforcement of the decree yesterday.

The American Snuff Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and a dividend of 2 on the common. Before the dissolution the common stock used to get 7 per cent. quarterly. The Weyman-Bruton Company and the George W. Helme Company each declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred.

RAW SILK MARKET IMPROVES.

Encouraging Increase in Demand Discovered This Week.

"The New York raw silk market shows an encouraging increase in demand," said a member of an importing firm yesterday. "Although much of the business done is confined to silks for spot delivery, the demand for later deliveries is gradually picking up and prices are fairly satisfactory. It is a long time since stocks in the hands of manufacturers have been so low, and with the present popularity of certain silks for Spring and Summer wear, manufacturers feel inclined to be more active in their buying.

"The growing desire for silk hosiery on the part of the general public is also encouraging. Last year the hosiery manufacturers bought a considerable quantity of raw silk, and I believe they will need more than ever this year to meet the demands on their mills. Taken as a whole, the situation looks very encouraging, particularly so since the trouble with the weavers in Paterson has been settled. Reports from Yokohama show a shipment of 2,200 bales to America in the last week."

NO PROOF, SAY THE PACKERS.

Attorney Miller Argues for Discharge of Ten Defendants.

CHICAGO, March 7.—United States District Judge George A. Carpenter was asked to-day to take the packers' case from the jury and discharge the ten defendants accused of criminal violation of the Sherman law on the ground that the Government had failed to prove the offenses described in the indictment.

The motion was made in behalf of J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Connors, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift, Francis A. Fowler, Edward Morris, Louis H. Heyman, and Edward Tilden by Attorney John S. Miller.

Attorney Miller declared that the system of test cost and margins was a necessity in the packing business. Everybody, even the independents, used practically the same system. He insisted there was honest competition between each of the companies controlled by the defendants.

"There is evidence of an exchange of information in regard to margins by the employes of some of these defendants, but there is no proof that the packers on trial here had knowledge of any such plan," said Mr. Miller.

"In the commerce of the country to be regulated by indictment, and business men threatened with fines and imprisonment? If so, it is time the business men of the country knew it.

"The Sherman law nor any other law contemplates any such course as this," said Attorney Miller. "The entire case of the Government is based on theory and suspicion. Every act of these defendants has been misconstrued and wrongfully interpreted to fit the theory and suspicions of the Government."

SHOE MACHINERY APPEAL.

Attorney General Wickersham Will Fight Ruling of Boston Court.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Attorney General Wickersham will appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of Circuit Judge Putnam, at Boston, throwing out of court four of the five counts of the indictments against the United Shoe Machinery Company, charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He will apply for a writ of error, thus bringing the question of the validity of the dismissed counts before the highest court.

The Government's course was decided at a conference here to-day, participated in by Mr. Wickersham, Assistant to the Attorney General Fowler, Special Assistant to the Attorney General Gregg, and Edward Tilden by Attorney John S. Miller.

TO BOOM JAPAN'S SILK TRADE

Commercial Attache Shito Leaves After Studying Our Methods.

Akiro Shito, who for several months has been connected with the Japanese Consulate, 60 Wall Street, as Commercial Attaché, has been recalled by the Japanese Government, and will leave for the Orient to-day. While in the United States Mr. Shito made an exhaustive study of American manufacturing methods in several branches of the textile industry, particular attention having been given to silk manufacture, in which Japan, through her natural facilities and lost cost of production, is expected shortly to show a greatly increased output.

It was through the commercial department of the Consulate that doupion silk, a species of wild silk said to be superior to tussahs, was recently introduced to domestic silk manufacturers. It is believed that this new raw material will soon supplant tussah to a considerable extent in the making of rough silk fabrics.

Louis Jacoby in Bankruptcy Court.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Jacoby, trading as Herman Jacoby, cigar manufacturer, at 333 Bowery, by Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, attorneys for these creditors: Joseph S. Gans & Co., $1,100; P. Lowenthal & Co., $1,100, and William Steiner Sons & Co., $139. Judge Holt appointed Orlando P. Metcalf receiver, with a bond of $5,000. It is said that the liabilities are $30,000 and good assets $10,000. The business was started twenty-eight years ago by Herman Jacoby, who died on Sept. 17, 1909. He left Louis Jacoby, his father, a life interest in the estate. Louis Jacoby is 75 years old, and had been in the same line of business before Herman Jacoby started.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman of the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bondholders' Committee of the Wabash Railroad Company, announced yesterday that permanent certificates of deposit of the Equitable Trust Company of New York are ready for issue to the holders of temporary certificates and to holders of bonds hereafter depositing them. The certificates of deposit have been listed upon the Stock Exchange.

Ogden Mills Reid, President of the Tribune Association, has been elected a Director of the Harriman National Bank.

STEEL SPRING CO. REPORT.

Gross Earnings for 1911 Were $6,160,496, a Decrease of $3,874,939.

The annual report of the Railway Steel Spring Company for 1911 shows gross earnings of $6,160,496, a decrease of $3,874,939 compared with 1910. Costs decreased by $2,941,654 to $4,706,481, leaving a balance of $14,367,015, compared with $2,360,960 for the previous year. Depreciation charges are $150,000, compared with $350,000 in 1910, while interest charges, $232,228, are $36,406 greater than in 1910.

The balance for dividends was $984,787, a falling off of $770,291. After the payment of $945,000 in dividends on the preferred stock, there remained a surplus of $39,787. The total surplus at the close of the year was $3,839,565. Speaking of the curtailment in earnings, President Fitzpatrick says:

"The decrease in the net earnings, as compared with the preceding year, was due to the marked curtailment of buying by the railroads, and your company suffered in general with the other companies that rely upon the purchasing power of the railroad systems for the larger portion of their business. When business, especially the affairs of railroads, becomes settled and the railroads enter the equipment market for their customary requirements the stockholders may be assured that their company is fully prepared to take advantage of the change in the conditions."

He says of the company's position:

"The general balance sheet indicates that the quick or liquid assets are $4,682,012, and the current liabilities $416,285, an excess of $4,265,726. This is referred to because of the increase over some previous years, and its relation to the well-being of your company. It is the firm belief of your management that the accumulation and maintenance of an adequate working capital is of great importance, in order to conduct the company's business operations during times of depression and financial stringency, and to provide the necessary capital required to care for the expansion of business in prosperous times, as well as to take prompt advantage of favorable market conditions in the purchase of materials."

NEW RIO GRANDE ISSUE.

Rights for Preferred Stockholders on Part of $25,000,000 7% Bonds.

Stocvkholders of the Denver & Rio Grande, who have not been receiving dividends since the preferred payment was passed last Summer, are to have an opportunity to subscribe at par to $10,000,000 of 7 per cent. adjustment bonds soon. The bonds are to be offered to the shareholders in proportion to their holdings, and an underwriting syndicate headed by Blair & Co. will take any of the securities not subscribed for by the stockholders.

The Denver & Rio Grande has outstanding $38,000,000 of common and $50,000,000 of preferred stock. The latter had been receiving dividends of 5 per cent. per annum for ten years previous to last June, when it was decided that in order to pay interest on the Western Pacific's bonds it would be necessary to conserve the company's resources for a time. The new bonds, which are to be part of an authorized issue of $25,000,000, are to receive interest only when earned, but the 7 per cent. is cumulative, so that it must be paid in full before anything can be disbursed on the preferred stock.

It was stated by President B. F. Bush, after yesterday's meeting, that the new funds would be used to cover the cost of greatly needed additional trackage facilities in the main line. The most important improvement project is the construction of 100 miles of new double track in Utah, where traffic has been badly congested. Additional locomotives and freight cars are also to be purchased. The Denver officials are confident of a considerable improvement in business as the result of expenditures already made in Colorado.

The Missouri Pacific, with the Rockefeller interest, owns more than half of the stock of the Denver & Rio Grande. It was not learned yesterday whether this company will exercise its privilege of subscribing to its share of the new bonds, or whether they would be allowed to go to the syndicate.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
4th week Feb..	$354,300	$268,400	$85,900
Month February.	1,224,000	1,119,900	104,100
July 1-Feb. 29..	9,584,400	8,989,100	595,300

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

4th week Feb...	769,137	649,228	119,909
Month February.	2,682,166	2,409,195	272,971
July 1-Feb. 29..	22,400,074	22,202,478	197,599

CHICAGO & ALTON—

4th week Feb...	242,053	189,589	52,464
Month February.	1,141,508	1,036,995	104,513
July 1-Feb. 29..	10,111,498	9,976,807	134,689

GREAT NORTHERN—

Month February..	4,216,452	3,572,001	644,451
July 1-Feb. 29..	44,613,802	41,781,363	2,832,439

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Month February.	4,681,091	4,832,222	*151,131
July 1-Feb. 29..	39,427,038	42,548,858	*3,121,818

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

4th week Feb...	67,174	47,324	19,850
Month February.	296,711	266,431	30,280
July 1-Feb. 29..	2,656,869	2,539,292	117,577

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI—

Month February.	771,472	911,321	*139,849
July 1-Feb. 29...	6,855,292	7,592,661	*737,369

*Decrease.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for January—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	2,303,370	2,294,548	2,149,690
Expenses	1,413,647	1,365,659	1,276,404
Net	889,623	928,889	873,286
Chgs. & taxes..	618,125	517,967	534,807
Surplus	271,497	410,922	338,489
7 mos. gross....	17,946,075	17,345,065	16,582,160
Expenses	9,862,590	9,826,148	8,874,325
7 mos. net.....	8,083,485	7,518,917	7,707,845
Chgs. & taxes...	3,708,929	3,709,078	3,423,996
7 mos. surp.....	4,286,555	3,809,849	4,283,848

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for January—

Miles operated..	2,280	2,225	1,938
Oper. rev.....	2,633,993	2,335,113	2,541,852
Oper. exp.....	1,872,528	1,912,320	1,510,317
Net op. rev....	761,465	922,793	1,031,534
7 mo. op rev....	19,717,909	19,793,280	18,196,567
Oper. exp.....	12,932,162	12,884,376	10,739,216
Net op. rev.....	6,765,747	6,908,905	7,457,351

COLORADO MIDLAND for January—

Mileage	338	338	338
Gross	135,737	139,996	157,460
Net	6,931	645	*5,614
Deficit	30,505	36,981	45,581
7 mos. gross....	1,197,334	1,256,563	1,465,039
7 mos. net.....	190,823	163,010	251,691
7 mos. deficit...	95,998	111,710	45,755

*Surplus.

NEW YORK CENTRAL report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	3,596.54	3,591.34	5.20
Freight rev....	4,961,114	4,712,782	248,331
Passenger rev ..	2,283,676	2,187,044	96,632
Other tran. rev..	717,718	690,447	27,271
Non-tran. rev...	90,026	117,782	*18,755
Total op. rev....	8,061,535	7,708,056	353,479
Mt. of way and structure	940,580	1,054,788	*114,207
Mt. of equip....	1,600,045	1,641,878	*41,833
Traffic exp	159,455	179,143	*28,687
Tran. exp	3,564,643	3,469,658	94,984
General exp	213,617	202,152	11,464
Total op. exp....	6,469,342	6,550,621	*81,279
Net op. rev....	1,592,193	1,157,434	434,758
Outside op. (net).	43,865	47,936	*4,070
Total net rev....	1,636,059	1,205,371	430,687
Taxes	556,924	383,389	173,534
Op. income	1,079,134	821,981	257,153

July 1 to Jan. 31:

Freight rev	36,465,187	34,626,878	1,838,308
Passenger rev..	19,648,943	19,175,261	473,682
Other tran. rev.	5,672,810	5,549,118	123,692
Non-tran. rev ..	846,176	798,383	47,793
Total op. rev....	62,633,119	60,149,642	2,483,476
Mt. of way and structure	8,247,823	8,495,229	*247,405
Mt. of equip....	9,622,488	10,327,674	*705,186
Traffic exp....	1,270,338	1,473,853	*203,514
Trans. exp.....	22,885,996	22,638,119	247,877
General exp	1,526,022	1,525,290	732
Total op. exp...	43,552,669	44,460,166	*907,496
Net op. rev.....	19,080,449	15,689,475	3,390,973
Outside op. (net)	259,784	85,445	194,338
Total net rev...	19,340,233	15,754,921	3,585,312
Taxes	3,599,286	2,784,886	814,400
Op. income	15,740,946	12,970,035	2,770,911

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for January—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
January gross..	$1,809,474	$1,838,160	$1,683,541
Exp. and taxes.	1,500,448	1,333,493	1,190,650
January net	309,026	504,657	488,891
7 mos. gross....	12,961,169	12,141,413	11,190,844
Exp. and taxes.	9,776,929	8,676,165	7,808,121
7 mos. net.....	3,184,231	3,465,248	3,382,722

WESTERN PACIFIC for January—

	January.	July 1-Jan. 31.
Gross	$227,197	$3,281,269
Expenses and taxes	984,210	2,685,799
Operating deficit	87,013	*577,630

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross earngs.	6,160,496	10,035,435	7,843,299
Mf.op.&ad. ex.	4,793,481	7,734,535	5,787,744
Depreciation ..	150,000	300,000	194,007
Net earnings..	1,217,015	1,950,900	1,856,481
Interest	232,228	195,823	202,701
Surplus	984,787	1,755,077	1,653,780
Pfd. divs.....	945,000	945,000	945,000
Surplus	39,787	810,077	708,780
Prev. surp....	3,799,778	2,989,701	2,270,942
Total surp	3,839,565	3,799,778	2,989,701
P. & L. surp..	3,839,565	3,799,778	2,989,701

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Industrials Strong, While Mining Issues Make Numerous Declines.

Few of the copper issues yesterday failed to make fractional declines. On the other hand, the industrial list was strong and Standard Oil issues advanced to new high records once more. The bond list was quiet.

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400..	*Allied Sec. Co.	84	85	84	85
55..	Am. C. P. pf.	108	108	107⅞	107⅞
1,400..	A.-Am. Oil.....	13½	14½	13½	13½
50..	Baldwin Loco'e.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
2,500..	B. M. Tobacco.	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝
7..	Crescent P. L..	68	70	68	70
44..	Indiana P. L..	110	130	110	125
300..	Int. R. T. ctfs.	12¾	13	12¾	13
432..	J. I. Case, pf. & int.	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼
100..	Kolb B. pf....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
400..	L. V. C. S. Co., w. i.....	199	201	199	201
80..	McAn's & Fo's.	175	177	175	177
13..	North. P. Line.	120	121	120	121
510..	R. J. Reynolds.	209	210	209	210
690..	M. Rumely Co..	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
66..	P. R.-Am. Tob.	229	235	229	235
10..	Southern P. L.	220	220	220	220
40..	S. Oil of Cal..	200	205	200	202
115..	S. Oil, (old)...	860	890	860	890
43..	S. O. Ex-Sub,.	353	359	353	359
75..	S. Oil Sub....	490	520	490	520
350..	Studebaker Co.	51	51½	51	51¼
50..	Stud. Co., pf...	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
50..	U. T. Lime....	75	80	75	80
100..	U. C. Manuf....	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
70..	U. C. Stores...	186	187	186	187

MINING STOCKS.

700..	Am. Porc. Gold.	36	37	36	37.
600..	*Beaver Con...	47	47	46	46
1,200..	Braden Cop...	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
520..	B. Col. Copper.	14⅛	4½	4⅛	4½
1,100..	Butte & N. Y.	11-16	1	11-16	13-16
300..	Caledonia Min.	71	71	71	71
1,000..	*C. O. D. Con.	11	11	11	11
200..	First National..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,300..	Giroux Mining.	4¼	4 5-16	4 3-16	4 3-16
1,200..	Greene-Can.....	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
17,000..	*Greenwater,...	7	7	7	7
700..	Insp. Con., w. i.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
200..	Kerr Lake,...	2 15-16	3	2 15-16	3
300..	La Rose Con....	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
200..	Mines of Am...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100..	McK.-Dar	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
300..	Nip. M. Co....	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
2,800..	Pac. Smelters..	5-16	5-16	⅜	5-16
400..	Porc. Central...	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
2,300..	Porc. North	1	11-16	1	11-16
2,100..	Porc. Soutr....	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1½
900..	Pr. East Dome.	10	10	9	9
800..	Ray Central..	2¼	2 3-16	2¼	2 3-16
500..	*Sil. Kg. Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,200..	Ton. Exten...	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
5,000..	*Wett. Sil. M..	74	74	71	71
2,000..	Yu. Gold M...	3 7-16	3½	3 7-16	3½

BONDS.

$40,000..	Bing. & Gar. R. R. 6s...	117¼	118½	117¼	118½
70,000..	Chi. El. 5s...	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000..	C. of Tokio 5s.	95	95	95	95
15,500..	Inspir. Cons. con. 6s.....	104¼	104½	104¼	104¼
7,000..	Mil., Sparta & Northwest. 4s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
15,000..	Mont. Tr. 5s.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
12,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s.	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
12,000..	N. Y., West. & Bost. 4½s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
43,000..	Pa. G. & El. 5s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
5,000..	Ray Con. 6s..	112	112	112	112

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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	March. 7. Bid.	Asked.	March 6. Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I.....	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
A., G. & W. I. pf....	18	18½	18	18½
Am. Light & Trac....	293	302	300	302
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	106	109	106	109
Am. Writing Paper....	...	...	2	2¼
Borden's Cond. Milk..	128½	129½	128½	129½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	109	110½	109	110½
Braden Copper.....	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
British Col. Copper....	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Con. Rubber Tire.....	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	37	40	37	39
F. W. Woolworth....	78	79	78	79¼
F. W. Woolworth pf..	112¼	112½	112¼	112⅜
First National Copper..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Giroux Mining	4 3-16	4¼	4 3-16	4¼
Greene-Cananea	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	8
Guggenheim Explor....	195	199	195	199
Int. Rubber ctfs.....	13	13½	12¾	13¼
J. Kayser	65½	66	65½	66
J. Kayser pf.....	106½	106½	105½	106½
Kerr Lake	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Lehigh Valley S Co...	200	201	199	200
R. Rumley Co., w. i...	100¼	101½	100¼	100½
Mason Valley	12½	13	12½	13
Mason Valley 6s.....	128	134	128	134
Nipissing	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Ray Central.....	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2 3-16
Studebaker Co.....	50	52	50½	51
Studebaker Co. pf.....	100	101	100¼	101
Tonopah Mining	7 7-16	7 9-16	7 7-16	7 9-16
United Cigars Mfrs....	53½	54½	53½	54½
United Cigar Stores....	186	187	184	185
U. S. L. & H., new...	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
U. S. L. & H., new, pf.	78½	79	78½	79
Western Pacific 5s....	...	...	86	88
Yukon Gold Mines.....	3 7-16	3½	3 7-16	3½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Capital.	Company.	Bid.	Asked.
$5,000,000..	Anglo-American Oil	13¼	13⅜
5,000,000..	Atlantic Refining	405	415
200,000..	Borne & Scrymser.....	210	250
10,000,000..	Buckeye Pipe Line.....	170	180
500,000..	Chesbrough Mfg., ex div.	680	720
250,000..	Colonial Oil	115	150
800,000..	Continental Oil	800	900
8,000,000..	Crescent Pipe Line.....	70	80
1,000,000..	Cumberland Pipe Line...	105	120
5,000,000..	Eureka Pipe Line.....	255	275
8,000,000..	Galena Signal O., ex div.	218	225
2,000,000..	Galena S. O. pf., ex div.	118	140
5,000,000..	Indiana Pipe Line.....	125	135
2,725,375..	Nat. Transit	50	53
5,000,000..	New York Transit.....	265	280
4,000,000..	Northern Pipe Line.....	115	125
10,000,000..	Ohio Oil	112	118
10,000,000..	Prairie Oil and Gas.....	300	325
500,000..	Solar Refining	525	575
10,000,000..	Southern Pipe Line.....	225	235
2,500,000..	South. Penn. Oil.....	515	530
3,500,000..	S. W. Penn. Pipe Line..	200	250
25,000,000..	Standard Oil (Cal.).....	200	205
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Ind.)....	5,800	6,300
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Kan.).....	225	250
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Ky.).....	200	215
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Neb.).....	300	350
98,385,000..	Standard Oil (N. J.).....	357	360
.....	Standard Oil subsid.....	510	530
8,500,000..	Standard Oil (Ohio).....	170	180
100,000..	Swan & Finch.....	870	890
12,500,000..	Union Tank Line.....	73	77
25,000,000..	Vacuum Oil, ex rights...	160	170
.....	Vacuum Oil rights.....	300	350
110,000..	Washington Oil	25	35
100,000..	Waters-Pierce	1,000	1,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	March 7. Bid.	Asked.	March 6. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	19⅝	19¾	19½	19⅝
Conley Foil	265	275	265	285
Porto Rico-American...	225	235	225	235
R. J. Reynolds.....	207	210	206	208
United Cigar Stores....	186	188	187	189
Johnson Tinfoil & Met..	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young.....	155	165	155	165
MacAndrews & Forbes.	177	180	173	178

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

REORGANIZATION

Notice to Holders of Tort Claimant Receipts Issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Depositary of the Joint Committee under Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company Dated November 29, 1911.

On surrender of said receipts to said Guaranty Trust Company of New York at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, on March 14, 1912, there will be delivered the securities (in temporary form) allotted to the holder thereof under said Plan and Agreement.

Provided—I. The holder of each said receipts shall endorse it for transfer at the office of said Depositary in manner satisfactory to said Depositary.

II. That no securities shall be so deliverable unless said Depositary shall be satisfied that the instruments on which said receipt is issued are in proper

Following Leaders

Large life insurance companies employ experts to investigate bonds. We offer **AT A PRICE TO YIELD MORE THAN 5%** the bonds of a steam railroad system, operating some 250 miles in a prosperous section of the United States. One of the largest insurance companies in the world owns $1,000,000 of these bonds, and individual investors desiring securities approved by conservative experts should consult us personally or by correspondence regarding this offering.

Circular on request.

F. J. Lisman & Co.

Members N. Y. and Chicago Stock Exchanges

30 Broad St., New York

Philadelphia Chicago Boston Hartford

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance in Prices Resumed as Volume of Trading Again Expands.

MANY RUMORS CIRCULATE

Stories Previously Denied Are Revived—United States Steel Prominent in Upturn of Prices.

Activity was resumed in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange and the movement of prices was in large degree a counterpart of Tuesday's forward movement. The reaction which set in that afternoon and which was carried further on Wednesday was followed at the opening of trading yesterday by irregularity which in the afternoon gave place to a decided advance showing at the end of the day in net gains of a point or more in a number of the leading issues. It was United States Steel which led the advance with an upturn of 2⅜ points from the low price of the morning, but Union Pacific, Reading, and Amalgamated Copper among other stocks took conspicuous part in this movement. The close was in most cases only a little under the best prices of the session.

If in an attempt to analyze the current movement of prices one were to approach the matter from the viewpoint of the rumors which were in circulation yesterday the belief would be strengthened that activity on the part of professional operators, profiting by the presence in the market of a persistent short interest, was principally responsible for the advance in prices, for some of these reports bore marks of being circulated solely for the effect which they would have upon the Stock Exchange. Some of these reports merely gave new interpretation to existing situations, while others repeated rumors of the past, which proved untrue when first circulated, and which seem still to be unsupported by any actual information. In this category was the revival yesterday of the rumor that the Canadian Pacific was seeking control of the Erie Railroad. The temper of the market was further suggested in the fact that the advance in Union Pacific was being explained on the ground that the maintenance of the 10 per cent. dividend rate was assured. Such argument presupposes the existence previously of a well-defined belief that the dividend might be reduced, which has not been the case, at least among those best qualified to speak of Union Pacific affairs. Coming to the movement in United States Steel, which was the most conspicuous feature of the day's trading, much was being made of the degree of activity at the corporation's plants, which, as the weekly trade reports have shown, has led to outside purchases of iron by the corporation. The arguments in respect to probable net earnings based on the extent of production seemed, however, to ignore the even more important facts in respect to current prices for steel products, which admittedly are very low. It is scarcely necessary to refer to yesterday's revival of the unfounded report that negotiations have been undertaken to settle out of court the Government's suit against the Steel Corporation under the Sherman law. In keeping with the spirit of the day on the Stock Exchange this rumor was given favorable interpretation, although clearly an abandonment of the Steel Corporation's determination to put the legality of its organization to the test of the court of last resort would be an admission of distrust of its own position. It was, perhaps, not surprising that yesterday's Washington dispatches pointing out that Standard Oil affairs were again under the scrutiny of the Department of Justice should have had no unsettling effect upon sentiment. With the record of Standard Oil securities selling at their highest prices before it, the market very naturally received this latest news with composure.

The part which we have been taking in helping to supply the needs of the European money markets gives added interest to yesterday's statement of the Bank of England showing the lowest percentage of reserve reported at this date in any year for more than a decade. The bank lost nearly $5,000,000 gold this past week. These changes point in the direction of still firmer money in London, suggesting continued opportunity for the employment of American funds in that market. The statement of the Bank of France showed a loss of something over $2,000,000 in gold. Weakness on the Berlin Boerse because of fear of a coal strike in Germany comes as a reminder of the fact that Germany is threatened with a situation similar to that which prevails in Great Britain, and which on a smaller scale threatens in this country as well. More gold was taken for export to Paris, and several items of new financing were announced, including a $10,000,000 issue of 4 per cent. bonds by the Pennsylvania Company, and $10,000,000 of income bonds by the Denver & Rio Grande, which is thus financing its requirements without adding to its fixed charges.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for dividend.

National Lead Co. for dividend on common.

Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. for dividend.

Utah Copper Co. for dividend.

ANNUAL MEETING.

United States Envelope Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2⅜ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four, five, and six months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for nine to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3 7-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $339,496,408; balances, $15,544,794; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $393,406.

The local banks have lost $3,994,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8755; demand, $4.8720.

Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-16; check, 5.18⅛.

Berlin—Cable, 95¼ plus 1-32; check, 95 3-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾ less 3-32; check, 5.19⅝ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.34; check, 40.30.

Belgium—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8410; 90 days, $4.83.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅞; 90 days, $4.82⅝.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¾ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-32.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94½.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94⅜ less 1-32; 90 days, 94 1-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 26⅞d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Broadening the Market.

Not less important than the general advance made in the stock market yesterday, in the eyes of the traders, was the widening scope of trading. The number of shares dealt in was nearly twice as large as on the day previous, and the trading was more diversified. Coming as it did on a day which savored pleasantly of Spring, the rise gave the ubiquitous customer's man an opportunity to remind his acquaintances of the old saying that stocks always rise when the sap begins to flow. Unfortunately, like other rules, this one is subject to exceptions.

***

Western Passenger Business.

After all, the railroads are the principal winners by a world's fair, and the readjustment of the through trains from Chicago to the coast was probably inevitable. The Hill roads and the Canadian Pacific had their innings with the holding of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition a few years ago, and the transcontinentals lying further south are determined to get the major share of the travel induced by San Francisco's big show. The sad feature of business like this is the unavoidable slump in earnings which may hang over a road's statements for a year or more after the rush has subsided. It took more than a year for the Northern Pacific to reach a point where it could issue a monthly statement without feeling like apalogizing for the decrease in earnings. In San Francisco's case it may be that the new business induced by the opening of the canal will be sufficient to make the loss of passenger revenues which follows a special event like the exposition less in evidence.

***

More Industrials in Outside Market.

Since the Curb Association organized last year and began to exercise a closer supervision over the stocks admitted to official quotation there has been an increasing disposition on the part of the underwriters of substantial industrial stocks to recognize the regular outside market, and in consequence the list of officially quoted issues in this department has been growing steadily. Yesterday, for the first time in Curb history, the length of the industrial list in the record of the day's trading came close to outnumbering the mining issues, which, since the police permitted the brokers to gather in the roped inclosure in Broad Street, have been the mainstay of the outside market. Yesterday there were twenty-six industrial issues in the trading, against only twenty-eight mining stocks. The activity in a number of the Standard Oil issues accounted for the appearance of ten of the issues in yesterday's list. Most of these have until recently been traded in only by specialists.

***

Britain's Adverse Balance.

Although Great Britain's exports in February, $187,450,000, showed a gain of $9,185,000 over the same month last year, the imports increased by $9,650,000, to $298,595,000, leaving the excess of imports at $111,145,000. This is an increase in the unfavorable balance of trade of the kingdom, amounting to $9,065,000 in February and of $17,180,000 since Jan. 1, the excess of imports since the first of the year amounting to over $244,000,000.

***

Stock Market Averages.

The twenty-five leading railroad stocks and twenty-five industrials yesterday averaged up to the opening prices of the stock market on the first business day of the year. At their highest yesterday the railroads were only 85-100 of a point below the highest of the year, reached on Jan. 3, and the industrials were only 68-100 below their record. The averages, with comparisons, were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wednesday, March 6	91.08	90.66	90.87	90.75
Thursday, March 7	91.59	90.69	91.14	91.40

INDUSTRIALS.

Wednesday, March 6	63.29	62.96	63.12	63.11
Thursday, March 7	64.21	63.39	63.80	63.99

1911.

RAILROADS.

Wednesday, March 8	93.46	92.74	93.10	92.91
Thursday, March 9	92.84	92.32	92.58	92.56

INDUSTRIALS.

Wednesday, March 8	65.36	64.80	65.08	65.04
Thursday, March 9	65.53	64.48	65.00	64.57

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
1912.			
Railroads	91.43 Jan. 2	92.44 Jan. 3	88.74 Feb. 1
Industrials	64.00 Jan. 2	64.89 Jan. 3	61.74 Feb. 1*
1911.			
Railroads	91.79 Jan. 3	97.49 Feb. 6	91.79 Jan. 3
Industrials	62.95 Jan. 3	67.17 Feb. 6	62.95 Jan. 3

*Also on Feb. 27.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

From dullness and uncertainty in the first hour, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange changed to activity and strength. As prices rose the volume of business enlarged heavily, with the buying coming from both commission house and room traders. The movement upward was led by Steel common, purchases of that stock being stimulated by reports of improved conditions in the iron and steel trade. On the rise numerous stop-loss orders protecting lines of short stock were reached, and executed. Steel common touched a high price of 65⅝, more than 300 shares changing hands at that figure, against a New York Stock Exchange high quotation of 65¼.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,860	Amal. Copper	68½	70⅝	68⅜	70½
10	Am. Ag. Chem.	58⅜	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
140	Am. Beet Sugar	56⅞	57¼	56½	57¼
10	Am. Can pf	94	94	94	94
10	Am. Car & F.	53½	53½	53½	53½
80	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	40½	40½	40½
70	Am. Ice	21⅝	22	21⅝	22
1,250	Am. Smelting	74	75¾	74	75½
10	Am. Sugar	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾
170	Anaconda Cop.	37¾	37¾	37	37⅜
290	A., T. & S. F.	105⅜	106	105¾	105¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	103	103⅝	103	103⅝
680	Brooklyn R. T.	81	81⅜	81	81½
170	Can. Pacific	228⅝	230	228⅝	229½
60	Cent. Leather	19½	19¾	19½	19½
10	Cent. Leather pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
290	Ches. & Ohio	73⅞	74⅜	73⅝	74⅛
190	C., M. & St. P.	107⅜	108⅛	107⅜	108
100	Col. Fuel & I.	25⅞	26	25½	26
40	Con. Gas	140	140¼	139⅝	139⅝
20	Den. & R. G.	22	22	22	22
2,410	Erie	33⅛	34	33	33⅜
280	Erie 1st pf.	54⅝	55	54⅜	55
660	Gt. North'n pf.	131⅝	132⅜	131¼	131⅞
60	Inter.-Met.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
30	Inter.-Met. pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
140	Lehigh Valley	159⅜	160⅞	159⅜	160½
60	Louis. & Nash.	155	155⅝	155	155⅝
10	Mo., K. & T.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,170	Mo. Pacific	40⅝	41	40	40⅜
40	Nat. Lead	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
150	Nevada Con.	20	20¼	20	20⅛
840	N. Y. Central	111⅞	112⅜	111¾	112⅜
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	109½	109½	109½	109½
810	Nor. Pacific	118½	119⅜	118½	119¼
20	Pacific Mail	32⅛	32¾	32⅛	32¾
260	Pennsylvania	123	123½	123	123½
11,280	Reading	156	156¼	155½	156⅜
10	Rep. Steel pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
140	Rock Island	23	23⅜	23	23⅜
60	Rock Island pf.	48¼	49¼	48¼	49
120	Southern Pac.	108⅜	109⅜	108¼	109¼
500	Southern Ry.	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅞
10	Southern Ry. pf	74	74	74	74
120	Tenn. Copper	38¾	39	38¾	38⅞
10	Texas Pacific	23	23	23	23
50	Third Av.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
10,730	Union Pacific	165⅞	168	165¾	167⅝
300	U. S. Rubber	47⅝	48⅜	47⅝	48⅜
22,940	U. S. Steel	63⅞	65⅝	62⅞	64⅝
80	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅛	110¼	109	110
290	Utah Copper	58	58⅞	58	58⅛
20	West. Union	85⅛	85½	85¼	85½
60,620					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Atlanta	.16	.16	.16	.16
200	Caledonia	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
1,800	Jim Butler	.37	.38	.37	.38
1,800	Jumbo Ext.	.27	27½	.27	27½
500	Manhattan Dex.	.04	.04	.04	.04
1,000	Manhattan Con.	.16	.16	.16	.16
400	Mexican	3.30	3.37½	3.30	3.37½
800	Montana	1.17½	1.22½	1.17½	1.22½
100	Ophir	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
800	Tonopah Ext.	1.77½	1.78	1.77½	1.78
400	West End	1.12½	1.15	1.12½	1.15
6,800					

Astor Trust Company Not in Merger.

It was erroneously stated in connection with the announcement of the actual merging of the Jefferson and Century Banks yesterday that the Astor Trust Company had been taken over by those banks.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Marked Strength in Some Centres and Few Notable Recessions in Other Markets.

BOSTON COPPERS GO UP

Under Leadership of Amalgamated Many New High Records for Year Are Made—Chicago Irregular.

Making a new high record has become a daily and fixed habit with Consolidated Power preferred in Baltimore, and yesterday the stock sold at 115. The stock is callable at 120, and it is the prevalent opinion that the issue is to be retired soon. G. B. S. Brewing bonds continued to respond to the stimulus, the plan to bring new interests in the company, and the general mortgage 4s advanced 3½ points, to 42½, while the income bonds were fractionally higher.

An upward movement in the copper shares in Boston, with Amalgamated leading at an advance to a new high price at 70⅝, pushed practically the entire list to new high levels for the year. Prominent on the advance were Copper Range, Shannon, North Butte, Old Dominion, Mayflower, Calumet and Arizona, Superior, Franklin, and New Arcadian. Among the features were Isle Royale and Santa Fé, the latter touching 2. Traders appeared confident that the surplus copper report to-day will show a substantial decrease in the visible supply of the metal. Steel common led the industrials, getting above 65 on arbitrage buying.

Further buying of Commonwealth Edison added several points to the price in Chicago and resulted in another new high record at 150. This is up some 6 points from Monday, and the advance is accompanied by reports of another substantial issue of new stock at par to holders of the present shares, the additional securities being for an important purpose. McCrum-Howell common, under sales of small lots, sank to 20, compared with 27 Wednesday. Later a partial recovery brought a close at 23. No support for the shares was apparent coming from the interests which until recently have stood sponsor for the stock. Sears-Roebuck common added 2 points to its record, retaining half of the rise. Elsewhere price changes were mostly fractional on trading of a well-distributed character.

The local list in Philadelphia, with the exception of the Asphalt shares, was quiet and but slightly changed from Wednesday's final figures. Tonopah Belmont, Lake Superior Corporation, Union Traction, and one or two others eased off slightly, whereas Reading and the other anthracite issues, notably Erie, ruled strong. Requests for additional margins as a result of Wednesday's declines in the General Asphalt shares brought about some forced selling of these stocks which caused a further sharp drop to new low levels. When this liquidation had been completed there came a quick rebound in both issues, and by 2 o'clock the common stock had entirely recovered its earlier loss, while the decline in the preferred had also been practically canceled.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atlantic C. L. of C.	267		267
325	Baltimore Elec. pf.	46	45¾	46
20	Baltimore Trust	166	166	166
30	Consolidation Coal	103	103	103
5	Canton Company	147	147	147
310	C. G., E. L. & P. pf.	115	114½	115
50	G. B. S. Brew.	2½	2½	2½
25	Houston Oil pf. tr. c.	63½	61½	63½
15	Maryland Casualty	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Maryland & Penn.	36	36	36
35	Mercantile Trust	152	152	152
10	Merchants' Bank	185	185	185
395	Seaboard A. L. Co.	22¾	22½	22½
360	United Rwys.	19¼	19¼	19¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Electric 5s	98¼	98¼	98½
18,000	Con. Gas 4½s	98	98	98
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77	77
2,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	101	100¾	100¾
2,000	Coal and Iron Ry. 5s	102	102	102
10,000	Fairmont & C. T. 5s	100⅞	100½	100⅝
29,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	42½	40	42½
28,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	7		6½
6,000	Houston O. div. ctfs.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1,000	Lexington Rwy. 5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Maryland E. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	Norfolk & P. T. 5s	90	90	90
13,000	N. O., M. & C. 1st 5s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
1,000	R. P. & W. 5s	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
3,000	United Rwys. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾
7,000	United Rwys. 4s	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
1,000	United Rwys. fdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
99	Boston Elev	133	132¾	132¾
28	Boston & Albany	222	221½	222
11	Boston & Maine	99	99	99
22	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	112½	112	112
6	C. & M., Cl. 4, ex. div.	162	162	162
5	Fitchburg pf	127¼	127¼	127½
250	Mass. Elec	21¾	21½	21⅝
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	96¾	96¾	96⅝
256	Mass. El. pf. stamped	83	82¾	82¾
9	Mass. El. pf. war.	79½	79¼	79½
1,373	Mass. El. pf. fr. war.	20c.	19½c.	20c.
6	Maine Central	143	143	143
298	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140	139⅝	140
10	Old Colony	185¼	185¼	185¼
85	Union Pacific	168⅛	166	167¼
7	West End	88½	88½	88½
6	West End pf.	102	102	102

TELEPHONES.

1,537	American	145¾	145¼	145¾
64	New England	162	161¼	162

MISCELLANEOUS.

660	Am. Ag. Chem.	59¾	59	59
12	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	103	102¼	103
4	Amoskeag	78½	78½	78½
60	Amoskeag pf.	102	102	102
125	Am. Pneu. Svc.	4	3¾	3¾
5	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	15	15	15
80	Amer. Sugar	118½	118	118¼
28	Amer. Sugar pf.	117½	117	117½
124	Am. Woolen pf.	88⅝	88¼	88½
122	At., G. & W. I. S. S.	8½	8	8⅛
280	East Boston Land	15	14½	15
55	Edison	208½	205	208½
40	Gen. Elec.	164	163¼	163½
5	Mackay Companies pf.	70½	70½	70½
11	Mass. Gas	92½	92½	92½
134	Mass. Gas pf.	98	97¾	97¾
84	Minn. Gen. Elec.	130	130	130
3	N. E. Cotton Yarn	103	103	103
2	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	105	105	105
186	Pullman	159	158½	158½
100	Reece Buttonhole	15½	15½	15½
25	Reece Folding Mach.	4½	4½	4½
115	Swift	103	103	103
10	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
38	United Fruit	185	183¾	184½
1,496	United Shoe Mach.	51	50¼	50¾
19	United Shoe My. pf.	28¾	28	28¼
4,593	U. S. Steel	65¾	64¾	65⅛
38	U. S. Steel pf.	109	108¾	109
110	Wollaston Land	2¼	1⅞	2¼

MINING.

85	Adventure	7¾	7¾	7¾
165	Algomah	6⅝	6¼	6¼
200	Allouez	42¾	42¼	42⅞
2,937	Amalgamated	70⅝	68¾	70⅝
380	Am. Zinc	26¼	25¾	25¾
20	Anaconda	37¼	37¼	37⅜
1,426	Ariz. Com. Ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4½
160	Boston & Corbin	8	7¾	8
100	Butte Balaklava	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Butte & Superior	26⅝	26½	26⅝
1,082	Calumet & Ariz.	63	62¼	62⅝
48	Calumet & Hecla	458	454	458
40	Centennial	20¼	20¼	20¼
85	Chino	25¾	25¼	25¼
1,109	Copper Range	57½	56⅜	57¼
700	East Butte	13¾	13¼	13⅝
3,395	Franklin	14¼	14	14¼
335	Giroux	4 5-16	4¼	4¼
76	Granby Cons	38½	38	38½
630	Greene Cananea	8	7¾	7¾
315	Hancock	34⅝	34¼	34¼
615	Helvetia	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
485	Indiana	16½	15⅞	15⅞
65	Inspiration Cons	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Island Creek Coal	44	43¾	43¾
4,835	Isle Royale	29	27⅝	28¾
130	Kerr Lake	2 15-16	2¾	2 15-16
450	Lake	37⅜	37	37
860	Lasalle	5⅜	5¼	5½
235	Mason Valley	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
50	Mass Cons	8	8	8
1,035	Mayflower	11½	11	11¼
500	Miami	24⅜	24⅛	24¼
50	Mohawk	57½	57	57½
295	Nevada Cons	20¼	19⅞	20¼
3,180	New Arcadian	5⅜	5¼	5½
203	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅜	7½
1,995	North Butte	28¼	27	28
1,380	North Lake	7	6¾	7
120	Old Dominion	6	5⅞	6
595	Old Colony	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
880	Old Dominion	50	49¼	49¾
10	Osceola	116	116	116
60	Pond Creek Coal	16½	16	16
85	Quincy	79¾	79	79¾
1,710	Ray Cons	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
2,520	Santa Fé	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,887	Shannon	12⅞	12	12⅝
195	Shattuck Ariz	21	20¼	21
200	South Utah	65c.	65c.	65c.
540	Superior	30	29	30
205	Superior & Boston	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
25	Tamarack	30¼	30	30¼
405	Trinity	6¼	5⅞	6¼
100	Tuolumne	3 11-16	3 11-16	3 11-16
1,230	U. S. Smelting	38¾	38¼	38½
100	U. S. Smelting pf.	48¾	48¼	48¼
160	Utah Cons	16¾	16⅜	16⅝
415	Utah Copper	58½	58¼	58½
150	Victoria	4½	4⅜	4½
50	Winona	7¾	7¾	7¾
237	Wolverine	114½	112	114

BONDS.

$40,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¼	91⅛	91¼
2,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91½	91⅜	91½
1,000	At., G. & W.I.S.S. 5s	67½	67½	67½
5,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	C., J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101½	101½	101¼
1,500	Dominion Coal 5s	99	99	99
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1915	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	117	117	117
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99	99	99
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	97½	97½	97½
7,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	92¾	92¾	92¾
3,000	United Fruit 4½s	96	96	96
5,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	12	12	12
300	American Can pf.	94½	94	94½
200	Amalgamated Copper	70¼	70¼	70¼
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45⅝	45½	45½
100	Chicago Rys., Ser. 3	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Chicago T. & T.	194	194	194
250	Com. Edison	150	148	150
10	Diamond Match	109	100	109
175	Illinois Brick	63	62¾	62¾
170	McCrum-Howell	26½	20	23
50	McCrum-Howell pf.	88	87½	88
80	National Carbon	103½	103½	103½
10	People's Gas	106½	106½	106½
85	Quaker Oats	235	235	235
10	Quaker Oats pf.	109	109	109
2,615	Sears-Roebuck	158⅜	156⅞	157¾
25	Sears-Roebuck pf.	124	124	124
10	Street's Stable Car pf.	37	37	37
340	Swift & Co.	103¼	103	103
120	United Boxboard	1	1	1
425	U. S. Steel	65	63	65
57	Hart, S. & M. pf.	102	102	102
50	Missouri Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Chicago Rys. 5s, B.	91	91	91
12,000	Chicago Rys. 5s, B.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
9,000	Diamond M. deb. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
2,000	Diamond M. deb. 6s	110	110	110
2,000	Diamond M. deb. 6s	110½	110½	110½
25,000	Morris & Co. 4½s	90	90	90

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1852 1912
Jas. B. Colgate & Co.
36 Wall St., New York
Investment Bonds — List on Application

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, March 7, 1912.

Total sales March 7, 1912 617,849
From Jan. 1, 1912 20,622,703
Same period last year 23,210,506

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1⅛	1⅜	500	Allis-Chalmers	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
6	6½	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	+1½
70⅜	70¾	50,000	Amalgamated Copper	69⅝	70⅞	69½	70½	+1⅝
59¼	59½	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	59⅜	59⅝	59	59⅜	−⅞
56¾	57	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	56⅞	57½	56⅞	57	+⅛
12	12¼	3,700	Am. Can	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
94	94⅜	1,900	Am. Can pf	94	94½	94	94	...
53½	53⅝	1,000	Am. Car & Foundry	52⅞	53⅜	52⅞	53½	+½
40	40½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+⅞
207	212	50	Am. Express	208½	208½	208¼	208¼	...
22	22¼	400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	22	22¼	22	22¼	+½
22¼	22⅛	3,400	Am. Ice Securities	21	22¼	21	22	+1⅛
9⅜	10⅛	200	Am. Linseed	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+½
34½	35	50	Am. Locomotive	35	35	35	35	...
9⅝	9⅞	900	Am. Malt	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
50¾	51	1,230	Am. Malt pf	49⅞	50⅝	49⅝	50⅞	+1⅛
75	75⅛	6,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74	75⅞	73⅝	75	+1
125	126	100	Am. Snuff	126	126	126	126	+1
118	118¼	200	Am. Sugar Refining	118	118	118	118	+¼
116½	117½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117	117	117	117	...
145½	145⅝	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	145⅛	145⅝	145⅜	145½	...
245	247½	100	Am. Tobacco	244½	244½	244½	244½	+1
103⅝	104⅝	200	Am. Tobacco pf	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	+¼
102¼	102½	400	Am. Tobacco pf. new	102⅝	102¾	102½	102⅝	+½
88	89	100	Am. Woolen pf	88½	88⅞	88½	88½	−¼
37⅝	37¾	3,700	Anaconda Copper oC	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37⅜	+¾
105⅜	105⅞	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¼	106	105⅛	105⅝	+½
103½	103¾	750	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103½	103½	103¼	103½	...
138	138⅛	700	Atlantic Coast Line	137½	138	137½	138	+½
104	104¼	400	Baldwin Loco. pf	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	+⅜
103¼	103½	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	103	103½	103	103⅜	+⅜
88½	89½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	+⅛
29¾	30	100	Bethlehem Steel	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
59⅜	59⅝	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	+¼
81⅜	81¾	6,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	81	81⅝	81	81½	+⅛
138	140	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	139	139	139	...
229⅞	230	4,200	Canadian Pacific	228½	230	228½	230	+1⅝
224½	225½	100	Can. P. sub.cfs. 1st pd	225	225	225	225	...
19½	19¾	2,500	Central Leather Co	19	19¾	19	19¾	+⅜
85½	86	4,200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	83¾	86¾	83¾	86	+2¼
350	375	209	Central R. R. of N. J.	370	370	370	370	+5
74¾	74⅞	5,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	73¾	75	73¾	74⅞	+1¼
18¼	18½	200	Chicago Gt. Western	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
35¼	35½	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	−⅛
107⅞	108	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107¼	108¼	107¼	108	+⅝
144½	145	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144½	144⅝	144½	144⅝	+⅛
141	141½	725	Chi. & Northwestern	140⅞	141¼	140⅞	141½	+⅝
25⅜	26	1,800	Chino Copper	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
4	4½	200	Chi. Un. Tr. pf. t.r.sta	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
25¼	26	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¾	25¾	25¼	25⅝	−⅛
76	77	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	76½	76⅝	76	76	...
...	...	100	Comstock Tunnel	•12	12	12	12	−1
139⅝	139⅞	1,200	Consolidated Gas	140	140¼	139⅜	139¾	...
169	170¼	200	Delaware & Hudson	170	170	170	170	...
21½	22	300	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	...
30	30¼	200	Distillers Securities	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	−⅛
33¾	34	34,000	Erie	33	34	33	33⅞	+⅛
54¾	54⅞	6,925	Erie 1st pf	54¼	55	54¼	54⅝	+⅛
44	44⅜	1,000	Erie 2d pf	44	44½	44	44½	+⅛
10¼	14	100	Federal M. & S	11½	11¾	11½	11½	...
163¾	164¼	1,850	General Electric	161¼	164½	163½	164	+⅞
77⅛	78	600	General Motors pf	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	...
4⅝	4½	600	Goldfield Consol	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
131⅝	132	5,900	Great Northern pf	131⅛	132⅜	131⅛	132	+⅞
37½	38	600	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	37	38	37	38	+⅞
137	137½	1,150	Illinois Central	137	137½	136¾	137⅜	+½
18	18⅛	1,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+½
57⅞	58¼	2,100	Intern-Met. pf	58	58⅝	58	58	+½
55⅜	56¼	100	Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. cfs	56	56	56	56	−⅛
110	110¾	2,500	Int. Harvester	108¾	111	108¾	110½	+1½
10⅜	10¾	400	Int. Paper	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	...
53⅜	55	600	Int. Paper pf	54¾	54¾	54½	54¾	+¼
29½	30	900	Int. Steam Pump	28	29½	28	29½	+1⅛
26⅞	27	900	Kansas City South	26¼	27	26¼	27	+1
63	65	300	Kan. City South. pf	62⅝	63¾	62⅝	63¾	−½
104¾	105	200	Laclede Gas	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	...
30½	32	200	Lake Erie & West. pf	31	31	31	31	+1
160⅝	160½	3,800	Lehigh Valley	159½	160¾	159½	160½	−2⅛
167⅞	169	600	Liggett & Myers	160⅞	169	166⅞	167⅞	+⅝
155⅜	155⅞	700	Louisville & Nash	155	155⅜	155	155⅝	+½
82	83	200	Mackay Cos	83	83	82½	82½	+⅛
70¼	70¾	118	Mackay Cos. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+⅛
4¼	4½	600	Mercantile Marine	4¼	4¼	4	4	−¼
19	19⅜	200	Mercantile Marine pf	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾	−⅛
24⅜	24½	100	Miami Copper	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
134¾	135¼	500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	135	135½	135	135	...
27⅞	28⅜	900	Mo., Kansas & Texas	27	28	27	28	+⅜
61¼	61⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	61¾	61⅜	61¾	61⅜	−⅛
40⅝	40¾	8,400	Missouri Pacific	40	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+⅜
147	148	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	148	148	147	147	−2½
55	55¼	500	Nat. Lead Co	54⅞	55⅛	54⅞	55	+¼
29½	31	600	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	29½	29½	29	29	...
20⅛	20¼	2,600	Nev. Consol. Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼	...
50	52	100	New York Air Brake	50	50	50	50	+⅜
112¼	112½	5,900	New York Central	111¾	112¾	111¾	112⅜	+⅝
139⅜	139⅞	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	140	140	140	140	+⅜
36¼	36⅜	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	36	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛	+⅛
109	109¼	2,300	Norfolk & Western	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	+⅝
89½	92	13	Norfolk & West. pf	92	92	92	92	...
78⅝	79⅝	600	North American	79¼	79½	79¼	79½	+⅛
119	119⅜	7,350	Northern Pacific	118½	119¼	118⅝	119⅛	+⅜
32⅜	32½	700	Pacific Mail	32⅝	32½	32	32½	+⅛
47⅛	47⅜	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅜	...
123⅞	123¾	2,568	Pennsylvania R. R	123½	123¾	123⅜	123⅝	+⅛
108	108½	1,700	Philadelphia Co	107	108¼	107	108⅛	+⅛
166	168	100	P. Lorillard	167	167	167	167	...
109	110	100	P. Lorillard pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¼
106	106½	400	P., C., C. & St. Louis	105¾	106⅝	103¾	106⅜	+⅜
16¾	17½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	17	17	17	17	...
78	79	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	78	78⅜	78	78¼	−1⅜
101	101⅜	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	−½
30¾	31¼	600	Pressed Steel Car	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	+1
158½	159¼	56	Pullman Company	159	159	159	159	...
4¾	5¼	200	Quicksilver	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	...
17½	17⅝	4,800	Ray Consol. Copper	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
156⅛	156¾	68,300	Reading	154⅝	156⅝	154⅝	156¼	+1¼
96¼	96¾	100	Reading 2d pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+½
19⅜	19½	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅜	19½	19¼	19½	...
70⅜	71¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71	71	71	71	...
23½	23¾	2,950	Rock Island Co	23	23⅞	23	23⅝	−⅛
48¾	49¼	2,800	Rock Island Co. pf	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+⅝
27	28	100	St. Louis & San Fran	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
66½	67½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	67	67	67	67	...
40¼	41¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41¼	41¼	41	41	−⅛
32½	33	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	+¼
72¼	72½	400	St. L. Southwest'n pf	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	−1
157¾	158	1,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co	157	158⅝	157	157⅞	+1⅛
123¾	...	100	Sears-Roebuck pf	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	...
108⅞	109	4,000	Southern Pacific	108	109⅛	108	108⅞	+⅛
107½	115	10	South P. R. Sugar pf	110	110	110	110	...
28⅞	29	12,000	Southern R'way ext	28¼	29	28¼	28⅞	+⅝
74⅛	74¼	1,750	South. R'way pf., ext	73¾	74¼	73⅝	74⅛	+⅝
60	60¾	25	Standard Milling pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+⅛
38¾	39	2,800	Tennessee Copper	38½	39	38¼	38⅞	+⅝
95⅞	95½	100	Texas Co	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅞	+⅛
22½	23	200	Texas & Pacific	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+⅛
43⅛	44	1,300	Third Avenue, w. i	43⅞	44⅜	43⅞	44¼	+¼
32	32½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	...
167⅜	167½	62,800	Union Pacific	165¾	168¼	165⅜	167½	+1½
98	99	100	United Dry Goods	99	99	99	99	+⅛
104¼	104½	100	United Dry Goods pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+⅛
34½	35¼	100	United R'ways Inv	35	35	35	35	+⅜
14¼	14⅜	130	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	−⅜
51	51⅜	120	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	...
48⅛	48¾	8,450	U. S. Rubber	47½	48⅝	47½	48½	+⅜
110½	111	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	+⅜
75¼	76	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅞	+⅞
64⅝	64¾	188,500	U. S. Steel	62⅞	65¼	62⅞	64⅝	+1½
110	110⅛	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	105	110⅛	109	110⅛	+1½
58¼	58⅜	7,600	Utah Copper	58	58⅞	57⅞	58⅝	+⅝
53½	54	200	Va. Caro. Chemical	53⅞	55⅞	53⅞	54⅞	+⅛
61	64	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	61½	62	61	62	+⅛
20	23	100	Vulcan Detinning	20	20	20	20	+2
7	7⅛	600	Wabash	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−2
18⅝	18⅞	800	Wabash pf	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅝	+⅜
58¼	59¼	200	Western Maryland	57⅜	58½	57⅜	58½	+⅜
77⅞	78½	100	Western Maryland pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+⅛
84¾	84⅞	1,400	Western Union Tel	84⅜	84⅞	84½	84⅞	−⅛
73¼	74	100	Westinghouse E. & M	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	−⅛
8¾	8⅞	8,650	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8	8¾	8	8⅝	+¾
22½	23	1,300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	21⅝	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞	+1⅛
12½	13	1,600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	11¼	12½	11¼	12½	+1¼
54	55¼	200	Wisconsin Central	53¾	54	53¾	54	+1

*Cents per share.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 7, 1912 ..... $2,447,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 177,676,500
Same period last year 183,432,500

Jap Gov 4½s, sterling loan
1,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93¼
2d series
500 ..... 92⅝
1,500 ..... 92⅛
Rep of Cuba 5s
5,000 103
U S of Mex 5s
1,000 ..... 96½
N Y State 4s, 1961
4,000 ..... 102½
N Y Canal 4s 1961, new
1,000 ..... 102½
N Y City 4s, 1957
8,000 ..... 100⅛
N Y City 4s, 1958
1,000 100
2,000 ..... 100⅛
N Y City 4½s
20,000 ..... 102⅞
N Y City 4½s, 1957, new
3,000 ..... 107¾
N Y City 4½s, 1917
5,000 ..... 102½
Alb & Susq 3½s
15,000 ..... 92¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s
3,000 62
1,000 ..... 62¼
10,000 ..... 62⅛
1,000 ..... 62¼
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
Am Cot Oil 4½s
5,000 ..... 98⅝
Am Hide & L 6s
25,000 ..... 99⅝
Am Sm Secur 6s
1,000 ..... 103⅝
Am T & T col 4s
37,000 ..... 91⅛
Am T & T cnv 4s
12,000 114
Am Tob 6s
8,000 ..... 120⅝
Am Tob 4s
15,000 ..... 95⅝
Tr Co ctfs of dep
1,000 ..... 95⅜
Am Wr Paper 5s
11,000 89
Armour & Co 4½s
6,000 92
A, T & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 ..... 99¾
15,000 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99½
3,000 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99½
1,500 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99⅝
adjustment 4s, stamped
1,000 ..... 91⅜
conv 4s, 1955
24,000 106
conv 4s, 1960
25,000 ..... 102½
conv 5s
1,000 108
1,000 ..... 108¼
Trans S L 4s
1,000 ..... 93⅜
Atl Coast L 4s
2,000 ..... 95⅝
Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4s
21,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94⅝
B & O gold 4s
6,000 ..... 98⅞
3,000 ..... 98⅝
P. L. E & W Va 4s
1,000 ..... 91½
Bklyn R T refg conv 4s
36,000 ..... 86½
20,000 ..... 86⅝
10,000 ..... 86½
Cal G & Elec 5s
2,000 ..... 95¼
Cent of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 ..... 109⅝
Cent Leather 5s
4,000 ..... 94½
16,000 ..... 94⅝
5,000 ..... 94½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 96⅜
1,000 ..... 96⅜
C & O gen 4½s
7,000 ..... 101¼
6,000 ..... 101¼
conv 4½s
70,000 93
Chic & Alt 3½s
9,000 ..... 62⅞
C, B & Q gen 4s
30,000 ..... 96⅝
1,000 ..... 96½
C, B & Q joint 4s
6,000 ..... 97¼
8,000 ..... 97⅜
42,000 ..... 97¼
registered
2,000 97
7,000 ..... 97⅛
Ill div 3½s
2,000 ..... 87½
Iowa div 5s
4,000 ..... 104⅞
Chic & East Ill ref & imp 4s
1,000 ..... 80⅝
Chic Gt Wn 4s
10,000 ..... 82¼
42,000 82
C, M & St P, D & Gt So 5s
1,000 108
Chic & Northwn gen 4s
6,000 93
C, R I & P gen 4s
50,000 ..... 95⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s
1,000 ..... 71⅞
20,000 72
6,000 ..... 72¼
14,000 72
registered
10,000 ..... 71¾
Chino Copper 6s
1,000 ..... 120½
5,000 121
C, C C & St L gen 4s
20,000 ..... 92¾
C W & M 4s
1,000 93
Col Ind 5s
1,000 ..... 73¾
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 49⅞
10,000 50
Colo & So ref & ext 4½s
3,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97¼
Consol Tob 4s
1,000 ..... 95½
Del & H conv 4s
10,000 ..... 98½
Den & R G con 4s
2,000 ..... 90⅝
Det City Gas 5s
8,000 ..... 100½
Dis Sec Corp 5s
3,000 s 20f 74½
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
4,000 90
8,000 ..... 89⅞
3,000 90
11,000 ..... 89⅝
Erie Pa col tr 4s
1,000 ..... 89½
Erie conv 4s, ser A
12,000 ..... 86⅝
1,000 ..... 86⅞
5,000 87
Series B
1,000 ..... 78¼
5,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78¼
29,000 ..... 78¼
Galv. H & San A M & P div 5s
5,000 ..... 106⅜
Geo & Ala 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 107¼
Great Northern ref 4½s
48,000 ..... 101¼
Hoc Val 1st 4½s
15,000 ..... 102⅜
Ill Cent ref 4s
2,000 96
Inter-Met 4½s
15,000 83
15,000 ..... 83¼
5,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83½
21,000 ..... 83¼
16,000 ..... 83⅜
1,000 ..... 83¼
15,000 ..... 83⅜
Inter Paper 6s
3,000 ..... 104⅝
Int Steam P 5s
1,000 ..... 92¾
1,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 ..... 92⅜
1,000 92
K C, F S & M 6s
2,000 ..... 117¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ..... 80½
Kan City So 5s
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Kentucky Cent 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅞
Lacka Steel 5s 1915
5,000 ..... 91¼
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 102½
9,000 ..... 102¾
L S & M S 4s, 1928
3,000 94
26,000 ..... 93⅞
1931
1,000 ..... 93¾
1,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93⅜
2,000 ..... 93½
12,000 ..... 93⅝
Lehigh V of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000 ..... 105⅜
Liggett & Myers 7s, tem bonds
1,000 ..... 121⅞
1,000 121
Liggett & Myers 6s, tem bonds
33,000 ..... 94¾
2,000 ..... 94¾
Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s
1,000 ..... 91¼
L & N unified 4s
5,000 ..... 99¼
Pens & Alt 6s
2,000 112
L & N, Atl, K & Cin 4s
1,000 93
Mer Marine col trust 4½s
15,000 67
15,000 ..... 66⅜
Met St gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs
5,000 101
Met St Ry adj mge inc 5s, when issued
6,000 ..... 55⅜
10,000 ..... 55⅞
10,000 56
5,000 ..... 56⅛
33,000 56
Met St Ry ref 4s Trust Co ctfs, stamped
1,000 ..... 59¼
Met St Ry ref 4s, when issued
5,000 ..... 81¼
6,000 ..... 81¼
M, K & O 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
M, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 83½
Mo Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 107¾
5,000 ..... 106¾
Mo Pac conv 5s
10,000 ..... 87¼
Mob & O gen 4s
1,000 ..... 86⅞
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 79½
New Orl, Mobile & Chic 5s
1,000 ..... 93¾
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
1,000 ..... 98½
1,000 ..... 98⅝
N Y Central gen 3½s
9,000 ..... 87⅞
deb 4s, 1934
7,000 ..... 93½
L S col 3½s
4,000 ..... 82⅞
1,000 ..... 82¾
M C col 3½s
10,000 ..... 80⅛
N Y G. E. L. H & P col tr 5s
6,000 104
pur money 4s
2,000 c 88¾
N Y. N H & H conv deb 6s
5,000 ..... 132½
3,000 132
conv deb 6s, registered
10,000 132
N Y Tel 4½s
1,000 ..... 100½
8,000 ..... 100⅜
500 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100⅝
Norfolk & Westn con 4s
4,000 ..... 98⅞
Norf & W cnv 4s
1,000 ..... 109¼
9,000 ..... 109⅜
sub rects, full paid
1,000 ..... 107⅝
Northn Pac 4s
500 ..... 100⅞
7,000 ..... 99⅞
registered
5,000 ..... 95⅝
Northn Pac 3s
2,000 ..... 70⅛
St P-Dul div 4s
2,000 ..... 96¼
Ohio River 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 109⅜
Oreg Short Line gtd ref 4s
6,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95⅛
7,000 95
Oreg-Wash R R & Nv 1st & ref 4s
3,000 ..... 92¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 103½
Pac T & T 5s
7,000 ..... 100¼
5,000 100
1,000 ..... 100⅛
Penn conv 3½s, 1912
5,000 100
1915
1,000 ..... 97¼
106,000 ..... 97⅜
5,000 ..... 97⅜
Penn 4s, 1948
15,000 ..... 103⅛
2,000 103
Penn R R 1st real estate 4s
4,000 102
P Lorillard Co 5s tem bonds
7,000 ..... 93⅝
7,000 96
1,000 ..... 95⅞
Reading gen 4s
5,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98⅜
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
10,000 91
Rio Gd W 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 86½
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
3,000 ..... 106½
River & G 4s
1,000 ..... 83⅞
2,000 ..... 83¾
1,000 84
St L & S F R R gen 5s
13,000 ..... 88⅛
1,000 ..... 88¼
St L & S F R R ref 4s
5,000 ..... 80⅛
St L Southwn 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 92¼
4,000 ..... 92⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅜	100⅝	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100¼	..
2s, c, 1930	100⅜	101	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	102
3s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅞	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	102
3s, c, 1918	102¼	..			
4s, r, 1925	113½	114			
4s, c, 1925	113½	114¼			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	190	198	M D St pf.	111½	..
Alb & Sus.	265½	..	Mich Cent.	150	160
Alle & W.	128	..	M & St L	22	23½
Am Ag Ch pf.	102½	102¾	M & St L pf.	40	50
A B S pf.	98½	99¼	M, St P & S S M pf.	147	150
A B S & F. 94		95½	M, St P & S S M 1.	88⅝	89

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment House Trading on the Upper West Side the Feature of the Market—Historical Society Sells Its Old Home—Many Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Apartment house trading on the upper west side and in the Seventh Avenue district south of Fifty-ninth Street furnished two of the largest deals in the realty field yesterday. In addition to this, the lower Second Avenue locality provided an item of interest in the sale of the old Historical Society Building, on the southeast corner of Eleventh Street, to the Newsboys' Home Club.

The apartment deal just south of Central Park included the purchase of the recently completed apartment hotel known as the Laurelton, by H. M. Swetland. It occupies a plot 50 by 121 and irregular at 147 and 149 West Fifty-fifth Street, and was bought from the George Backer Construction Company, which has just finished the structure. It is a twelve-story building. The property has been held at $450,000, and it is said that Mr. Swetland has closed a twenty-one years' lease of the building. It adjoins the Hotel Wellington, which surrounds the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The uptown deal involved an interchange of properties aggregating in value about $1,500,000. The Hamilton Holding Company, composed of Loewenfeld & Prager, purchased the eight-story apartment house known as the Paramount, at 315 West Ninety-ninth Street, covering a plot 75 by 100 feet. It was built and owned by the West Side Construction Company, of which Jacob Axelrod is President.

In exchange, Lowenfeld & Prager gave a large plot of nine city lots on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 141st Street, 100 by 225 feet, formerly a part of the Hoguet estate. On the corner plot, 100 by 125, the West Side Construction Company proposes to erect at once a high-class twelve-story apartment house, while the remaining street portion, 100 by 100, will be improved with an eight-story house. This will be the first twelve-story apartment on that immediate section of Riverside Drive. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

Sale in New Civic Centre.

Charles H. Fiske, Jr., of Boston has sold to the Protective Realty Company, of which Patrick H. Keenan is President, 28 Elm Street, a seven-story loft building, on a lot 25 by 73, situated on the west side of Elm Street, between Duane and Pearl Streets. This property faces the site of the new proposed Court House and civic centre, where there has been considerable activity during the past few weeks. N. A. Berwin and Daniel Birdsall & Co. negotiated the transaction.

Buys Home for Newsboys' Club.

The old home of the New York Historical Society, on the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, is to be converted into a newsboys' club. The property, which fronts 55 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, has been sold through Lewis B. Preston, as broker, to the Newsboys' Home Club, which maintains a Summer camp for newsboys on Staten Island.

The building will be modeled in the interior somewhat after the plan of the smaller newsboys' club established some time in East Fourth Street. The New York Historical Society left the old structure for its new home on Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street several years ago. The old building adjoins the Baptist Temple, on the Tenth Street corner, and faces St. Mark's Church, and brought about $80,000. The Duross Company represented the buyers.

Another Midtown Loft.

Another deal in the midtown loft zone that foreshadows the erection of a tall commercial building was closed yesterday, whereby J. Z. Van Sant and W. S. Patten sold to a builder 144 and 146 West Nineteenth Street. At present the plot, which has a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 93.6, is covered by old tenements and storage buildings located 197 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

There have been several other big structures erected in the block, including the twelve-story Tessier Building, at 151 and 153.

Resale on West 100th Street.

Abraham Brude has purchased from T. J. Goodman 9 and 11 West 100th Street, a three-story garage on a plot 50 by 100.11. The seller acquired the property about a month ago when it was sold at auction for $36,200 by Joseph P. Day.

Trading in Tenements.

E. Sharum sold to a client 1,846 Second Avenue, Manhattan, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100. No. 211 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 102.2 was given as part payment.

The six-story new law tenement 9 and 11 East 107th Street, on a plot 40 by 100.11, has been resold by Victor E. Chabert. The seller secured the property about a month ago in exchange for the Forest Court Apartment, 158th Street and Forest Avenue.

An Active Bronx Market.

The Bronx market was unusually active yesterday, several important deals being closed in the eastern section, which is being rapidly built up with apartment houses. One transaction involved the resale by the Lombardy Realty Company of 1,098, 1,102, and 1,106 Union Avenue, three five-story new law houses on a plot 120 by 100.

They were purchased for investment by a client of A. G. Barrows, and are three of a row of five houses, occupying the easterly block front on Union Avenue, between 166th and 167th Streets, which were recently given by Matilda W. Brower in an exchange for the apartment house at the northeast corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 179th Street, the deal involving over $500,000. The William Lemberg Company negotiated both transactions.

In the same section the Reville-Siesel Company sold through Alexander Selkin 1,090 Southern Boulevard, one of a row of five five-story apartment houses, each on lot 40 by 100, just completed. It is located on Southern Boulevard, near the junction of Westchester Avenue and West Farms Road.

In payment the company has taken four lots on the westerly side of Wilkins Avenue, 160 feet from Boston Road, which will be improved with apartments similar to that just sold.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for the Melrose Building Company for cash a lot 20 by 80, on the south side of Perry Avenue, about 201 feet west of 201st Street, to Helen Schonhard.

Brooklyn.

The Bulkley & Horton Company have sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 1,062 Dean Street, near Bedford Avenue, for D. J. Dillion to a client for occupancy.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 157 Underhill Avenue, between Park and Sterling Place, a three-story and basement stone dwelling, for the estate of Mary E. Martin to Peter S. Carter, who will occupy same after extensive alterations are made.

Arthur H. Strong has sold in the Flatbush section 608 East Eighteenth Street, a bungalow, to John A. Murray; 605 East Twenty-first Street, a bungalow, to D. M. Hasbrouck; 625 East Nineteenth Street, a Colonial dwelling, to A. Smith; 505 East Twenty-fourth Street, a bungalow, to S. Painter, and 1,103 East Twenty-second Street, a bungalow, to V. Vant Woud.

Long Island Sales.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company has sold for M. M. Duncan a plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Ninth Avenue, Rockaway Park; for Leon Robbins a plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Essex Avenue, Belle Harbor, and for A. J. Kenny a plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Eighth Avenue, Rockaway Park.

Augusta A. Gould has sold to William C. Comstable of Douglastown a parcel, 50 by 173, on the west side of Old House Landing Road, at Little Neck.

Pauline Pickens has sold to Theresa Bartholdi parcels on Earle Avenue, Thomas Street, and Linn Street, Flushing.

Helen M. Reynolds has sold to Susan B. Beebe of Brooklyn twenty-five lots on the west side of Torrey Avenue, Bay Side.

The Forman Realty Company has sold to Samuel T. Munson of Brooklyn eight lots at Sheffield Manor, Jamaica.

William P. Jones has sold at Freeport for Thomas E. Cisney to Robert L. Prang and Fred Schmidt the three lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Woodlawn Avenue, 251 feet south of Scranton Avenue, and the four lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Woodlawn Avenue, 250 feet north of Kulenkampff Avenue.

Shields Company has sold at Port Washington for George Bowles his house on Bayview Avenue, near the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The purchaser, M. T. Knox, intends to occupy the property as his Summer home.

Old Parkway Hotel Sold.

The old Parkway Hotel, located on the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Sip Street, West Hoboken, N. J., has been purchased by John Weber from the owner, Thomas Henry. The building is a five-story brick structure erected on a plot having a frontage of 50 feet on the Boulevard and a depth along Sip Street of 115 feet.

Mr. Henry also transferred to Mr. Weber the two four-story brick store and apartment houses, 311 and 315 Summit Avenue, between Charles and High Streets, in the same town.

The buyer gave in part payment the three five-story brick store and apartment houses on the southeast corner of Summit Avenue and Malone Street. These buildings front on Summit Avenue for a distance of 105 feet and have a depth of 40 feet. About $100,000 is involved in the trade.

Big Factory for Newark.

Feist & Feist have sold for the Waverly Land and Improvement Company, of which Judge Gotfried Krueger is President, to William J. Knapp of Chicago, Ill., the triangular plot of about two acres on the east side of Frelinghuysen Avenue, 905 feet south of Weston Avenue, Newark, N. J. The parcel has a frontage of 450 feet on Frelinghuysen Avenue, 355 feet on the southerly side, and 573 feet on the north side.

The purchaser is to convey this property to the newly incorporated Oxweld Acetylene Company, and they will erect a three-story reinforced concrete building, 60 by 400, for the manufacture of standard acetylene generators; also a welding building about 50 by 100. The estimated cost of this project is $150,000.

New Jersey.

John Elsey has sold his residence at 39 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, to Edward F. Edwards, cashier of the First National Bank.

Gustav Schuman Sons have sold for Otto A. Albanesius to the United Shirt Waist Company, 361 and 363 Central Avenue and 136 Bowers Street, Jersey City. The Central Avenue houses adjoin the site purchased by the People's Safe Deposit and Trust Company on the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Bowers, and are two one-story frame buildings on a plot 50 by 100 feet. The Bowers Street house is a two-story brick on a lot 23 by 50. The price paid for the property is reported to have been about $35,000.

Recent Buyers.

William J. Bowe is the buyer of 942 Sixth Avenue, sold recently. Mr. Bowe owns 938 and 940, adjoining, comprising the northeast corner of Fifty-third Street.

Hermann M. Biggs is the purchaser of the dwelling 111 West Fifty-seventh Street, sold recently by Mrs. Louis Demuth. Mr. Biggs owns No. 113, adjoining.

Staten Island Taxpayers to Meet.

A meeting of property owners will be held this evening at the Borough Hall, St. George, under the auspices of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of property owners' opinions concerning the Sullivan-Brooks bill.

Metropolitan League Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations will take place in the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue Building, Manhattan, on Thursday night, March 14. Walter L. Durack, President of the league, will speak on the phenomenal growth of these co-operative associations in this State and New Jersey, and the reason therefor. Other speakers on the list include John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner; B. C. Forbes, New York American, and Judge Carey of Jersey City.

A Seventy-Foot Sign.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a sign seventy feet high on the roof of the three-story store and loft building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street for the Realty Advertising and Sign Company, at an estimated cost of $5,000.

Candler Building Plans Filed.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of the twenty-four-story loft and office building for Asa G. Candler of Atlanta, Ga., to be erected on the south side of Forty-second Street, 222 feet west of Seventh Avenue, where it will have a frontage of 78 feet and a depth of 98.9. The extension will be located on the north side of Forty-first Street 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, and will have a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. The façade will be of terra cotta and marble. Willauer, Shape & Bready, the architects, have estimated the cost at $750,000.

Brewery Property Under the Hammer.

Joseph P. Day will offer at Supreme Court foreclosure to-day at noon in the Vesey Street salesroom, in accordance with instructions from Denis O'L. Cohalan, Esq., referee, a large brewery building formerly occupied by the Thomas Conville Brewing Company, 326 to 338 East Forty-sixth Street, on a plot 145 by 100.5, improved with a four-story and basement brick structure, having three extensions.

Leases.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for Gen. Charles F. Roe the stable 124 East Thirty-second Street to George A. Amos, who will alter it for business.

Corn & Co. have leased for J. Wallach's Sons the store 1,532 Broadway to John Wechsler.

M. & L. Hess have leased from the plans, for the One Hundred and Fourteen East Twenty-third Street Company, to Samuel Eiseman & Co., dealers in silk and silk cotton goods, the store, basement, and first loft in the new building to be erected at 114-120 East Twenty-third Street, running through and including 113, 115, and 119 East Twenty-second Street. The lease is for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $350,000. The lessees are now at 71-77 Grand Street, where they have been located for the past thirty years.

Notes.

The building just acquired by Samuel K. Jacobs at 32 East Thirty-second Street was purchased from Mrs. Hartley Dodge Jenkins. George Neiman and E. P. Hamilton & Co. were the brokers. The property will be leased for business.

Miller, McMann & Donley have secured for Brown Brothers a loan of $285,000 on the twelve-story apartment house recently completed at 166 West Seventy-second Street, just east of Broadway. The loan was obtained by the Bocth estate.

Gross & Kleinberger were selected as architects in competition for three high class apartment houses to be erected on Simpson Street adjoining the Hunts Point Apartments, on a plot 100 by 200. The Simbar Realty Company, of which Meyer Solomon is President, are the owners and builders.

A rumor of another Harlem Theatre deal was in circulation yesterday to the effect that Moss & Brill had acquired the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 125d Street, 100 by 200 feet, for prospective improvement with a playhouse. The John H. Springer Realty Company, which bought it some time ago, has just transferred the plot to Sadie H. Jacobs, suoject to a $231,000 mortgage.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, s w corner of 82d St, 102.2x35, five-story American basement dwelling; voluntary sale, knocked down to David Vogel, $152,500.

25th St, 234 and 236 East, s s, 158.7 ft w of 2d Av, 40x98.9, two three-story buildings; voluntary sale, to Samuel Michaelson, $20,750.

111th St, 255 West, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story elevator apartment house; voluntary sale, knocked down to Thomas Graham, $50,000.

113th St, 523 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11, four-story dwelling; trustees' sale; bid in at $20,000.

4th St, 46 West, s s, 60 ft e Wooster St, 20x56, three-story store and loft; voluntary sale; knocked down to W. R. Part, $12,000.

Edgewater Place, 66 and 68, w s, 300 Hilliard Av, Edgewater, N. J., 62x100x irregular, two two-family houses; voluntary sale; bid in at $8,850.

Cleveland Place, 19, e s, 192.3 ft s of Spring St, 27x99.3x26.2x99.3, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, adjourned to March 14.

5th Av, 2,254, w s, 49.11 ft n of 137th St, 49.11x62.2, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. A. Groh, $30,000.

129th St, 112 East, s s, 180.1 ft e of Park Av, 20.1x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, adjourned sine die.

75th St, 415 East, n s, 385.11 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. T. Willets, $25,000.

103d St, 153 East, n s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 24.6x100.11, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, E. M. Taylor, $12,000.

By Henry Brady.

42d St, 247 West, n s, 237.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.1, four-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Albert McMillan had on Jan. 4, 1912, or since; withdrawn.

138th St, 519 West, n s, 262.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Harry Horwitz, $50,190.

AT 3,156 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cauldwell Av, 766 and 768, e s, 247.3 ft n of 156th St, 39.3x100, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, L. S. Davis, $31,000.

Tiffany St, e s, 167.2 ft n of 167th St, 30x113.2, vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, A. M. Beers, $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

New York Central Railroad yards, 50.1 ft s of 48th St and 375 ft w of Lexington Av, for a sub-interlocking station, 9x19.9; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 70 East 45th St, architects; cost, $900.

42d St, s s, 222 ft w of 7th Av, and 41st St, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, for a twenty-four-story loft and office building, 78x98.9 and 25x98.9; A. G. Candler, Atlanta, Ga., owner; Willauer, Shape & Brady, 156 5th Av, architects; cost, $750,000.

180th St, s s, from Belmont Av to Hughes Av, for three brick stores and tenements, one one-story store, two five-story store and tenements, sizes irregular; Cross Avenue Construction Co., (Lawrence Davis, 3,787 Broadway, President,) owner; Benjamin W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $122,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

47th St, 252 West, to a five-story-and-basement tenement and store; S. & J. Liebovitz, 203 West 61st St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $9,000.

58th St, 53 West, and Central Park South, s e corner of 6th Av, to an eight-story clubhouse; New York Athletic Club, 507 5th Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broadway, n e corner of 47th St, to a three-story store and loft; Realty Advertising and Sign Co., 17 West 42d St, owner; E. Schoen, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Westchester Av, 705, to a two-story brick stores and loft, 61.2x31.2; Kellwood Realty Co., (James F. Meehan, 815 Hunt's Point Road, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

ALL railways, franchises, equipments, with lands, leases, buildings, bonds, tracks, rights of way, &c., of the Houston, West Street & Pavonia Ferry Railroad Co., Chambers & Grand Street Co., Broadway Railway Co., South Ferry Railroad Co., Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Co., Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry Co., Columbus & Ninth Avenue Co., Fort Lee Co., Broadway & Seventh Avenue Co., Eighth Avenue Co., Sixth Avenue Co., Forty-second & Grand Street Co., Twenty-third Street Co. Central Crosstown Co., Christopher & Tenth Street Co.; William L. Turner, Special Master, and others, as receivers and trustees under mortgage dated March 21, 1902, to Guy E. Tripp, at Hingham, Mass., and others, as Reorganization Committee of the Metropolitan Street Railway, Dec. 29, 1911; attorneys, Krauthoff, H. & M., 55 Wall St.....$100,500

ALL railways, franchises, equipments, with lands, leases, buildings, bonds, tracks, rights of way, &c, of the Houston, West Street & Pavonia Ferry Railroad Co., Chambers & Grand Street Co., Broadway Railway Co., South Ferry Railroad Co., Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Co., Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry Co., Columbus & Ninth Avenue Co., Fort Lee Co., Broadway & Seventh Avenue Co., Eighth Avenue Co., Sixth Avenue Co., Forty-second & Grand Street Co., Twenty-third Street Co., Central Crosstown Co., Christopher & Tenth Street Co.; Guy E. Tripp, Special Master, and others, as receivers and trustees under mortgage dated Feb. 1, 1897, to Guy E. Tripp, at Hingham, Mass., and others, as Reorganization Committee of the Metropolitan Street Railway, Dec. 29, 1911; attorneys, Krauthoff, H. & M., 55 Wall St.....$100,000

ALL railways, franchises, equipments, with lands, leases, buildings, bonds, tracks, rights of way, &c, of the Houston, West Street & Pavonia Ferry Railroad Co., Chambers & Grand Street Co., Broadway Railway Co., South Ferry Railroad Co., Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Co., Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry Co., Columbus & Ninth Avenue Co., Fort Lee Co., Broadway & Seventh Avenue Co., Eighth Avenue Co., Sixth Avenue Co., Forty-second & Grand Street Co., Twenty-third Street Co., Central Crosstown Co., Christopher & Tenth Street Co.; Guy E. Tripp and others to New York Railways Co., 621 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1911; attorneys, Krauthoff, H. & M., 55 Wall St. O. C. & $100

AUDUBON AV, 390, w s, 18x60x irregular, (foreclosure Feb. 15;) Irwin Kurtz, referee, to Julianna M. Laurent, 390 Audubon Av, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

AV A, 1,416, e s, 26.1x95; Becky Sobel to Rosa Nadler, 40 Rivington St, (mtg $20,100,) March 6; attorney, David Sternlicht, 230 6th St.....$100

BOND ST, 50, n s, 31.6x100x irregular; Jonas Well and others to Fanny Gruen, 401 East 52d St, (mtg $50,000,) B. & S., March 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Well, 21 East 82d St, and Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, (mtg $53,000,) March 7; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 165th St, 122.8 ft to St. Nicholas Av, x283.10 to 165th St, x208.7, to beginning; William Fox Entertainments Company to Broadway and 165th St Realty Company, 130 East 14th St, (mtg $350,000,) March 7; attorneys, Rogers & R., 160 Broadway.....$100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 100 to 104, s s, 60.6x82.4x60x65.3; Buxton Estate Company to Jacob Kattek, 17 West 70th St, (mtg $21,000,) March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

ELM ST, 28, w s, 25.4x60.3; John W. Barr, Jr., trustee, Williamson Bacon, to Charles H. Fiske, Jr., Weston, Mass., B. & S., C. A. G. and confirmation deed, Dec. 15, 1909; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$42,500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. Fiske, Jr., to Protective Realty Co., 423 4th Av, (mtg $45,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HENRY ST, 804, s s, 24x½ block; Meyer Markowitz to David Cohen, 1,431 5th Av, (mtg $27,000,) March 4; attorney, Morris Leight, 309 Broadway.....$1

LENOX AV, 433 and 435, e s, 50x75; George H. Tiemeyer to Carl Schroeder, 521 West 135th St, quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, Jacob Harris, 261 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 65.10 ft n of 30th St, 21.11x100; Marietta Simmons to Edgar A. Simmons, 167 Lexington Av, (mtg $2,000,) Nov. 21, 1911.....$1

WILLIAM ST, 45, w s, 80 ft s of Wall St, 57.10x80.9x irregular; William St, 47 and 49, w s, 46.10 ft s of Pine St, 37.6x irregular; St. Nicholas Place, s s e corner of 150th St, 50x100; John A. Stewart and another, trustees, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. to New York, John A. Stewart, 16 West 53d St; Charles H. Marshall, 6 East 72d St, and Edmund D. Randolph, Mount St. Vincent, N. Y., as trustees Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. in New York, B. & S. and confirmation deed, Dec. 20, 1911; attorneys, Philbin, B. M. & G., 52 William St..$1

3D AV, e s, 20 ft John A. Stewart, 16 West 53d St; Charles H. Marshall, 6 East 72d St, and Edmund D. Randolph, Mount St. Vincent, N. Y., as trustees Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. in New York, B. & S. and confirmation deed, Dec. 20, 1911; attorneys, Philbin, B. M. & G., 52 William St..$1

3D AV, e s, 20 ft n of 27th St, 19.6x70; Hy. Goeltz and others executors of Francis A. Goeltz, to Alfred Lehman, 217 East 27th St, and Robert S. Lehman, 201 East 27th St, Jan. 22; attorney, Charles Brandt, 159 2d Av.....$1

3D AV, e s, 21.5 ft s of 61st St, 39x70; Michel Weill to Ernestine, his wife, 562 Park Av, quitclaim, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

[illegible] St, 60, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 40x81.6; W. & J. Sloane, a corporation, to Richard J. Delaney, 68 8th Av, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

13TH ST, 624 East, s s, 20x103.3; Woodmont Realty Co. to John H. Bodine, 1,427 Madison Av, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

13TH ST, 624 East, s s, 20x103.3; John H. Bodine to Woodmont Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $16,000,) March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

16TH ST, 606 East, s s, 25x103.3; Becky Sobel to Rosa Nadler, 40 Rivington St, (mtg $16,800,) March 6; attorney, David Sternlicht, 230 6th St.....$100

56TH ST, s s, 354.4 ft w of 8th Av, 20.9x100.5; A. Frankfield and Laura, his wife, to Helen Frankfield, June 23, 1903; attorneys, Fixman, L. & S., 55 Liberty St.....Gift

71ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Sophia Mayer to Fanny Green, 401 East 52d St, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

75TH ST, 227 East, n s, 23x102.2; Philip Schreiber and others to Rachel Schenfeld, 3 East 105th St, all liens, Jan. 9; attorney, Samuel G. Geller, 132 Nassau St.....$100

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x102.2; (foreclosure, Feb. 28,) Julius H. Rosansky, referee, to Bernhard Feifer, 427 East 76th St, (mtg $52,000 and all liens,) March 6; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway.....$3,000

93D ST, n s, 168.2 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.8; Henry Hofheimer to Hezekiah Kohn, 3 West 39th St, (mtg $41,000,) March 7; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$100

100TH ST, 317 East, n s, 40x100.11; Emil Harris to Ernstine Harris, his wife, 846 Hewitt Place, (mtg $12,750, 1-3 part, all title; all liens,) March 7.....$100

100TH ST, n s, 275.3 ft w of Central Park West, 94.8 to e s, Manhattan Av, x25.11, Brown-Weiss Realties to Jeanette Goodrich, 478 Central Park West, (mtg $51,500,) March 2; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row.$100

102D ST, n s, 350.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.11x97.4x26.9x97.2; Sophia Halm to Louise E. Catlin, 285 Henry St, (mtg $20,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

116TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 150x irregular; Mary F. Hillemeier to Walstein S. Reade, 434 Clermont Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., (mtg $25,000,) March 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$55,000

116TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of Pleasant Av., 150x irregular; Walstein S. Reade to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $25,000,) March 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

119TH ST, 11 East, n s, 20x100.11; Southern Mortgage and Security Company to Morris Punch, 68 Lenox Av, (mtg $20,900 and all liens,) March 5; attorney, Charles W. Groll, 350 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, 548 West, s s, 25x100.11; Emil Harris to Ernestine, his wife, 846 Hewitt Place, (mtg $20,000,) March 7.....$100

133D ST, 45 East, n s, 25x99.11; Charles L. Hoffman to District No. 1, I. O. Benai Berith, 1,161 Madison Av, (foreclosure Feb. 28,) March 4; attorneys, Roeder & R., 119 Nassau St.....$12,000

162D ST, s s, 520 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.10; Anna Wettengel to Emil Wettengel, 147 East 83d St, (mtg $36,500,) Aug. 20, 1910; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,571 3d Av.....$100

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 237 ft n of 168th St, 43x167.5; Hoffmann-Deyerberg Construction Co. to Robert Aledmann, 1,760 Westchester Av, (mtg $34,000,) March 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 130 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Kanson Construction Co. to B. Peter Cerussi, 271 East 135th St, (mtg $9,000,) Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1

CLAY AV, 1,060, e s, 27x80; Hoffman Realty Co. to Anna L. Roggenstein, 1,051 Clay Av, March 7, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Hy. A. Cook, 38 Park Row.....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,311, w s, 153.2 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x117.6; Alice P. Leaman to Hans W. Goetze, 320 West 144th St, March 1; attorney, Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av.$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 569.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x about 105; Robert Aldmann to Hoffmann-Deyerberg Construction Co, 493 East 162d St, (mtg $2,500,) March 6.....$100

HARLEM RIVER EAST SHORE, at Washington Bridge Park, adjoining land of William B. Ogden; 171st St, s s, at pier line on e shore Harlem River, adjoining land of Farrell; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War of the United States of America, to Ogden Estate Co., 11 Broadway, quitclaim, Feb. 10; attorneys, McKeen, B. & M., 40 Wall St..$500

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 160th St, 48.8x79; William H. Loughran to Ella Kullman, 2,881 Broadway, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400

LOTS 47, 48, 49, 54, and 55, map of New York Catholic Protectory; William Kelleher to William Buhl, 2,167 Glebe Av, March 6, (mtg $4,250;) attorneys, Knox & D., 68 William St.$100

LOTS 143 and 144, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Louisa Singer to August Schussler, 941 Tiffany St, Feb. 26, (mtg $5,320;) attorney, George F. Alexander, 315 Washington St, Brooklyn.....$100

LOTS 735, 736, 631, and 632, and other lots, map of Gleason property; People's Trust Co., trustee, to August C. Bielfeld and others, 45th St, Weehawken, N. J., March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MORRIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Vincenzo Laporta to Luigi Tucci, 248 East 111th St, March 6, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,100

PLOTS 61 to 64, map of Townsend Poole estate; Townsend Poole to James H. Hoffecker, Jr., at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 27, 1898; attorney, Earnest R. Eckley, 43 Wall St.....$1

STEBBINS AV, e s, at n e s of Freeman St, 87.5x—; George F. Weston to Mattie J. Eckert, at Johnsonburg, Penn., Jan 16, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, J. C. McIntyre, 1,128 Avenue G, Brooklyn.....$1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, runs e 100 x n 25 x n w 86.10 x s w 74.8 x s 79.3; Nelson Smith, Jr., to Thomas H. Hoff, 1,042 Fox St, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, e s, 125 ft n of 168th St, 50x99.1; Benjamin M. Gruenstein to City of New York, March 6; attorney, Archibald R. Watson, Corporation Counsel.....$13,000

WALES AV, e s, 256 ft s of 152d St, 36.3x100; Fanny Gruen to Wales Construction Co., 220 Grand St, March 1, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St.....$100

WALES AV, e s, 152 ft s of 152d St, 52x100; same to same, March 1, (mtg $33,000;) attorneys, same.....$100

WALES AV, e s, 100 ft s of 152d St, 52x100; same to same, March 1, (mtg $33,000;) attorneys, same.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 148 ft s of 176th St, 40x143.7; Margaret Koster to Peter J. Devine, 3,009 Broadway, (mtg $6,000,) March 1..$1,500

WEBSTER AV, w s, 225.4 ft n of 179th St, 75x100; Meyer B. Gruzenskie to Cawston Construction Co., 1,342 Fulton Av, March 1, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Jacob I. Wiener, 261 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, s e corner of 216th St, 100x25; Lorenzo Marino to Gaspar Polz and another, 638 East 138th St, March 5, (mtg $1,250;) attorneys, Frankenthaler & K., 35 Nassau St...$100

154TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Helena Freudenmacher to Angelo Cavalluzzo, 689 Morris Av, March 6, (mtg $6,800;) attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 135 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, 833 East, 100x50; Louis Waradv to Anthony Deutsch and another, 350 East Houston St, March 6, (mtg $70,000;) attorney, Samuel Hoffman, 320 Broadway.....$100

201ST ST, 241 East, 50x100; Otto Weid and others to Mary L. Elmer, 26 Irving Place, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALL RAILWAYS, franchises, equipments, with lands, leases, buildings, bonds, tracks, rights of way, &c, of the Houston, West St, and Pavonia Ferry Company, Chambers and Grand St Company, Broadway Railway Company, South Ferry Railroad Company, Met. Cross Town Railway, Lexington Av and Pavonia Ferry Company, Columbus and 9th Av Company, Fort Lee Company, Broadway and 7th Av Company, 8th Av Company, 6th Av Company, 421 Grand St Company, 23d St Company, Central Cross Town Company, Christopher and 10th St Company, New York Railway Company, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustees, 30 Nassau St, Jan. 12, 1912, 30 years, 4 p. c., gold bonds; attorneys, Krauthoff, H. & M., 55 Wall St.....$18,768,100

SAME property; same to Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 22 William St, prior mtg $18,768,100, adjustment mtg, Jan. 1, 3 years, gold bonds; attorneys, same.....$33,000,000

AUDUBON AV, 390, w s, 18x—; Julianna M. Laurent to Elise Schneider, 1,736 Wallace Av, March 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

BOND ST, n s, 182.3 ft w of Bowery, 31x—; Fanny Gruen to Allan Marquand and others, executors, at Princeton, N. J., March 7, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$53,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 158th St, 99.11x125; Robert Burns Realty Co to Title Ins Co, 135 Broadway, March 7, 5 years; address 135 Broadway.....$250,000

ELM ST, 28, w s, 25.4x89.3; 4th Av, 423 to 427, e s, 66.2x80; Cooper St, n s, 150 ft w of Emerson St, 50x100; Protective Realty Co. to Charles H. Fiske, Jr., Weston, Mass., Feb. 24, prior mtg $295,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ronald K. Brown, 320 Broadway.....$40,000

ELM ST, 28, w s, 25.4x89.3; Protective Realty Co. to Charles H. Fiske, Jr., Weston, Mass., Feb. 24, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years; attorney, R. K. Brown, 320 Broadway.....$20,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1131, e s, 17.7x70; Joseph I. Green to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 165 Broadway, prior mtg $10,000, March 1, 8 years; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway.....$2,000

LEXINGTON AV, 51 to 55, e s, 59.3x—; Frank Lugar to Empire Trust Co., 42 Broadway, March 1, prior mtg $75,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. E. Kessinger, 2 Rector St.$22,475

MADISON ST, 54, s s, 25x100; Samuel Cohen to Jacob Minkofsky, 437 48th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $25,000, Feb. 29, 3 years; attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman.....$3,000

3D AV, 2,191, e s, 31x—; 120th St, 223 to 227 East, 70x100.11; Richard Webber, Jr

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

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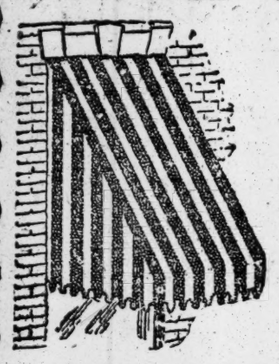

OUR CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, having obtained orders for awnings from some of the largest corporations in the world, and having procured a special concession from an awning material manufacturer, we are in a position to sell awnings cheaper than any of our competitors. The specifications of the corporations whose orders we filled demanded FIRST-CLASS MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP, which we guaranteed in every respect.

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350 Fulton St. Brooklyn-New York

Kinko Studio Houses

For people who appreciate the original and the artistic. Compact little dwellings of fireproof construction; 9 large rooms, two baths, three open fireplaces. Everything for convenience and comfort, all of the best. Price $15,000. Terms to suit. Third St. near Prospect Park West, designed and built by

Kings & Westchester Land Co.
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Calder's 2-Family Houses

Near Prospect Park West.

Two-story and basement, stone fronts; containing electric lights, steam heat, parquet floors throughout, tiled baths. Decorated to suit.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

100 of these houses have been sold, only 5 left.

WILLIAM M. CALDER CO.,
1,648 11th Av., cor. Sherman Street.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

This 3-story-and-basement brownstone-front, box-stoop dwelling, with 2 bathrooms, electric light, parlor floor dining room, dumbwaiter, and other attractive features, and all in the pink of condition; is available May 1st; price $12,000. If you are seeking a beautiful home be sure to inspect this. F. C. Sauter, 5th Av. and 9th St., Brooklyn.

Guaranteed 12% Investment.

PROSPECT PARK SECTION.

7 double flats, including 2 corners, 3 stores; fully rented to reliable tenants; sacrifice. Lowell Construction Co., 1,165 Broadway, N. Y.

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9-room, new, modern cottage, seven lots, restricted, parklike surroundings, North Arrochar, five minutes to Fort Wadsworth Station, 35 minutes to Battery; illustrated circular, Kolff, 45 Broadway.

BARGAINS in Staten Island Real Estate. B. William, Real Estate, Tottenville, N. Y.

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AT DOBBS FERRY ON HUDSON,
36 and 12 room and bath dwellings, unfurnished; five minutes from depot; $450 to $600 a year. P. J. CONNOLLY, SUPT., 'Phone 17 Dobbs Ferry, or Broadway REMCO 98th Street

A HIGH CLASS RESIDENCE

In every respect—except price. Stucco, 14 rooms; 3 bathrooms; 3 open fireplaces; sun parlor; sleeping porch; hot-water heat; gas; electricity; parquet floors; highly restricted section; fine trees; plot 100x120; one block from station; only $16,500. Very easy terms. Neason Jones, Trust Compagnie Bldg., Mt. Vernon.

A Modern, up-to-date 12-room house, electric light, gas, hot-water heat, open fireplace; rent $60. Apply M. FRANCOLINI, 103 Park Ave., cor. 41st St., N. Y. Open daily from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Monday evenings until 9 P. M.

Eight-room cottage for rent for the season, fully furnished; 3 minutes from the station, 1½ miles from the beach; all denominations of churches; in Westchester County, N. Y.; special arrangements for all-year round; for the season, $600. Address Cottage, Box 463 Times.

AT PELHAM HEIGHTS.

Four choice lots, best section, high ground, 25x125 each; every improvement. Asking $5,000 for plot. Submit offer. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 708.

Bronxville—Seven rooms, plot 62x75, high ground; excellent shrubbery; every convenience; cheap at $6,000. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Desirable properties and bargains. Real Estate. J. T. Grant, 14 S. 5th Avenue.

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AN IDEAL COUNTRY LOCATION

Spend the Summer at Mt. Ivy, N. Y.

To Let—9-room house; team and carriage stables; also auto house; good well and spring water; excellent roads; 12 minutes auto ride to West Shore R. R.; 3 minutes auto ride to Erie R. R.; 12 minutes auto ride to steamboat landing.

Address E. D. Heminover, Garnerville, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale—A completely furnished cottage and 1 building lot at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., cheap. Inquire T. P. Smith, Waterloo, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Want to rent 6 or 7 room house; improvements: for small family. Write W. H. Weber, 1,529 Bryant Av., Bronx, N. Y.

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$10 per month pays for one of our large plots, 100x550, at Fanwood, N. J.; near station and trolley; fine locations. Send for full particulars and free railroad tickets to visit our property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS AT HILLDALE, $3,250 to $6,500; ready for occupancy; easy commuting distance of city; good train service. Write or call for free tickets. W. J. Rich Development Co., Singer Building.

New 6-room cottage; every improvement, decorated; restricted neighborhood; half hour out; 2 railroads, trolley; price $4,000; $300 cash, $25 monthly. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Good real estate investments in flat and apartment houses; four miles from Terminal Building. John E. McArthur, 221 Jackson Av., Jersey City.

At Summit and vicinity on Lackawanna, for property sale or rent see Hotchkiss-Jobs, Summit, N. J., and 30 Church St., New York.

HOUSE for sale; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; plot 50x135; beautiful location. Owner, Box 528, Englewood, N. J.

Dwellings, farms, tracts, lakes for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$7,500 LIBERAL TERMS

STUDIO HOME

in the mountains, on a lake, situation unsurpassed; open air sleeping balcony; splendid entrance hall; large fireplace; 7 fine large rooms; quaint and unusual rubble stone construction; finished in an old English interior style; all-year-round home at sacrifice; every improvement; less than an hour from Broadway.

ADDRESS ARTIST,
P. O. Box 744 New York City

ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE—NEW

Built on one-and-one-half-acre plot; 22 rooms; hardwood trim; parquet floors in living and dining rooms; garage will accommodate 12 machines; 20 stalls; cement floor; rooms over garage; on main turnpike, between Newark and Lake Hopatcong; at entrance to largest development near New York; 500 autos pass daily. For further particulars address GEORGE R. PEARE, 170 Broadway, Room 1,001. Tel 1521 Cort.

A cozy home, in convenient locality, 3 minutes' walk from station, with 55 trains daily; 50 minutes from New York; containing 9 rooms and bath; hardwood floors and trim, hot-water heat; on plot 75x150, with fine shade trees. For photo and booklet address RIDGEWOOD PARK COMPANY, W. W. WILSEY, Pres., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

For Sale—A fine piece of property, about 25 acres, for development and housebuilding, at Great Notch, N. J.; high altitude, overlooking the Passaic Valley; large road frontages; splendid train service; only three minutes from Erie station; electricity, water, and telephone. For price and terms address the owners, P. O. Box 85, Little Falls, N. J.

Beautiful, new, white stucco house on the Upper Heights, commanding superb view; house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace, large garage; corner plot, 125x200; built-in book case; white enamel finish throughout; red tile roof; owner will sacrifice to quick purchaser. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

COMMUTER'S HOME, new 2-family house, 4 rooms and bath each floor; rent for $13 each; good neighborhood; only ten minutes' walk from Broadway Station, Paterson; price a bargain at $3,500; terms to suit. For photograph address G. M. Forbes, 316 Park Av., Paterson, N. J.

Houses, $3,200 upward; lots from $250; easy payments; high, beautiful Bergen County. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

Well-built Homes.—Semi-bungalows; artistic designs, beautiful locations; fine shade; large plots; near station, Fanwood, N. J.; $4,200 to $7,500; very easy terms. Separate sheets, showing plans and full particulars free. H. C. Lockwood Company, 141 Broadway.

YEAR-AROUND HOMES.

BEFORE BUYING send for beautiful photographs entitled "Homes on the Palisades, Grantwood and Morsemere, N. J." Columbia Real Estate Co., Room 1207 Times Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

THE
MANCHESTER
108th St. & Broadway.

New 12-Story Apartment House
To sublet, unfurnished, CORNER APARTMENT OF
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rental $2,000.
Liberal Concessions.
Apply to Superintendent, day or evening.

APARTMENT TO LET
No. 20 North Washington Square

Fourth Apartment to let from May 1, 1912; nine rooms and bath in main house and two servant rooms & laundry in extension.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cort.

Washington and Jefferson

318-328 WEST 51ST STREET.

Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator, and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

83d St., 71 West.

Beautiful single Apartment, eight large, light rooms; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

27th 361 W.

ALBEMARLE. Minute Penna. Depot. 5 attractive, sunny rooms, bath; extra large closets; steam heat; all-night elevator service; rents $40-$45.

CORNER APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS & BATH.
301 WEST 46TH ST.
MODERATE RENT.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

East Side.

THE MANHATTAN
244 East 86th St.

Apartments of four rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125 Cortlandt.
or on Premises.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.
43 East 58th St., 7 rooms and 2 baths...$1,700
54 East 59th St., 7 rooms and bath.....$420
All improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO, 98th Street.

THE BERKSHIRE,
500 Madison Av., Cor. 52d Street

ELEGANT APARTMENT OF ELEVEN (11) ROOMS AND TWO (2) MASTER'S BATHROOMS. J. H. MORAN. TELEPHONE, 1026—PLAZA.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Marbridge Building

Broadway, 34th and 35th Streets

Most Commanding Location in the City

A modern, up-to-date office building in the heart of the now recognized retail business section, and in proximity to all the leading hotels, as well as the two railway terminals—Pennsylvania and New York Central. It is, therefore, particularly advantageous for business purposes.

High class offices and show rooms
Single and en suite

For information as to rentals apply to Manager, Room 622

Looking for a Conveniently Situated Office?

One that is in a well equipped modern building?
One that provides excellent ventilation?
Unexcelled transit facilities, and is in the acknowledged centre of the city?
You will find it in

The Times Building

Times Square.

See Superintendent on premises.

Randall Building
136-146 West 52d St.,
Near Broadway

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St.

TO LET
Three Upper Floors
26 JOHN STREET

Near Subway and Broadway.
1,100 square feet on a floor.
Rents $1,500.
Wm. A. White & Sons,
62 Cedar St.

FIFTH AVE.
STORE FOR RENT
Near 46th St.

Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay, 27 West 34th St.

33 Water Street
Near Broad Street

Entire building to let, five-story and cellar; size 28'7"x80; rent low. POSSESSION AT ONCE.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Store and Basement to Let
175 Sixth Ave., near 13th St.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.

Tenant will sublet part or all of large handsome suite of offices, opposite the Waldorf; beautifully fitted up; in the best location in New York; considerable reduction in rent.
JAMES M. STEARNS, 334 Fifth Av., N. Y.

OFFICE TO SUBLET.

About 900 square feet, tenth floor, 3 West 29th St. Modern building, conveniently located. Excellently lighted. Reasonable terms. Immediate occupancy. P. A. ECKES, on Premises.

147 Water St.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
5 stories and basement, size 25x83; electric light and elevator; rent reasonable; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Lofts.—60x80, light three sides; steam heat and elevator service; moderate rents. Colwell Lead Company, Lafayette & Walker Sts., New York City.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

4 EAST 42ND.

Parlor store; 22x75. Owner, 31 Nassau, Room 713, 2 to 5 P. M.

1 Water St., (near Battery.)—Five-story and basement building, 25x67, to let; $2,100 annually; will sell. Ford, 171 3d Av.

161ST ST., corner Amsterdam Av.—Entire building, suitable for furniture store; $150 per month.

RESTAURANT FLOOR, 5 W. 16th St

48th St., 19 East.—Building to lease, long term, and stores. Hall; 'phone 4404 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

EMSWORTH HALL,
435 Convent Av., S. E. Cor. 149th St. W.

Nine large, light rooms. All improvements. Most desirable location. Convenient to Subway and "L"; $110 monthly. Inquire on premises.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY

Means health, rest and recreation. One hour from Philadelphia and three hours from New York in sumptuously appointed trains makes it an enjoyable trip. Come and enjoy the Lenten period. Leading hotels always open.

TRAYMORE CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

HOTEL CHELSEA
Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view; in the fashionable residence section offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine, and service; 300 luxuriously furnished bedchambers and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High-class orchestra. Billiards, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Hotel Traymore

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
D. S. WHITE, President.
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager.

HOTEL DENNIS

Spring Days at ATLANTIC CITY are Delightful. HOTEL DENNIS, directly on the ocean front, is always open and is an ideal home for the Winter guest. WALTER J. BUZBY.

GRAND ATLANTIC

Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Prop.

WIENER'S HOTEL,
New Jersey Av. and Beach, Atlantic City. Offers special rates for the Winter months. No extra charge for salt water baths.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Av., near Beach.
First class in every particular; elevator, private baths, steam heat, phone; open surroundings; $2 daily, $10 weekly upward; booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Cap. 250. Steam heat; Sun Parlor, Elevator, etc. $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily; Sat. to Mon., $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information. Fixtures Arcade. B'way & 33d St.

NEW JERSEY—Summit.

NEW PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.
Now open. First-class family hotel. Private baths. Rooms single or en suite. Good family table. Rates moderate. JOHN D. BAILEY, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Sharon Springs.

PAVILION HOTEL Open June 25th.
Sharon Springs, N.Y. AND COTTAGES
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPEN MAY 15TH. Folders sent Free. J. H. GARDNER & SON. W. H. CRAIG, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Hotel Gramatan
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

For old people, nervous or invalids. Overlooking the Sound. One hour from N. Y. Write for terms, Old People's Home, So. Norwalk, Conn.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

Open Air Classes
For Anaemic and Nervous Children
Ethical Culture School
33 Central Park West

The number of pupils is limited to sixty, confined to the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades. The school will open late in Sept. Application should be made at once to
FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Supt.

Ethical Culture School

Open Air Classes for Anaemic and Nervous Children — 33 Central Park West

The number of pupils is limited to sixty, confined to the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades. The school will open late in Sept. Applications should be made at once to
Franklin C. Lewis, Supt.

Young men to learn stenography, as the demand for our graduates is greater than we can supply; salaries, $10 to $35 weekly; new evening classes just starting. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

BOXING taught by master of the art; physical culture taught to ladies and gentlemen. 208 West 59th, facing Park. 7594 Columbus.

Berkeley School FOR BOYS, 72d St. & West End Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—PUBLIC SERVICE Commission for the First District.—In the matter of the application of the FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY for approval of its proposed extension of routes under Section 23 of the Transportation Corporations Law.—Case No. 1,467.—Notice of hearing.

Notice is hereby given that, on March 11, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hearing room of the Public Service Commission for the First District, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, a hearing will be had on the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, filed with the Commission on February 16, 1912, for an approval by the Commission of the proposed extension of the routes of said company under Section 23 of the Transportation Corporations Law, as follows, to wit:

From the intersection of its route on Fifth Avenue with West 32d Street, thence westerly along West 32d Street to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and return upon said West 32d Street to Fifth Avenue;

Or in the alternative,—

From the intersection of its route on Fifth Avenue with West 32d Street, thence westerly along West 32d Street to Seventh Avenue, thence northerly along Seventh Avenue to West 33d Street, thence easterly along West 33d Street to Fifth Avenue.

The stages upon said route, thus extended, to be operated in either direction and as part of the original route of the petitioner upon Fifth Avenue, and in case of the obstruction of any portion of said extension at any time by works of public improvement, a provisional route to be adopted and operated upon such streets in the vicinity of the construction, and during the continuance thereof, as said petitioner shall find best adapted to the public convenience.

Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1912.
FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY,
By R. W. Meade, President.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, do hereby certify, that I have compared the above with the original adopted by said Commission on February 21, 1912, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of the original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the seal of the commission, this 21st day of February, 1912.
(Seal.) TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of New York, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, February 15th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1911, was published in The City Record, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 15th, 1912.

WILLIAM M. HOES,
Public Administrator of the County of New York

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY

Common Stock Dividend No. 19.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on March 15, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 8, 1912.

The transfer books will be closed from March 9 to March 15, 1912, inclusive.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, President.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Attractive Store and Showroom.
17 W. 31ST ST.

On one of the main thoroughfares leading to the Pennsylvania Station; main floor, 995 square feet; mezzanine floor, 1,150 square feet, which can be used for offices and workroom; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

SEVENTH AV., PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT. Adjoining the northeast corner of 37th St. 491-495 Seventh Avenue.

Upper part of building to let; will alter for business purposes, and will rent floors separately or together. Apply Brookside Realty Company, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS, 25x90,
56 Warren Street.
Electric elevator, steam heat, &c. Rents $900 and $1,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

For Rent—110 John Street.
Store, $60. First Loft, $40.
Second Loft, $35. Basement, $30.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.
LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

LOFTS 50x100; light four sides; $1,800. modern; fireproof. 50 West 21st.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

A well-lighted, steam-heated office, 20x40, one flight up. 60 John St., New York.

BROOKLYN.

To Lease.—Factory; three story and basement; 75x70; can be equipped to order; location, 172 to 176 North 10th St.; shipping facilities the best. Apply by mail, W. D. Chase, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn; tel. 1838W Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY WILL BE sold at public auction without reserve at Room 504, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on March 9, at 10:30 A. M. sharp for the account of whom it may concern:

Nine Warehouse Receipts of Baker & Williams U. S. Bonded Warehouses, Nos. B 2,370, B 2,371, B 2,372, B 2,373, B 2,374, B 2,375 B 2,379, B 2,380, and B 2,381, covering one case each respectively of embroideries, duty note paid, such cases being respectively numbered as follows: Nos. 294, 300, 302, 301, 303, 304, 308, 310, and 311.

Warehouse Receipt of Baker & Williams U. S. Bonded Warehouses, No. B 1,919, covering one case cotton lace, duty paid, being case No. 1,869; one case of cotton lace, duty not paid, being case No. 1,872, and one case cotton lace, duty not paid being case No. 1,876.

Warehouse Receipt of Baker & Williams U. S. Bonded Warehouses No. B 3,042, covering six cases of lace net, duty not paid, being cases No. 1,912, 1,913, 1,914, 1,915, 1,916, and 1,918.

Seven Warehouse Receipts of Baker & Williams U. S. Bonded Warehouses Nos. B 1,936, B 3,041, B 1,929, B 3,038, B 1,937, B 1,938, and B 1,939, covering one case each respectively of lace net, duty not paid, such cases being respectively numbered as follows: 1,889, 1,900, 1,879, 1,906, 1,892, 1,893, and 1895.

Three pieces of lace net, approximately 60 yards to the piece, Arabic color.

For further information apply to Rosenthal & Heermance, 2 Rector Street, New York City, attorneys for lienor.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

RUGS For Offices and Apartments. Slightly used; new misfits, samples, &c. 1-3 cost. All sizes. KIMBEL, 420 B'way, cor. Elm.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

8 Exceptional Piano Offerings

The following instruments are all in perfect condition, some of them are new instruments, while the others have been taken in exchange for new pianos and have been put in perfect condition at our factory.

These 8 pianos have been selected as exceptional instruments at exceptional prices:

	Original Price.	Sale Price.
Steinway Grand	$1,050	$385
Chickering Grand	$1,250	$350
Weber Upright (New)	$550	$385
Steinway Upright	$550	$350
Sohmer Upright	$550	$375
Ivers & Pond Upright (New)	$450	$375
Mathushek Upright (New)	$550	$350
Strich & Zeidler	$700	$400

Terms to suit your convenience.

The full amount paid on any of these instruments will be allowed on the purchase of any new piano within one year.

We also have many other slightly used instruments in excellent condition, as well as numerous piano players, all at exceptionally low prices, and all sold under our guarantee.

Complete list sent on request.

The Tel-Electric Company
Tel-Electric Building
299 Fifth Avenue
"Home of the wonderful Tel-Electric Piano Player."

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order, and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin. | 10 Barclay St., 1 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT (FORMERLY CIRCUIT) Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order and decree duly made and filed in this cause on the 28th day of December, 1911, notice is hereby given that there has been filed with the undersigned, as Special Master, the accounts of Frederick W. Whitridge, the receiver of the mortgaged property herein, from September 1, 1911, to and including December 31, 1911, such being the accounts of said receiver from the date to which his accounts heretofore filed with the Special Master extended.

And take further notice that the receiver aforesaid has also filed with the Special Master a detailed statement of the mortgaged assets of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of the other assets which have come into his hands as receiver, and which have now been transferred to the Third Avenue Railway Company, and of the liabilities of the receiver, which have now been assumed by the Third Avenue Railway Company, and a balance sheet showing the accounts of the receiver as of December 31, 1911.

And take further notice that included in such statement are statements of the property and assets that were in the possession or under the control of the receiver on December 31, 1911, and that further included in such statement is a list of the claims asserted by said receiver as existing against him or against the trust estate in his possession and a list of his unfulfilled contracts and other obligations.

And take further notice that all objections to the accounts aforesaid and all claims against the receiver or against the trust estate in his hands or that was in his hands, or any part thereof, and all claims against the moneys remaining in the hands of the undersigned as Special Master, must be filed with the Special Master on or before the 18th day of March, 1912. Said objections and claims must be filed at the office of the undersigned, Special Master, at No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice and warning is hereby given that all claims against Frederick W. Whitridge, as receiver, or against the property or estate that has been in his hands, or any part thereof, or against any moneys in the hands of the Special Master, must be filed as aforesaid or else the same and the assertion of the same will be forever barred.

Take further notice that all objections to the accounts aforesaid of the receiver must be filed in the office of the Special Master on or before said date, or else the same will be forever barred.

And finally, let all interested parties take notice that on Tuesday, March 19, 1912, at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, a hearing will be had before the undersigned at his office, in regard to said accounts and all the other proceedings of the receiver aforementioned, and in regard to the condition of the trust estate in his hands and in regard to the disposition of the moneys in the hands of the Special Master, and that any and all interested parties may attend upon such hearing. Upon such hearing, or as the same shall be adjourned, the Special Master will proceed to hear and determine any objections or claims filed as aforesaid with him, and to adjust, settle and state the accounts, and to determine all matters in respect thereto and in respect of said trust estate and of moneys in the hands of the undersigned as Special Master.

February 16th, 1912.
HOWARD TAYLOR, Special Master, Office and Post Office Address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, JAMES S. McDONOGH, of the City, County, and State of New York, do hereby give notice that I was appointed the permanent Receiver of the corporation The American Contract and Finance Company by a judgment of the New York Supreme Court, duly made at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, held at the County Court House in and for the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1908, which judgment was duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of September, 1908, and that I have duly qualified as such Receiver, and that I, as such Receiver, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, do hereby require:

1. All persons indebted to such corporation, by the 28th day of March, 1912, and at my office, No. 80 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such permanent Receiver, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to me as such permanent Receiver by the said 28th day of March, 1912.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the 15th day of April, 1912.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me on the 15th day of April, 1912, and at my office, No. 80 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York City, Feb. 29th, 1912.
JAMES S. McDONOGH,
Permanent Receiver of The American Contract and Finance Company. No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ALEXANDER, WATRISS & POLK, Attorneys for Permanent Receiver, Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FANNIE M. WALLACE, Plaintiff, against JAMES FANTO and others, Defendants.

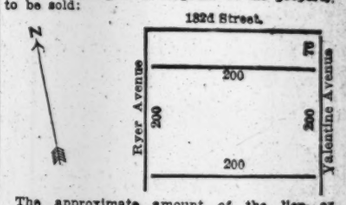
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 3,156 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, being lots numbers Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine, as the same are laid down on a Map, entitled "Map of the south part of the farm belonging to Peter Valentine," situated in the Village of Fordham, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, made by R. Henwood, Surveyor, dated April 24th, 1852, and filed in the Office of the Register of Westchester County as Map 315, excepting from said lots so much thereof as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening and widening of Ryer and Valentine Avenues, said plot being bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the Westerly side of Valentine Avenue as the same now exists where the same intersects the Northerly line of Lot Twenty-eight on said Map, which point is 76 feet more or less south of the Southerly side of 182nd Street; running thence Westerly along the Northerly side of Lot Twenty-eight, two hundred feet to the Easterly side of Ryer Avenue as the same now exists, thence Southerly along the Easterly side of Ryer Avenue two hundred feet to the Southerly side of lot No. Twenty-nine on said Map; thence Easterly along the Southerly side of Lot Twenty-nine two hundred feet to the Westerly side of Valentine Avenue, thence Northerly along the same two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 5, 1912.
M. JAMES WRIGHT, Referee.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 143 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand one hundred and eleven 78-100 ($26,111.78) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1911, together with costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and forty-five 40-100 ($345.40) Dollars, with interest from October 10th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $7,110.28 and interest.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1912.
M. JAMES WRIGHT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HATTIE MOSSLER, Plaintiff, against JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, (formerly the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant three hundred and thirty-five (335) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; running thence southerly, and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, and parallel again with First Avenue, and partly through the centre of a party wall, One Hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned street, twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 2, 1912.
PETER GATENS, Referee.
FIXMAN, LEWIS & SELIGSBERG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 324 East 116th Street.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United State proceedings to-day:

205—Caroline Leslie Carter Hayne, also known as Mrs. Leslie Carter, plaintiff in error, vs. Arniss E. Heerman. Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

211—Money Weight Scale Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Felix C. McBride. Dismissed with costs.

195—The Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff, vs. the City of Richmond. Argument continued.

197 and 761—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company. Argument commenced.

Day call for Friday, March 8, will be: Nos. 197, (and 761,) 198, 199, (and 523,) 204, 206, 207, 209, (and 210,) 212, 213, and 214.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 199—Walker v. Monad Eng Co. 185—Ferguson v. Willard. 184—Emanuel v. U S. 192—Davis v. Smokeless Fuel Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Coxe, J. Motion. Calendar. 1—Standard Plunger Elev Co v. Stokes. 2—Bruce v. C H & Dayton R R. 3—Standard Elev Works v. Man Elec Supply Co. 4—Jackson v. McMullen. 5—Reardon v. Penn R. R. 6—Johnson v White. 7-8—U S Packing Co v. G Z Hawk Sons. 9—Goldstein v. Williams. 10—Weyman Bruton Co v. Old Indian Snuff, &c. 11—Choatham Elec, &c, Co v. Am Automobile S Co. 12—Fischer v. Michel. 13—Myers v. Dairy Products Co. 14—Lawrence v. Banks. 15—Arlington Mills v. Esterson. 16—British, &c, Co v. Comm'l S S Co. 17—Shubert Theatrical Co v. Wadsworth. 18—U S v. one case chemical compound. 19—Dagastin v. Nat Biscuit Co. 20—U S v. Standard Wood Co. 21—U S v. 65 bottles Silvovitz. 22—Soverign Bank v. Stanley. 23—Runge v. Arbuckle. 24—Klotz v. Buchboltz. 25—Tillinghast v. Syme. 26—Hunter v. Wilson. 27—Hannay v. Guaranty Trust Co. 28—Choloner v. N Y Evening Post. 29—Merriam v. Cupples & Leon Co. 30—Graves v. Gray. 31—U S Steam Vessel v. City of Lowell. 32—Union Iron Works v. McCoy Co. 33—Vermeule v. Reilly.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ. Court opens to-day at 10 A. M. Motions. Non-enumerated motions. 1—Guenther v. Ridgway Co. 2—Guenther Pub Co v. Ridgway Co. 3—Allen v. Farley. 5—Houstonn M Sadler v. Courtlandt Smith. 6—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co v. De K Huyler. 7—Cohen v. Warden of the 8d Dist Prison. 8—Rubsamen v. Schulz. 10—Landeker v. Property Security Co. 11—Matter of N Y Taxi Co (in re Lewis D Mooney.) 12—Pomeroy Co v. Wells Bros Co. 13—S H Pomeroy Co v. Wells Bros. 15—Fausend v. Vallendingham B Baggott. 19—Cox v. Carl Jung. 20—Herrmann v. Frances Steel Co. 21—Daly v. City of N Y. 23—Matter of Thos B Muller. 24—McGean v. Parsons. 25—Goodrich v. Rockwood. 26—Benedict v. Thain. 27—Burkan v. Musical Courier Union Co. 28—Stanislaw Cholodnicka v. Stanislaw Glonlcizek. 29—Barber v. Davidson. 30—Franklin v. Leiter. 31—Matter of Wm W Farley (in re Whalen.) 33—Keiser v. Kaiser & Co. 34—Cohen v. Cothead. 35—Matter of Otto H Ludwig v. Boseelman. 38—Smith v. Rubel. 40—Bauer v. Eagle Insurance Co. 41—Luciano Restrepo v. Jaramillo. 43—Matter of Wm C Lesster. 44—Smith v. Creelman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Ruddick vs. Board of Elections. 1½—In re Grippo. 2—Herbert vs. Knick Trust Co. 3—Christopher vs. Christopher. 4—Rosenbaum vs. Wiesen. 5—Walsh vs. La Compagnie Transatlantique. 6—Pasbach vs. Pasbach. 7—In re Public Park. 8—Dressel vs. Glatt. 9—Schaefer vs. Buckley. 10—Hall vs. Hall. 11—Rosenzweig vs. Wallach. 12—Greenbaum vs. Greenbaum. 13—Witherbee vs. Bowes. 14—Same vs. Mitchell. 15—Same vs. Schwab. 16—Carr vs. Kimball. 17—Exhibitors' Film Exch vs. Aitken. 18—Greenbaum vs. Berkowitz. 19—Keeler vs. Del Gaize. 20—Goodman vs. Garson. 21—Watson vs. Barry. 22—In re Lande. 23—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co vs. Petit. 24—Wells vs. Charleson. 25—Bioren & Co vs. Canadian Mines Co. 26—Fulton vs. Many. 27—In re Standard Cordage Co. 28—Henne vs. Henne. 29—Pilgrim vs. Baker. 30—Coleman vs. Halpin. 31—Petrovics vs. Petrovics. 32—Putnam's Sons vs. Pickett. 33—O'Dair vs. Miller. 34—Schoenmann vs. Lausser Realty Co. 35—Younes vs. Miller, Daybill & Co. 36—Mantle vs. Mantle. 37—Colgate vs. Brown Bros. 38—Puco vs. J. Putman Co. 39—Prommer vs. Frommer. 40—James vs. Sutter. 41—Bransky vs. Degnon Cont Co. 42—Cohen vs. C T T A. 43—Bernhard vs. Schwenke Land & Imp Co. 44—La Chicotte vs. Stevenson. 45—Goldstein vs. United Theatre Ticket Co. 46—Cowdery vs. Cowdery. 47—Weinhandler vs. Margolies. 48—Porterfield vs. Billings. 49—Bankers' Trust Co vs. Dietz. 50—Bankers' Trust Co vs. Dietz Co. 51—Mitteldorf vs. Milliken. 52—Lemed vs. Wallace. 53—Wagner vs. Bogart. 54—Mackie vs. Mackie. 55—Same vs. Chalmers. 56—U S Fidelity, &c, Co vs. Ireland. 57—Goldstein vs. Minsky. 58—Frank vs. Thomas Motor Co. 59—Trabold vs. Trabold. 60—Bloodgood vs. Kings County Trust Co. 61—Wilson vs. Bracken. 62—City of N Y vs. McGuire. 63—Davis vs. United Realty & Mtge Co. 64—Consol Ry & Light Co vs. Elec Bond & C Co. 65—Blum vs. Blum. 66—Schwarze & Co vs. City of N Y. 67—Mulholland vs. Riker. 68—Bryde vs. Tierney. 69—Goldsmith vs. Folk. 70—Donovan vs. Lyons. 71—Osborne vs. Thorn. 72—In re Marsak. 73—Woodhull vs. Woodhull. 74, 75—In re Bedell. 76—Walcott vs. Walcott. 77—Potter vs. Potter. 78—Webb vs. Cram. 79, 80, 81—Morris vs. Halprin. 82—In re N Y Square Bed Co. 83—Silverman vs. Ebin. 84—Scheele vs. Hamm. 85—Stern & Sons vs. Kelmanowitz. 86—Anglo South Am Bank vs. Nat City Bank. 87—Wolff vs. Wolff. 88—Gaugan vs. Joline. 89—Williams Eng, &c, Co vs. City of N Y. 90—Dimmick vs. Western Union Tele Co. 91—Same vs. So Pacific Co. 92—In re Federal Surety Co. 93—Ludlam vs. Ludlam. 94—R & S Realty Co vs. Hudson Realty Co. 95—Heymann vs. Gumciner. 96—Plantier vs. Plantier. 97—Hollis Court Realty Co vs. McNeece. 98—Am Woolen Co vs. Cohen. 99—In re Duell. 100—Goldstein vs. United Theatre Ticket Co. 101—Powers vs. Long Island R R. 102—Berlinger vs. MacDonald. 103—Feldmark vs. Getzler. 104, 105—Donar vs. Cody. 106—People vs. Watson. 107—In re City of N Y. 108—In re People's Surety Co. 109—Driscoll vs. Cadillac Hotel Co. 110—People vs. Vetere. 111—Bartlestone vs. Miller. 112—In re Lawrence. 113—Davis vs. United Realty, &c, Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Page, J. Motions. Demurrers. 397, 398—White v. Chambers. 401—China & Japan Trading Co v. Provand. Preferred causes. 4548—Audubon Mtg Co v. Steinman. 5137—Farley v. Stanger. General calendar. 1369—Wellson v. N Y C & H R R R. 3758—Manz v. same. 301—Hajek v. Hildebrand. 1596—Cowlin v. Cowlin. 4081—Hopper v. Boehm. 1854—Goldman v. Goldman. 4047—Engelking v. McKenzie. 4111—Casalici v. Realty, &c, Co. 4338—Hlavacek v. McKenna. 4073—Levitsky v. Rubin. 4079—Michkin v. Weise. 4167—Still v. Gerhardt. 4028—Bookstaver v. Bookstaver. 4035—Mulligan v. Lambert. 4078—Wertheimer v. Wertheimer. 4085—Sentner v. Goldschlag. 4098—Dietz v. Dietz. 4105—Freeman v. Miller. 4106—Grosso v. Strano. 4126—Goldner v. Goldner. 4147—Greason v. Roosevelt. 4307—Shapiro v. Columbia Board of Brokers. 4321—Fischman v. Berkowitz. 4333—Goldman v. Mallenick. 4335—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 4369—Hill v. Bernheimer. 4382—Troyano v. Egan. 4392—Meutner v. Janzlik. 857—Beugger v. Ashley. 1440—Along-the-Hudson Co v. Ayres. 3875—Ulmer v. Ulmer. 3635—Bolek, v. Bolek. 4290—Dodd v. Dodd. 4376—Rogers v. Rogers. 1218—Kreigsman v. Kreigsman. 4806—Willets v. Carter. 1135—Silberman v. Karg. 3417—Schulte v. Petruzzi. 3803—Ebling v. Monahan. 1840, 1841—Davies v. Davies. 3604—Trumpf v. Koch. 2064—Weiss v. Bernstein. 3380—McDonald v. McDonald. 1820—Schlieder v. Dexter. 4144—Guardian Trust Co v. Am Mineral Water Mach Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Seabury, J. 1—Geno Mantoni, Jess Albrozza, Jos Lamb. 2—James Pasquale, Robert Deleo. 3—Joseph Burke. 4—Allan Black, (3.) 5—Adolph Schiff. 6—Vincenzo Mastrogiacomo. 7—Benjamin Wichodz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 5576—Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co v. Tesla. 6138—Braunsworth-Weiss Co v. Hobley. 6142—Wilson v. Flagler. 6194—Black v. Keep. 6217—Bergh v. W L Schultze Co. 6257—Hoffstaetter v. Schinkel. 6302—McLarney v. Lohman. 6308—Kirby Const Co v. Grannis. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Goff, J. 682—Solomon v. Linch. 1211—Simon v. L I R R. 38—Maneri v. Joline. 721—Lehnert v. F V Smith Cont Co. 723—Same v. same. 725—Stern v. Whitridge. 728—Renof N Y. 2855½—Bertner v. Diener. 3348—Everts v. Motor Racing Ass'n. 3332—Smith v. Boomer. 3550—Edelstein v. Chisholm Realty Co. 3335—Simmonds v. Simmonds. 3389—Williams v. Day. 3863—Nivins v. City of N Y. 3690—Gunn v. same. 3783—Garrity v. Melvin Stable Co. 3790—Davidson v. Sklarsky. 3838—Cohen v. Finelite. 3976—King v. Foley. 3152—Rickert v. Lindenmeyer. 3295—Goodman v. Eisenhardt & Stoehr. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., clear; Part IX., case on; Part X., case on; Part XI., case on; Part XII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest 280½—Clark Bros & Co v. Eysler. 896—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 4072—Amer Planograph Co v. Smith. 3710—Crompton v. Seaich. 1216½—Sullivan v. Ryan-Parker C Co. 4402—Candee, Erckeler & Co v. Wills. 4420—Dessar v. Stern Bros. 4406—Friedlander v. Sherlock. 4705—Conant v. Dackendorff. 4512—Spiegelberg v. Enuch. 4514—Cholaki v. Gottlieb. 4543—Nat Res Bank v. O'Neil. 3591—Baer v. Swartout. 4011—Taft-Pierce Mfg. Co v. Jebb. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., case on; Part XVII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—Motion calendar. James Williams, Frank Padulla, Antonio Marcione, Simon Gallinger, (2,) Oliver W. Buckingham, Henry Bischoff, Henrietta Davis, Charles R. Dilworth, Rachel Raines, Eduardo Persico, Antonio Morello, Felice Pepe, Edward H. Ozmun, John Riegelmann, John F. Kennedy, Abraham Cohn, Richard Walsh, Imogene T. Parmelee, Michael Tremberger, Harman H. Steffens, Emma C. P. Speer, Nelson Burgess, Ezra H. Brymer, George Breeze, Silas Spier, Mary W. Middleton, John J. Greene, Elizabeth Friel, Mitchel Valentine, Richard A. Smith, George J. Doherty, Albert Guerin, Edward C. Homans, John C. Haug, Mary D. Hodges, Stephen E. Lesher, Maria E. Lane, Leon Rheims, William J. Donald, Frederick A. Gans, Annie J. Macauley, Reuben I. Hewitt, Clara J. Rusling, Otto Freyberg, Thomas Emberson, Mary B. Dun, John E. Abbot, Catherine A. Gustin, Joseph W. Kerr, James O. Clephane, Mary D. Sturges, Moses I. Schloss, William McCormick, Elizabeth Wallace. Wills for probate: Amelia Gehr, Louis M. Benson, Priscilla Shale, Rebecca McNulty, Ann Cleary, Martha Seeley, Pauline Pardela, Emmet Densmore, Arthur A. B. Ettinger, Morris Myers, John Cummings, Henry Hillebrand.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McCray, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 9:45 A. M. 5842—Laska v. Harris. 5690—Neely v. Herman. 6365—Reikowitz v. Int R T Co. 6313—Esman v. Cohen. 826—Herman v. Kessler. 6217—Finck v. Carlson. 6009—Markowitz v. Colonial Assur Co. 955—Murell v. Graziade. 2609—Knipe v. James. 3507—Weiss v. C E Hubbel Co. 3867—Blunk v. Lehman. 4559, 4560—Rabinowitz v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 5310—Kavanagh v. Levy. 5665—Glaser v. Consol Gas Co. 6333—Eckar v. Mason Seamon Transp Co. 6334—Kirschner v. De Grazia. 6337—Feuer v. Kerner. 6338—Milstein v. Gauzzla. 6457—Rosen v. Joline. 6361—Feuer v. Mendoza. 6362—Slutsky v. Pierez. 6364—Barranco v. Int R T Co. 4868—Hammer v. Aschkenazy. 4157—Connolly Auction Co v. Mercadante Regan Co. 3432—Sandzig v. Eckstein. 5926—Ginsberg v. Ballenstine. 6269—Farranti v. Degnon Cont Co. 6270—Mannora v. same. 6294—London v. Legal Mtge, &c, Co. 5511—Rartog Candy Co v. Eckert. 3087—Stump v. Rappaport. 3089—Mechanie v. same. 3088—Geiger v. same. 4116½—Crooke, &c, Co v. Acme Bldg Co. 6369—N Y Cab Co v. Platt. 6370—Walter v. Goldberg Furniture and Carpet Co. 6371—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co v. Adler. 6372—Northern Bank v. De Carlo. 6374—Same v. Lippman. 6377—Haravitz v. Cushman. 6380—Clark v. Schumacher. 6381—Fried v. Psaki. 6383—Rando v. Northern Assurance Co. 6384—Lynch v. Press. 6386—Peffler v. Raabe. 6387—Esterson v. Whitman. 6389—Spitzer v. Schacter. 6391—Altmayer v. Buchtenkirck. 6396—Burns v. U S Motor Cab Co. 6399—Davis v. Poliat. 6401—Lyons v. Joline. 6405—Castellana v. Petkovich. 6404—Goldstone v. Hart. 6405—Same v. Levi. 6407—Rosenbaum v. S Gruber Co. 6408, 6409—Goldstern v. Goldberg. 6410—McGraw Pub Co v. Straight Filament Lamp Co. 6411—Preece v. N Y C & H R R R. 6416—Keleher v. Int R T Co. 6419—Reiner v. E. Wallace Craig. 6420, 6421, 6422—Schacter v. Spitzer. 6425—Smith v. Barrett. 6427—Beha v. J T Haverty's Stables. 6430—Greenstein v. Frank. 6433—Reilly v. Ruth. 6435—Ryan v. Smith. 6436—Silverman v. Samuels. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Schmuck, J., case on; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J., case on; Part V., Lynch, J., case on; Part VI., Delehanty, J., clear; Part VII., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VIII., Green, J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II., Smith J. 3977—Meyer v. Miller. 4115—Adelman v. Guggenbull. 4102—Walzer v. Rothfelder. 4053—Goldberg v. Millar. 4054—Rosenbaum v. same. 4131—Byrne v. Truax. 4086—Bauer v. Walker. 3758—Clyde Mills v. Cohen. 3857—Surplus Assets Co v. T. F. Barrett Co. 4119—Aronowitz v. Rosenthal. 4118—Hutchings v. Kalt. 4123—Alexander v. Altierisi. 4127—Hunter v. Stahl. 4136—Gregorio v. Bjorkegren. Clear.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—James F. Donnelly v. G. Zingales & Son—William T. Flanagan. Sartorius v. Lamar—Irwin J. Levy.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Fitch Gilbert v. William Saltz—Richard F. Murphy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Rothenberg v. Loeb—Alexander Wolf. Northern Bank v. Muller—Charles W. Dayton. Kronacher v. Baron—Benjamin E. Hall. Smith v. Morrison—Richard P. Lydon.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, and Jaycox, JJ. Motions. Demurrers. 397, 398—Donahy v. same. 740—Miller v. same. 742—Donahy vs. same. 743, 744—Petsch v. same. 745—Lesnik v. Joline. 746—Breen v. same. 747—Commerford v. Whitridge. 749—Goldstein v. Joline. 750—Auerbach v. same. 752—Schiller v. Whitridge. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. 3670—Kaufman v. O'Brien. 2295—Unlach v. Merchants Union Ice Co. 4021—Kanefsky v. Columbia Type Co. 2092—Lennon v. Carlson. 3965—Ward Coal Co v. Behn. 4018—Bankow v. Von Bulren. 3728—Brown v. Steel & Masonry Cont Co. 2586—Dosztal v. Kotten Co. 2123—Murphy v. Elfers. 740—McGovern v. Fitzpatrick. 3071—Felcin v. Socy of N Y Hosp. 2908—Reiffel v. McLaughlin. 3195—Johnson v. Carlson. 2197—Gintel v. Whitson. 430—Stein v. Neisner. 840—McKenna v. Snare & Triest Co. 2884—Willinsky v. Beller. 2201—Katz v. Lott. 3258—Prognika v. Washburn Wire Co. 3806—Gottrex v. Stanley Hoisting Co. 3613—Gabrilowitz v. Rose. 3994—Brand v. Geraty Const Co. 3733—Culhane v. Dwyer. 3978—Babad v. Colton Dental Ass'n. 3979—Same v. same. 3986—Goehring v. Hauck. 3678—Cause v. Kenny. 2870—Gloster v. City of N Y. 2930—Barnes v. Foreman Realty Co. 2975—Meehan v. City of N Y. 2996—McGill v. same. 2533—Whitton v. same. 1980—Jaffe v. Scheer. 3025—Case v. City of N Y. 3050—Moller v. Taylor. 3089—Same v. Murray & Hill Co. 3006—Nat Metal Bed Mfg Co v. Harris. 3109—Morgan v. Van Horn. 3110—Conway v. City of N Y. 3112—Galbally v. same. 3132—Winckler v. Edison Mfg Co. 3138—Mastronardi v. H W Boettger Silk Fin Co. 3193—Shapiro v. City

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Friday March 8, 1912.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Mills, J. 194—Lawrence Bros v. Harris. 200—Doremus v. Doremus. 206—Papa v. Iozzi. 211—Conlin v. Siano. 165—West Trust Co v. Condon. 196—Greene v. Geppert. 202—Miskowitz v. Fort Chester Bottling Co. 208—Circelli v. Davids. 205—Murray v. Kane. 219—City & County Contract Co v. Mount Vernon Trust Co. 218—Same v. Bussing. 178—Sherwin v. Tunick. 216—Quallman v. Bowers. 217—Murray v. Shaw. 219—Eastern Mill & Material Co v. Lydecker. 221—Carillo v. Baldwin. 222—Edwards v. Williamson. 223—Pickard v. Jocklin. 224—Brady v. McGeory. 225—Lanner v. Vernon. 226—Brown v. Tuckahoe Lime & Lumber Co. 227—Bogart v. Bogart. 228—Bozza v. Bozza. 229—Fernald v. Hebbard. 232—Orsino v. Orsino. 233—Sage v. Mount Vernon Heights Realty Co. 234—Sweeney v. Forte.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. John Thomas. Same v. Antonio Bruno. Same v. N. Cross. Same v. Charles E. Henyen. Same v. Alfonso Adolfo.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term.—Humphrey, J. 3320—People v. Hyman Sarofsky. 3320—People v. Harry Rosenstein. 3462—People v. Henry Bevans. 3432—People v. Clarence Donnelly. 3426—People v. John Andello. 3427—People v. Emil Reban. 3428—People v. John Neff.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J. Case on trial and naturalization proceedings.

JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 111 N E—Continetal Securities Co v. Belmont. 142—Carpenter Co v. Ellsworth. 122—Rosal v. L I R R. 270—Same v. same. 237—Cohen v. Renard Co. 240—Holmes v. N Y C & H R R R. 242—Schaefer v. B H R R. 244—Specht v. Waterbury Co. 245—Ordinewich v. Mikantowicz. 246—Barron v. B H R R. 247—Ryerson v. R Q Co & S R R. 248—Gibbons v. B U E R R. 249—McGuire v. Autocar Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. 1457—Horn v. Baylis. 1611, 1617—Rider. (7 cases.) v. Gallo. 1046—Clyne v. McDonald. 1647—Dillmeier v. Palmleaf. 1650—Smith v. Gibford Co. 1412—Castet v. Di Maio. 1672—Ciaccia v. Ricciardo. 1689—Baldwin v. Baldwin. 1091—Mantel v. Schaefer. 1692—Sullivan v. Ragnarson. 1693—Beron v. Beron. 1694—Lipton v. Lipton. 1165—Susman v. Edelman. 1568—Ludlum v. Lucius. 1570—Guzy v. Guzy. 1700—Frank v. Frank and another. 1701—Kaplan v. Grimm. 1702—Gibbons v. Title Guar & Trust Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1703—Rosenson v. Halpern. 1704—People ex rel. Egbert v. Purdy, Comr, &c. 1705—Schivorer v. O'Connor. 1706—Dorf v. Miriam Realty Construc Co. 1707—Reilly v. Himmelstein-Arker Co. 1708—Pincus v. Seid Realty Co. 1709—Warshauer v. Levy. 1710—Greenberg v. Duhl. 1711—De Novens Co v. City of N Y. 1712—McMannis v. McMannis et al. 1713—Bross v. Bross. 1714—Byrne v. Bachmann-Bechtel Brew Co. 1715—Denman v. Title Guar & Trust Co. 1716—Lichtenstine v. Boyd. 1718—Heckmeier v. Henninger. 1717—Struhs v. Miller. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1718.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 2649—Johnstone v. Flint et al. 3553—Kilkenny v. Nassau R R. 1894—Hochberg v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 3439—Scully v. B H R R. 5954—Jacobs v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 2122—McGrane v. Nassau R R. 3579—Miano v. Empire State Surety Co. 3510—Silverman v. Agricola. 3589—Sullivan v. Brooklyn El R R. 3590—Blum v. B H R R. 3597—Holt v. City of New York. 3599, 3600—Lloyd v. City of New York et al. 3601—Thatcher et al v. Bogart. 3603—Rehder v. B H R R. 3605—Oliva v. Nassau R R. 3607—Payne v. B H R R. 3609—Howard v. same. 3610—Doran v. O'Shea. 3614—Goldsmith v. Meyers. 3615—Clark v. Gallaway. 3618—Hines v. B H R R. 3619—O'Brien v. Prischbler. 3620—Strammer v. Weinberg. 3622—Austin v. Thrigg. 3623—Sparaci v. Brooklyn Mason Cont'g Co. 1453—Cantania v. Nassau R R. 7020—Behrman v. Behrman. 3093—Herity v. Tutty. 3625—Naschalsky v. Schurrmeister, Jr. 3626—Sutphin v. Bliss Co. 3629—Jesitowski v. Wiarda & Co. 3632—Rivlin v. Ritaro Realty Co. 3635—Donegan & Swift v. American Ever Ready Co. 3639—Harris v. Nassau R R. 3640—Solomon v. same. 3641—Kallis v. same. 3645—Clancy v. Carter & Weeks Co. 3646—Morton v. Porterloy. 3649—Wilund v. N Y C & H R R R. The balance of the calendar stands over until March 11. Highest number reached on regular call, 3710.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term Motions.—Blackmar, J. 1—Esselman vs. City of N Y. 2—Heitsch vs. Heitsch. 3—Matter of Prospect St. 4—Klein & ano vs. Warner et al. 5—Hiller Constr Co v. Klein & ano. 6—Lux vs. Adelberg. 7—Matter of Greene Av (Ibelshauser.) 8—Potter vs. Allen. 9—Potter vs. Bureau of Municipal Research. 10—Stoddard et al vs. Prendergast et al. 11—Nichols Gas Fixture Mfg Co vs. McNulty. 12—Fetner vs. Kelly et al. 13—Quigley vs. O'Connor. 14—Titcomb vs. Sigretto et al. 15—Marrazo vs. C I & B'klyn R R Co. 16—Hammond vs. C I & B R R Co. 17—Merz vs. C I & B H R R Co. 18—Suransky vs. City of N Y & ano. 19—Suransky vs. City of N Y & ano. 20—Geyer vs. Lieberman. 21—Goldsmith vs. Myers. 22—Matter of Attias. 23—Matter of Meehan. 24—Levit vs. Levit. 25—Berman vs. Nassau Elec R R Co. 26—Maneely vs. Maneely et al. 27—Matter of Unsafe Bldg-Hooper St., (Simonelli & Co.) 28—Bloomstein vs. Allen. 29—People vs. Cocuzzo. 30—Hiss vs. Bonnert et al. 31—Co-Operative Building Bank vs. Kistler et al. 32—Omeis vs. Omeis. 33—Duffy vs. Shirden et al. 34—Pitou vs. Sherwood. 35—Matter of City of N. Y. vs. Nass Co Water Supply. 36—Aaron vs. Meisel et al. 37—Greenberg vs. Kobre. 38—Matter of Frumkin. 39—Matter of Av M (F-R.) 40—Fredlund vs. Fredlund. 41—Hamilton Trust Co vs. Barnes et al. 42—Harris vs. City of N Y.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Duke, J. Actions triable by the court without a jury. 1565—Braun v. Schultz. 1566—Ballay v. Mason. 1724—O'Connor v. Crugern. 1703—Coney Island Lumber Co v. Coady. 1760—Shanker v. Palm Building Co. 1764-5—Home Mortgage Investment Co of New York v. Bender Construction Co. 1766—Hawkins v. Maxwell. 1753—Balcom v. Meyershon. 1763—Nass Contracting Co v. Freund.

Day Calendar for Friday March 8, 1912.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Mills, J. 194—Lawrence Bros v. Harris. 200—Doremus v. Doremus. 206—Papa v. Iozzi. 211—Conlin v. Siano. 165—West Trust Co v. Condon. 196—Greene v. Geppert. 202—Miskowitz v. Fort Chester Bottling Co. 208—Circelli v. Davids. 205—Murray v. Kane. 219—City & County Contract Co v. Mount Vernon Trust Co. 218—Same v. Bussing. 178—Sherwin v. Tunick. 216—Quallman v. Bowers. 217—Murray v. Shaw. 219—Eastern Mill & Material Co v. Lydecker. 221—Carillo v. Baldwin. 222—Edwards v. Williamson. 223—Pickard v. Jocklin. 224—Brady v. McGeory. 225—Lanner v. Vernon. 226—Brown v. Tuckahoe Lime & Lumber Co. 227—Bogart v. Bogart. 228—Bozza v. Bozza. 229—Fernald v. Hebbard. 232—Orsino v. Orsino. 233—Sage v. Mount Vernon Heights Realty Co. 234—Sweeney v. Forte.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. John Thomas. Same v. Antonio Bruno. Same v. N. Cross. Same v. Charles E. Henyen. Same v. Alfonso Adolfo.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term.—Humphrey, J. 3320—People v. Hyman Sarofsky. 3320—People v. Harry Rosenstein. 3462—People v. Henry Bevans. 3432—People v. Clarence Donnelly. 3426—People v. John Andello. 3427—People v. Emil Reban. 3428—People v. John Neff.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J. Case on trial and naturalization proceedings.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Germany.

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Fürstliches Badehotel—THE LEADING HOTEL
GOLF LINKS, TENNIS, CONCERTS, REUNIONS, THEATRE
HELENEN SPRING — For KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, GOUT, Nephritis, Gravel, Calculus
GEORG-VICTOR SPRING — For CATARRH of the BLADDER Diseases of Women
Mineral Water Supplied and Information Given by
CHAS. VON DER BRUCK, 61 Park Place, New York
Write for Booklet.

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Hotel, Berlin
Opposite Friedrichstrasse Station and near "Unter den Linden."
Fashionable First Class Hotel
With All Modern Improvements.
Telephone Connection in Every Room.
Proprietors: L. ADLON and H. KLICKS, Purveyors to the Royal Court.

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THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.
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Hotels SPLENDIDE and EXCELSIOR
Leading hotels, magnificent situation, 250 Rooms, 100 Bathrooms.
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UNDERTAKINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Supreme in Financial Field

In February The New York Times published 64,744 lines of financial advertisements, a gain of 13,457 lines compared with the corresponding month last year, a greater volume by nearly 30,000 lines than any other New York morning newspaper and over 23,000 lines more than any New York evening newspaper. The February gain in this department is nearly four times the combined gains of the only three other New York morning newspapers recording an increase in financial advertising.

The New York Times reaches more people with money to invest than any other newspaper. Fraudulent and suspicious advertising rejected.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG
Largest S.S. Co
Over 400
SHIPS

AMERICAN
in the World.
1,210,000
TONS

S. S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN
MARCH 14, 3 P. M.
Atlantic Service
London-Paris-Hamburg
*PRES. LINCOLN..March 14, 3 PM
*GRAF WALDERSEE..Mar. 21, 11 AM
KAISERIN AUG. VIC...Mar. 30, 9 AM
*BATAVIA.....Mar 30, 12 noon
*Hamburg direct. 2nd cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S. S. Hamburg..April 4, 12 Noon
S. S. Moltke...April 18, 10 A. M.
¶ S. S. Hamburg..May 15, 9 A. M.
¶Will NOT call at Algiers.

CRUISES
(The Hamburg-American Line originated Ocean Cruising. 23 years ago.)

Can you get away for 16 days? EASTER CRUISES
—TO—
Cuba, PANAMA CANAL and Jamaica
By the S. S. MOLTKE
(12,500 Tons)
Mar. 26, 9 a.m.

S. S. VICTORIA LUISE
(16,500 Tons)
April 6, 11 a.m.
A limited number of accommodations available to HAVANA only on above cruises.
Tourists at Southern Resorts may join these cruises at Havana.

SUMMER CRUISES
To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Eight delightful cruises during June, July, and August, from Hamburg to Norway, North Cape, Spitzbergen, duration 14 to 26 days.
Cost $62.50 and up.
Splendid service, large steamships "VICTORIA LUISE," "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE," and "METEOR."

JAMAICA AND THE PANAMA CANAL
CUBA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA.
—WEEKLY SAILINGS BY—
"Prinz" and other Steamers
TO Panama $75 ROUND TRIP $142.50
25-DAY CRUISES, $140
allowing 2 to 3 days on Isthmus. Optional Shore Excursion.
—NEXT SAILING—
Prinz Eitel Friedrich
March 9, 2 P. M.
Connecting with PERU-CHILE to and from PANAMA.

Write for booklet of any cruise
Hamburg-American LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Provence...March 14 | *La Savoie.....April 4
*Espagne.....March 21 | *La Provence.....April 11
*La Touraine..March 28 | *La Touraine.....April 18
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Unsettled weather, with scattered snows and rains, continued over the east and south portions of the country, with falling pressure and considerably higher temperature. There were also snows and rains over the western half of the country, but with a marked rise in pressure in the Northwest and along the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, and a decided fall in temperature in the latter district.

With the prevailing low pressure over the Southwest and high pressure over the Northwest and unsettled conditions to the eastward, prospects of settled weather over the eastern half of the country are still comparatively remote, and snows and rains may be expected during the next two days, reaching the Atlantic Coast by Friday night.

There will also be snow over the North and rain over the South districts between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains during Friday, followed by generally fair weather Saturday.

It will be colder Friday in the plains States, the Arkansas, the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and colder Saturday in the Gulf States, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley. It will also be colder Saturday and Saturday night in the Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate north; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate variable winds; fair Friday; Saturday unsettled.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday; rain at night and Saturday in southerly and rain or snow in northerly portion; colder Saturday night; light to moderate variable winds.

New Jersey—Rain Friday afternoon or night and Saturday; colder Saturday or Saturday night; light to moderate variable winds.

New England—Generally fair Friday; Saturday snow in northerly and snow or rain in southerly portion; moderate north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday or Friday night and probably Saturday; colder Saturday and Saturday night; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	23	32	4 P. M.	30	45
6 A. M.	22	32	6 P. M.	31	45
9 A. M.	25	32	9 P. M.	30	42
12 M.	31	38	12 M.	29	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 27; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 10:01 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:35—132-138 King St.; F. H. Leggett & Co.	Unknown
2:10—105 W. 17th St.; William Rinahan	$50
2:10—178 Prince St.; J. Sadcrazza & Co.	$50
2:40—Bell Tower, Blackwell's Island	Trifling
3:00—543 Broadway; Samuel Mitchell	$5,000
3:10—123-125 Ludlow St.; Louisa Shielhan	Trifling
7:45—385 3d St.; Rebecca Johnson	$500
9:00—129 E. 60th St.; George Post	$25
9:10—33 Goerck St.; Pearl Milton	Trifling
10:55—90-92 Attorney St.; J. Breen	Unknown
11:20—1,814 Lexington Av.; Henry Isin	$250
P. M.	
12:55—121 Prince St.; William Radan	$25
1:25—159-163 W. 25th St.; Federal Tile Company	Trifling
2:20—266 E. 4th St.; B. Hinnick	Trifling
4:15—130 W. 134th St.; — Bubowa	Trifling
4:15—407 E. 152d St.; Star Premium Co.	$515
5:15—1,918 Lexington Av.; Marie Bouner	Trifling
5:45—554 E. 149th St.; J. Sunkowitz	Trifling
6:45—56 Clarkson St.; Annie Parduck	$10
8:50—568 E. 14th St.; unknown	$40
9:15—2,557 St. Raymond's Av.; Wm. Mallet	Trifling
9:30—424 1st Av.; Board of Health	Trifling
10:00—27 Great Jones St.; Edward Hopkins	Unknown
11:10—665 6th Av.; Stephen Rattales	Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ANDREA DONDERO, died Feb. 15; left $300 personalty to Antonia Dondero, wife.

NATALE CAPPELLINO, died Jan. 24; left realty and personalty of unknown value to Mariastella Cappellino, wife.

ELLEN KILLEEN, died Feb. 29; left $300 personalty to Leon E. Baily, a friend.

GEORGE F. WISCHHUSEN, died Feb. 28; left $400 realty and $5,000 personalty to Anna Wischhusen, wife.

JULIUS BESTHOFF, died Feb. 5; left $2,500 realty and $1,000 personalty to Caroline Besthoff, widow.

JOSEPH A. DEVLIN, died Feb. 17; left $100 realty and $1,000 personalty to John B. Devlin, brother.

WILLIAM H. HALL, died Feb. 26; to Evelyn Estelle Hall, wife, $6,000 yearly; to Estelle Hall, granddaughter, $1,500 yearly.

SIEGFRIED HEINEMANN, died March 4; left more than $10,000 personalty; to Marie Schmidt, daughter, $500; to Helene Dreyer, sister, $3,000; Beatrice Heinemann, niece, $1,000; Ira Heinemann, nephew, $1,000; John R. Sulzer, a friend, $1,000; Bertha Bowman, a friend, $5,000; Agnes Heinemann, niece, one-fifth of proceeds of Central Park Riding Academy and contingent interest in residuary estate; Helen Bonwit, niece, the same; Sidney Heinemann, nephew, the same.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Jr., died Feb. 20; left more than $10,000 personalty to Mary Amelia Jordan, wife.

GEORGE H. HORTH, died March 1; left more than $1,000 personalty to Louise Horth, wife.

ADELIA MAUD WHITLOCK, died Dec. 10, 1911; left $500 personalty to Jane Wright.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals, under the inheritance tax law, yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of SEYMOUR J. GUY, died Dec. 19, 1910; realty, 577 East 134th Street, $2,000; net realty and personalty, $1,421.73.

Estate of ANNE GALLAGHER, died Jan. 5; net personalty, $17,556.28, including 13 New York Telephone Company bonds, $13,184.25; 8 shares Braden Copper Mines Company, $4,794.67.

Estate of MARGARET A. SHERIDAN, died Dec. 26, 1910; realty, lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, east side of Stebbins Avenue, Bronx, $16,000; southwest corner of Howe Street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx, $10,000; 2,879 Briggs Avenue, Bronx, $6,500; personalty, mortgage on 167th Street and Southern Boulevard, west side, $5,000; mortgage on south side of Howe Street and west side of Simpson Street, Bronx, $18,350; net realty and personalty, $51,673.03.

Estate of LLOYD C. CRANE, died April 26, 1911; realty, half interest in 259 Front Street, $14,000; 160 South Street, $25,000; 86-38 Dover Street, $15,000, less mortgage on entire lot of $40,000; personalty, 75 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $10,725; 5 shares Aetna National Bank, $875; American Malt Corporation, 65 shares preferred, $2,108; 88 shares common, $330; 100 shares Alaska Mines Securities Company, nominal; 50 shares Peerless Coupler Company, nominal; 1,100 shares Bulletin Company, $27,000; 157 shares Crane Realty Company, $5,000; 166 shares Four-twelve Broadway Company, $4,150; 10 shares Double Body Bolster Company, $750; net realty and personalty, $124,718.71.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications are now being received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for the position of attendant, gymnasium, Grades 1 and 2. The last date for the receipt of them will be March 20. The examinations will be held on April 12. The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Special, 6; experience, 3; arithmetic, 1. The percentage required is 70. Candidates should be familiar with modern gymnasium methods and qualified to direct gymnasium exercises of children. A knowledge of folk dancing is also required. The minimum age is 21 years. There are four vacancies in the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, and three vacancies in the Public Recreation Commision. The salary is from $3 to $4 a day.

The Commissioner of Accounts has been authorized to employ temporarily John H. Link as an analytical chemist, with special knowledge of the technology of rubber, the compensation to be $5 a day.

The Superintendent of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, has been authorized to employ Thomas F. Kiernan, 56 Newell Street, Brooklyn, as Inspector of Plastering.

The commission has approved the following requests:

Of the Commissioner of Bridges, for authority to employ Dr. William E. Wright, 72 Third Street, Long Island City, as veterinarian at a compensation not to exceed $250.

Of the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Queens, for authority to employ George Wendel as veterinarian from time to time.

Of the Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Bridges, for approval of the reassignment to duty of Arthur Haggerty, bridgekeeper, who has been off roll since Jan. 1, 1912.

Of the President of the Borough of Queens, for approval of the employment of Alfred J. Perrine as topographical draughtsman, with salary at the rate of $1,200 a year.

Of the Controller, for approval of the emergency employment of W. K. Francis as statistician.

Of the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, for approval of the reassignment to duty of William Murphy, stationary engineer, who has been absent since Dec. 31, 1911.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on March 20 for the position of junior matron at $720 a year in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island. It desires to appoint to this position a person who is qualified in the Magyar and Slovak languages. The examination will consist of the following subjects: Spelling of twenty words in ordinary use, simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers and United States money; a letter of not less than 100 words on some subject of general interest, penmanship, a simple test in copying accurately a few printed lines, examination in the duties of matron of public institutions, or in other positions involving the care of large numbers of women and children, and physical ability. The age limit is 20 years or over on the date of examination. Translation test will not be given in the examination. The examiner will converse with the competitor in each of the languages named, and if the competitor speaks the language with sufficent readiness to meet the needs of the service, she will be given a rating of 70 per cent. Competitors who fail to obtain an average per centage of at least 70 in languages and experience will not be eligible for appointment.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Designed Acting Detective Sergeants, First Grade—Patrolmen George Thompson, William J. Raftis, John A. Morrell, Bernardino J. Grattano.

Transfers: Lieutenants—Detective Bureau to precincts indicated: Joseph Mannion, 15; Edward J. Stringer, 22; John F. Diefenthaler, 31.

Precincts indicated to Detective Bureau as Acting Sergeants: John J. O'Hare, 8th Precinct; Patrolmen Walter J. Selms, 154th Precinct; George F. McGann, 5th Precinct.

Detective Bureau to precincts indicated, and designation as Acting Sergeant revoked: Patrolmen J. Graham, 1; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 22; J. Gilkinson, 26; J. A. McIlhargy, 32.

Temporary Assignments, Surgeons—To assume charge of precincts indicated in addition to their districts during absence of Charles H. Nammack, surgeon in charge of Fourth Surgical District, from June 16 to Sept. 1:

Edward J. Donlin, 2d District, 6th, 12th, and 10th Precincts.

David D. Jennings, 19th District, 21st Precinct.

Francis J. Murray, 24th District, 25th Precinct.

Arthur S. Vosburgh, 3d District, 29th Precinct.

Resignation—Patrolman Edward M. Carette, 30th Precinct.

Fines: Patrolmen—Thomas Brawley, 26th Precinct, Dec. 21, 1911, struck citizen, 30 days; James F. McDonald, 26th Precinct, Dec. 21, 1911; (1) struck citizen; (2) struck citizen with blackjack; (3) arrested citizen without cause, 30 days.

Reprimanded: Patrolmen—W. H. Bosse, 168th Precinct, Jan. 24, failed to procure new Winter trousers when ordered; W. P. Gardner, 169th Precinct, Feb. 13; (1) borrowed money from liquor dealer, failed to pay same; (2) failed to pay debt.

Relieved from Suspension—Patrolman James F. McDonald, 26th Precinct.

Death—Patrolman Daniel B. Donegan, 28th Precinct, March 6.

Fire Department.

Appointed ununiformed fireman on three months' probation: Felix J. Murray, assigned to Engine 2.

Resignation: Ernest A. Ginglas, Hook and Ladder 9.

Dismissed from the department: Fireman, first grade, Adam C. Hill, Engine 145.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The graduating class of Morris High School, which numbers about 500, has just held an election of officers. For President the candidates were William R. McDonald, Frank C. Bryan, and Vincent A. Villamena. McDonald was elected by a good majority. For Vice President the candidates were Helene Bradley, Charles Eppleur, and Kathleen Nugent. Miss Bradley was elected. Helen Lisk was chosen Secretary over her competitors, Julia M. Rauch and Frank Evers. William H. Corbett, Agnes Boyd, and Vincent Baldwin were the candidates for Treasurer, the first named getting the most votes.

President Winthrop of the Board of Education announced yesterday the receipt from the New York Furniture Exchange of preamble and resolutions relative to the exhibit made by the Department of Domestic Science in the public schools at the recent semi-annual exposition of the exchange in Grand Central Palace. Appreciation is expressed of the work done by the Director, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, and by the teachers of Domestic Science, as shown in color schemes and model rooms in miniature, and the Board of Education is congratulated on its "discernment in furthering this important work, which is in line with progressive work being done in Germany, and is now done in America for the first time."

There is talk of the candidacy of Miss Grace C. Strachan for President of the National Education Association at its meeting in July next.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces that there have been placed upon the eligible list of persons holding license for service in the high schools the names of the following, who have been certified by the Board of Examiners as having been granted licenses as indicated as entitled to have their names placed upon the appropriate eligible lists and as entitled to the standings set opposite their names:

Replacement on temporary license as assistant teacher of biology: Rosemary F. Mullen, 420 East Eighty-fourth Street, rating 84.25.

Assistant teacher of chemistry: Jacob A. Mattuck, 96 Washington Street, Long Branch, N. J., 71; Myrtie Anna Smith, Fairport, N. Y., 73.5.

Assistant teachers of commercial branches: Emil Gluck, 1,590 Amsterdam Avenue, 76; Edward H. Putz, 931 Park Avenue, 70.5; Lucretia Berry, 19 Norwood Avenue, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., 79.62; Amanda Langdon, 29 West 129th Street, 74.5; Elizabeth C. Hoxley, 775 Macon Street, Brooklyn, 70; Edith F. O'Neill, 407 Pleasant Avenue, 70.

Assistant teacher of cooking: Josephine Stanton, 378 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, 70.5.

Assistant teacher of history: Jacob Rubenstein, 907 Union Avenue, the Bronx, 77.

Assistant teachers of German: Michael S. Donlon, 6 Conrad Avenue, Dorchester, Mass., 80.5; Max Schonberg, 902 East 167th Street, the Bronx, 77.5; George J. Brandau, 2,523 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, 76, and Henry Davidson, 932 East 165th Street, the Bronx, 76.

Assistant teachers of Latin: Arthur M. Townsend, 365 Smith Street, Peekskill, N. Y., 79.25; Samuel E. Judd, 180 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, 72.

Assistant teacher of woodturning and pattern making: Thomas Hingsberg, 1,285 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, 78.

Assistant teacher of physical training: Mary Goddard Potter, M. D., 39 West Sixtieth Street, 77.67; Ray Kellenstein, 969 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, 71.75.

Assistant teachers of English: James P. Marston, Stuyvesant High School, 77.75; Henry H. Goldberger, 535 West 151st Street, 76.5; Milo F. McDonald, 1,459 Dean Street, Brooklyn, 75.75; Frederic Ernst, 1,382 Plimpton Avenue, the Bronx, 75; Samuel Langer, 63 West 127th Street, 74.5; Albert S. Taylor, 1,000 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, 74.5; James Emmett O'Donnell, 86 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, 73.25; Leo Lebowich, 760 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, 73; Elias Lieberman, 625 Jefferson Place, the Bronx, 72.5; Walter R. Johnson, 165 West 129th Street, 71.5; Charles W. Raubicheck, 205 Mount Hope Place, the Bronx, 71.5; Thomas P. Smith, 1,814 Weeks Avenue, the Bronx, 71.5; Louis B. Cohn, 736 Home Street, the Bronx, 70; Franklin A. Keller, 776 North Oak Drive, Williamsbridge, 70; Samuel Schlosberg, 855 Hunt's Point Avenue, the Bronx, 70; Gustav F. Schulz, 506 West 143d Street, 70; J. Mabel Whittemore, 114 Kedzie Street, Evanston, Ill., 77; Isabelle P. Coffin, 142 Westminster Street, Springfield, Mass., 73.75; Anna Ryan, 274 School Street, Waltham, Mass., 71.5.

Assistant teachers of French: Marius A. Carpentier, 75 West Ninety-fourth Street, 77; Violette E. Scharff, Chailly, Lausanne, Switzerland, 95.3; Blanche E. Vincent, 203 West Seventy-eighth Street, 84.5; Clio M. Chilcott, Charlestown High School, Boston, Mass., 78.5; S. Elizabeth Williams, 50 West 131st Street, 77; Cecile B. Quirk, 7 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, 74.5; Berthe B. Lepere, 19 East 128th Street, 71.5.

Assistant teachers of mathematics: Warren G. Hubert, 45 Van Sice Avenue, Yonkers, 90.4; Clinton Artinius Bergstresser, 1,109 Park Place, Brooklyn, 81.75; Jacob Theobald, Jr., 203 West 108th Street, 73.5; Nicholas P. Decker, 419 West 121st Street, 71.75.

Assistant teachers of physics: Walter Sherlock Hannan, 121 Mount Hope Place, 91; Burt A. Hayner, 21 Sherman Avenue, Yonkers, 83; Charles C. Germann, 1,648 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, 82.5; Solomon Branower, 1,815 Seventh Avenue, 78.5; Maurice Walter Kearney, Windsor, Conn., 78.5; Arthur Hirschberg, 660 West 180th Street, 76th; Warren P. Shellard, 434 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, 73; Mary Florence Morris, 10 Brown Place, Cortland, 80; Edna M. Wilkes, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, 74.5.

Assistant teachers of stenography and typewriting: Arthur M. Sugarman, 546 West 147th Street, 86.5; Armin Auslander, 222 West 140th Street, 82.5; Frederick R. Beygrau, 16 Woodycrest Avenue, White Plains, 82; George A. Parker, 71 Cedar Street, Malden, Mass., 81.5; Lillian Horwitz, 122 East 113th Street, 86.5; Bertha R. Stone, 316 Lexington Avenue, 84.5; Deborah P. Robinson, 983 Summit Avenue, the Bronx, 84; Alma Courtois, 288 East 156th Street, the Bronx, 81; Etta M. Canning, 27 Donaldson Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., 77.5; Marion G. Richardson, 89 Winslow Street, Everett, Mass., 77.5; May C. Fluke, 19 West 129th Street, 75.5; Henrietta Hall, 325 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, 72.5.

William Hance, assistant teacher of mathematics in the High School of Commerce, has been licensed to teach physics also in the same school. A license has been granted to Frank M. Surrey, assistant teacher of physiography in the Morris High School, to teach physics also in the same school.

It is said that the eligible list does not begin to meet the demand for teachers in the high schools.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Capt. W. N. Hughes, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. W. W. Whiteside, Fifteenth Cavalry, detailed in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. C. H. Ball, Fifth Cavalry, placed on the list of detached officers.

Capt. W. M. Goodale, Paymaster, will proceed from Vancouver Barracks to Seattle and report by letter to the commanding General, Western Division.

Capt. A. T. Easton, U. S. A., retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Harvard School, Los Angeles.

Col. A. M. Hunter, Coast Artillery, is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Beacon, Sixth Infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Beacon will report to the commanding General, Philippines Division.

The following named Second Lieutenants, recently appointed, will report in person on or about March 23 to the commanding officers of the posts designated:

Lloyd B. Bennett, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Losey J. Williams, Fort Lincoln, N. D.; P. D. Dulay, Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Major H. T. Ferguson has been detailed for service to fill vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department April 2.

Capt. L. C. Bennett, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed for service to fill vacancy in Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. E. W. Clark, Quartermaster, assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificates granted Capt. A. U. Loeb, Ninth Infantry.

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report on May 1 to Col. H. P. Birmingham, Medical Corps for examination: Capt. P. L. Boyer, Capt. J. M. Phalen.

Capt. P. Whitworth, Quartermaster, upon his relief from detail in the Quartermaster's Department will transfer the work, employes, funds, and property to the Quartermaster of Fort Crockett, Texas.

Leave for one month and ten days granted Capt. S. D. Embick, General Staff.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, will proceed to West Point, N. Y.

Major W. H. Harris, Army Service Schools, detached, will be honorably discharged from the army by the commandant.

Capt. E. W. Rich, Medical Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan, Medical Corps, for examination.

Major P. C. Fauntleroy, Medical Corps, relieved from the further operation of paragraph 26, Special Order No. 295, Dec. 18, 1911, War Department.

The following Second Lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report to the commanding General: J. P. Vachon, from Corporal, 140th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Howard, Md.

A. Garfinkel, from Post Quartermaster Sergeant, Fort Mead, S. D.

T. A. Lynch, from First Sergeant, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga.

A. Tucker, from Sergeant, Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Fort Brady, Mich.

E. L. Hunt, from Corporal, Company H, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—E-1 and E-2, at Delaware Breakwater; Olympia, at Charleston; Tallahassee, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Caesar, from Lambert Point for La Guayra; Tallahassee, from Norfolk for Hampton Roads; Nashville, from Guantanamo for Cape Haitien.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Following were the orders issued to-day in connection with the Revenue Cutter Service:

March 2—First Lieutenant of Engineers C. S. Root granted seven days' leave, account sickness.

March 4—Third Lieutenant of Engineers M. R. Daniels, preparatory orders to the Tahoma.

First Lieutenant L. T. Cutter designated as a member of a board to design a medical outfit for vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service.

March 5—Second Lieut. E. D. Jones detached from the Bear and ordered to the School of Instruction, New London, Conn., granted thirty days' leave en route.

Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds granted twelve days' leave of absence commencing March 7, 1912.

March 6—Second Lieut. E. A. Coffin granted twenty days' leave commencing April 4.

First Lieut. E. S. Addison detached from Tahoma and ordered to the Apache, granted twenty-four days' leave en route.

Third Lieutenant of Engineers A. E. Lukens detached from the Itasca and ordered to the Rush, granted three days' leave of absence en route.

Lost

LOST—$250 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCREW EARRING, LOST TUESDAY, MARCH 5, WHILE GOING INTO DUNN'S, 60TH AND LEXINGTON GAS COMPANY, ON 42D ST., PERCIVAL'S OR 35TH, NEAR 6TH AV. M. BAMBERGER, 16 WEST 70TH ST.

LOST—Sunday, March 3, 1912, between 25 West 32d St. and Madison Square Presbyterian Church, circular gold brooch with single diamond in centre. Finder please return Room 5, 23 Union Square West, receive suitable reward.

LOST.—A lady's diamond horseshoe pin, Tuesday night, March 5, on 5th Av., between 51st and 52d Sts., or in front of the Severn Apartments, 170 West 73d St.; liberal reward. H. K. Prichitt, 60 Broadway. Tel. 2915 Rector.

LOST—In office of Hollender's Baths, 149 West 125th St., gold watch, "Dr. Peter Schaeffler" engraved on inside of case; scarfpin, tiger eye with diamond below it. Please return at once; reward.

LOST.—Sunday evening, harpin, consisting of diamonds and emerald, either between Hotel Astor and Rector's or Folies Bergere Restaurant; finder liberally rewarded. Whiting, 135 Central Park West.

LOST—On Thursday, March 7, on Brighton Beach train, reaching Park Row at 8:50 A. M., one package, containing books; finder notify Lockwood Piano Co., 410 West 13th St.; reward. Chelsea 5887.

LOST—At Metropolitan Opera House or between there and Ritz-Carlton, Tuesday night, March 5, pearl stud. Suitable reward upon return to John Brown, Metropolitan Opera House.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, on Tuesday morning, between Hudson Tunnel, (23d St.,) McCreery's corner, and Stern's; initials "E. M. S."; liberal reward. Fourth floor, 27 West 23d St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, March 5th in 5th Av Bus, or on 5th Av., package, containing lady's black and white chiffon waist; reward if returned. 50 East 77th St.

LOST—4th Av., between 26th and 28th Sts., small open-face gold watch; monogram on back, "E. W. A." Return to Adams, 49 East 61st St.; liberal reward.

LOST—Large opal ring, Tiffany setting, Brighton Beach Casino, Coney Island, in ladies' room; liberal reward. W. B. Remick, 67 Bond St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Pearl and diamond ring, Archambault's, 102d St. and Broadway, going to 106th St.; liberal reward. Return to Morris, 213 West 106th St.

LOST—New York Theatre, Monday evening, Chinese jade gold ring, heavy, engraved; valuable souvenir; reward. Hutchinson, 368 West 50th.

LOST—Astor Hotel, Columbia show, Tuesday evening, a circular brooch of diamonds and pearls, gold setting; reward. 630 West End Av.

LOST—Tuesday night, Fulton St. Subway station, uptown, leather case, containing papers and receipts; reward. J. W. Pincus, 174 2d Av.

LOST—Sunday night, in Bedford Park, Bronx, gentleman's diamond ring; reward. 604 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

LOST—Lady's open face gold watch, monogram, "D. E. S.;" reward. Stock, 811, Flatiron Building.

LOST—Lady's gold card case; initials "A. C. C." one side, "B." on other; reward. E 31 Times.

LOST—March 5, gold bracelet, near 152d St. and Broadway. Johnston, 534 West 152d St.

LOST—Down town, black cross, mounted with silver lily. Sisters St. Mary, 211 Fulton St.

REWARD $500—Lost on March 4, diamond about 7 to 8 carats; old mine stone; 56th St., 5th Av. to Globe Theatre, to Knickerbocker Hotel. W. W. Wright, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

WILL party who mailed keys to Horner, 5 East 14th, return note book, luck piece?

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Male fox terrier, tan, spot over one eye; name Ynot; license No. 25100R; $5 reward. Rudolph, 148 East 37th St.

LOST—Brindle bull, white on breast, with collar and harness; reward. Hohl, 550 East 85th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND.—On Orange Mountains, Lincoln medal awarded by The New York Times to Bernard Mahon; owner may have same by communicating with Mrs. William Opfer, Grenloch, N. J.

FOUND, March 7—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St.: Man's coat, woman's coat, man's vest, cape, skirt, watch case, quantity of gingham dresses, remnant of cloth, auto cap.

FOUND, March 5.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St. 2D AV. "L": Handbag, glove, shoes, keys, files, airpans. 3D AV. "L": Umbrella, case, handbag, eyeglasses, fob, books, gloves, knife, hat, rubber, shoes, overalls, pants, aprons, muff, overcoat, plates, wire. 9TH AV. "L": Purse, necklace, cigars, music, collars, rubbers, papers, rosary. 6TH AV. "L": Eyeglasses, handbag, cane, grip, book, plans, papers, gloves, stockings, goods, lining, rubbers, case, key. SUBWAY: Underwear, handbag, purse, necklace, letter, calendar, books, pocketbook, glove, rubbers, cap, doll, jacket, coat, scarf, shirt, dress, muffs, overalls, jars, dental supplies, spaghetti.

FOUND, March 5.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Rubbers, package, umbrella.

Found

FOUND, March 7.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Muff, cloth and knife, lead pencils, neck piece, story book, satchel, magazines, photos, school book, collars, overalls, Latin book, skirt, seeds, leather grip, mesh bag, handbag, pocketbooks.

FOUND, March 5.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Pair gloves, package, dry goods, shoes, 3 pocketbooks, muff, handbag, package, bunch of keys, glove, pocketbook, umbrella, pipe, glasses, handkerchiefs, rubbers, package.

FOUND.—Feb. 28 to March 5, inclusive.—Awaiting claimants at office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn. LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD: Overcoat, key, book, package, gloves, ring, umbrella, watch.

FOUND, March 5.—NEW PENN. DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Cuffs, rubbers, dress, satchel, pocket flask, handbag, eyeglasses, mirror, bracelet, night shirt, hair brush, note book, package of paper, 3 night shirts.

FOUND, March 5.—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Rubber, commutation ticket, pair gloves, satchel, roll of plans, veil, 6 packages, pair rubbers.

FOUND, March 5.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 5 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, March 5.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: 2 packages, gloves, rubbers, cane.

FOUND, March 6.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: 2D AVENUE ELEVATED—Umbrella, 3 books, gloves, cap, apron. 3D AVENUE ELEVATED—Two umbrellas, leather bag, washbag, eyeglasses, 3 books, 5 pair gloves, sweater, furs, vaseline, hinges. 6TH AVENUE ELEVATED—Three umbrellas, 2 pair eyeglasses, 4 pair gloves, odd glove, books, drawers, shade, socks, &c.; overshoes, rubber, keys, print, art brass. 9TH AVENUE ELEVATED—Handbag, shirt, pins, overalls, drawing, barrette. SUBWAY—Umbrella, 2 leather bags, meshbag, purse, pin, package of tools, satchel, watch, case, portrait letter, music, papers, eyeglasses, law papers, views, books, R. R. tickets, glove, slippers, game, overalls, 2 muffs, shirt, bootees, cloth, collars, shirt, tobacco, whisky, developer, tin can, bag, pipe.

FOUND, March 6.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. Surface and Elevated—Eyeglass case, package of pasteboard, kid gloves, muffs, lady's waist, building plans, book, music roll, with music; prayer book, cloth, story book, note book, overalls, legal papers, meshbag, prayer beads, pin, watch, coat sweater, blue prints, card case, shoes, saw handle, key ring, with keys; box of candy, camera, metal purse, child's socks, package of wire, photo, leather music roll, suitcase, pocketbooks, handbags.

FOUND, March 6.—NEW PENN. DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 34th St. and 7th Av.: Case, muff, eyeglasses, rubbers, pajamas, lady's hat, blue print, suit, book, tobacco, gloves, paper cutter, night shirt, bag, pin, hat, book, pair gloves.

FOUND, March 6.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Package, gloves, rubbers, memo book, satchel, trousers, box, collars, book, two pair rubbers, package, clothing, shoes, umbrella, glove, cap, books, cardcase, collars.

FOUND, March 6.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Teacher's report, wax tapers, veil, beads, corsets, hat, eyeglasses.

FOUND, March 6.—WESTCOTT EXPRESS CO. Apply Superintendent's Office, Madison Av. and 46th St.: Umbrella, pair gloves, handbag, pillow.

FOUND, March 6.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Jersey City: Umbrella, rubbers, gloves, books, magazines, shoes, cap, night shirt, handbag.

FOUND, March 6.—PENN. R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Muff, gloves, papers.

FOUND, March 6.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Two pair gloves, veil, package.

Help Wanted, Female

EAR SPECIALIST will exchange services with expert stenographer. X 63 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES IN THEIR RESTAURANT.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL wanted for sewing. Frank Bros., 224 Fifth Av.

PRIMARY TEACHER for exceptional children; objective and manual methods; resident provision; interview by appointment. Herbart Hall, Plainfield, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—State experience and salary expected; bright beginner preferred. Apply by mail only. Room 1,403 80 5th Av.

WANTED.—Stenographers for law office; one qualified beginner at $8 a week and one with some training and experience at $12 a week; must be well educated, neat, and accurate; advancement according to merits. Apply, stating your age, education, training, and experience, R. & M., T 288 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Well-educated woman, over 30, possessing tact and a pleasing personality, for special organizing work with parents of school children; one who can travel, if necessary, preferred. Room 705, 110 West 34th St.

WANTED a young lady as a policy and record clerk in a large insurance office; must be bright, neat, and an expert penman. Address G. F. W., P. O. Box 2,006, New York City.

WANTED.—Experienced phonograph operator; Underwood machine; neat, rapid, and accurate; permanent position; salary, $60. Address T 289 Times Downtown.

WANTED—General girl, who can cook; no laundry; good wages; references. D 76 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

A FEW BRIGHT YOUNG MEN CAN OBTAIN REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT SELLING AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT. CALL BETWEEN 10 AND 4 O'CLOCK, ROOM 400, 42 BROADWAY.

A BRIGHT BOY of ability in drawing; ambitious to acquire the trade of banknote engraving; good references necessary to prove character. V 260 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,
5th Ave. at 35th St.,
require a strong, active boy, 18 years of age, as stock keeper in shoe department. Must be well recommended.

EXPERIENCED salesman wanted on kimonos and petticoats for city trade. Sasom Bros., 91 Allen St.

GENTLEMEN with a favorable acquaintance, and whose time is not entirely occupied, can learn how to materially increase their incomes by calling during morning hours at Room 201, 320 5th Av.

LIBRARIAN.—Wanted by club in city young man who has some knowledge of books, to act as librarian and can do shorthand and typewriting. G 5 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for energetic young man now employed to manage small business venture. Spare time at first. Manager Dept. D, 205 Mutual Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMEN for upholstery and lace curtain departments; only those thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class work need apply. Superintendent, James McCreery & Co., 34th St.

SALESMEN.—E. H. VAN INGEN & CO. DESIRE TO EMPLOY SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN; ONLY THOSE FAMILIAR WITH THE SALE OF WOOLEN GOODS TO TAILORS CAN BE CONSIDERED. REPLY BY LETTER ONLY AND INTERVIEWS WILL THEN BE ARRANGED IF THOUGHT TO BE ADVISABLE. X 62 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Successful traveling salesman wanted to sell high grade playing cards; temper

TELEPHONE LINES AT WAR.

Rival Companies Cut Off Communications, Leave Jersey Towns Isolated.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., March 7.—This place and Belvidere are both cut off the line of telephone communication with Hope, and Hope is now without any telephone connection with the outside world. The situation is the result of a war between telephone companies. The West Jersey Toll Line is the one which controlled the system embracing the three places.

The West Jersey territory has been invaded by the Patrons' Telephone Company and to retaliate for what it considers infringements of its rights the West Jersey has deprived its own patrons of the privilege of intercommunication from village to village.

The Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company, which is allied with the Bell system, and the Hackettstown Telegraph and Telephone Company are two other concerns at war in this section. The Public Utilities Commission has been asked to straighten out the tangle.

Situations Wanted, Female

AS ATTENDANT COMPANION or charge of home; good dressmaker. Write Marsh, 28 West 94th St.

A VISITING SECRETARY, daily or few times weekly; correspondence, stenography, accounts. C 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE CONCERN; CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS; RELIABLE. TRUSTWORTHY. T 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, intelligent, ambitious, Normal College education; reasonable. 1,666 Bussing Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; moderate salary. Accurate, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

COMPANION to elderly lady or managing housekeeper; situation desired in refined family by thoroughly experienced, intelligent lady now in Florida; can furnish best of references. X 59 Times.

COMPANION.—Cultured young woman as companion to young lady or invalid; would travel. Address Well Qualified, E 17 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

MASSAGE—Scientific treatment; $1 hour ladies' residences; professional lady; references. Mechano, 64 West 109th St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced, cultured, in first-class retail gown and millinery shop; capable taking full charge; intelligent, reliable, trustworthy; best references. V 261 Times Downtown.

SECRETARYSHIP, by woman of varied business and extensive legal training; best New York references. X 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American publishing and commercial experience; accurate, good speller, intelligent and willing; good reference; salary to start $8. Miss K., 5 Cortlandt St., Room 46. 'Phone Cortlandt 1983.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Beginner; $6; intelligent, punctual; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; anxious; no agency; good penman. T 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 6 years present concern, desires to change; knowledge of bookkeeping, clerical work; salary $15. Address H. J., 293 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced telephone operator desires position in hotel or office; best references furnished. E 2 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN (Scandinavian) speaks English, German, and Italian fluently; excellent housekeeper, traveler, and packer, wishes position as secretary or companion; excellent references. Apply by letter only, Miss Larson, 225 West End Av.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2981.

ACCOUNTANT, expert all branches; recommended, capable business and sales manager; sterling character and ability; experienced and successful executive. Edward B. Reece, 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 7807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books balanced, systematized, audited, written up periodically, and investigations made. Auditor, Room 160, 280 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant; all branches; auditing and accounting; reasonable. Manhattan, 89 Delancey St.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT desires permanent position C. B. L., 4,633 Park Av., Bronx.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, EXCELLENT KNOWLEDGE GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, FAIR KNOWLEDGE ITALIAN, DESIRES POSITION AS PRIVATE SECRETARY OR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT, WITH FIRM WHERE ABILITY AND TALENT WILL BE APPRECIATED; EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. D 103 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly experienced, good education, desires responsible position; highly indorsed. T 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up books; regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 8 years experience, wishes to connect with good house. Z 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (27,) thoroughly competent A1 office man; highest credentials, ($22.) E 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

BOY, 16, desires a position in office or wholesale house, with good reference. Weiss, 1,862 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Trustworthy German, single, expert mechanic, competent in repairs; accustomed to touring; strictly sober; honest, obliging; best references; speaks English; go anywhere. Address G. Kosney, 258 W. 68th.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 30, wants business or sales connection; has thorough knowledge of fireproof construction. X 65 Times.

Experienced man, ready for any kind of work; seeks position, bookkeeper, collector, clerk; understands business of publication office; take full charge of office force; methodical and businesslike. D 114 Times.

FOREMAN.—Experienced on skirts; position in or out of town. Foreman, 200 East 28d.

FRENCH COUPLE, lately landed, wish position, man butler, wife cook; good references. H. Paillon, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER and generally useful; married; experienced; best city references. M 427 Walton Av.

MANAGER of clothing or allied business; man with extensive experience in retail and wholesale clothing business seeks position; can take entire charge of office and management of credits, finances, advertising, and merchandise; acted as general manager of big clothing stores, but can adapt experience to allied business; first-class references as to character and ability. Address X 61 Times.

MAN, middle-aged German, desires position, private, around the house. Muller, 751 Columbus Av.

OFFICE WORK.—Young Norwegian, English college, desires position office work, anything; small salary. D 168 Times.

PLUMBER.—Young man wishes position in hotel or private concern. E 19 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced stenographer, correspondent, and bookkeeper; knowledge French and German; held position of trust financial district for several years. B. H. D., 38 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

RAINCOAT SALESMAN with established trade desires change; salary or commission; only reputable firms having large output considered. G 3 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN, 23, desires position as private secretary or position with established export house; speaks Spanish, German, French, Italian; excellent references. E 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; honest, industrious worker. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18; fourteen months' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; references; $8 start. E 26 Times.

VALET and GUIDE.—I would like position to travel with American family visiting Europe; am competent to perform the duties of valet and guide; am first-class barber and competent to do ladies' hairdressing; speak German, French, and English fluently; can give best references as to my ability, manners, and habits. Address Paul Kunert, Schubert Restauration, 2 Goetz Str. 2, Schoeneberg, Berlin, Germany.

VALET.—Situation wanted as first-class Swedish valet; best of references. G 6 Times.

WANTED—Line dresses, commission basis. Myer Goldstein, 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, (31,) with plumbing supply house or heating company; have been in this business eight years; will do either inside work or as salesman. Address P. O. Box 583, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

YOUNG MAN, 29, college education, speaking French and German fluently, Italian and Spanish less so; able to use typewriter; seeks position where linguistic ability counts. H. D. B., 27 East 74th St.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) bookkeeper by profession, with sales, executive ability, wishes employment of any kind anywhere; reference. V 256 Times Downtown.

FITZHERBERT FOUND GUILTY BY SENATE

Extortion Attempt Charge Sustained by Jersey Upper House After Close Vote.

HIS PARTY SUPPORTS HIM

Republicans Unable to Force His Expulsion—Sentence Deferred—County Prosecutor to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Senator Richard Fitzherbert of Morris County, charged with participating in an attempt to extort $5,000 from the Commercial Acetylene Company of New York for suppressing two bills that had been introduced in the upper house of the New Jersey Legislature by him and which, if enacted, would destroy the concern's business in this State, was found guilty by the Senate late this afternoon, but politics saved him, for the time being at least, from being expelled.

The vote convicting him was 11 to 9, all of the Republican members casting their ballots against the accused Senator, while the Democratic minority solidly supported him. It requires a two-thirds vote to expel, however, and it was evident that the minority ranks could not be broken, so the Republicans forced through a motion to defer sentence. No time for this action was set.

Although it was agreed last night by both sides that the vote should be taken at 11:30 o'clock this morning, it was considerably later than this hour when the members of the Senate came into the chamber from their respective conferences. It became noised about that the Democrats had decided to vote for Fitzherbert's acquittal and the majority realized that it could not force his expulsion.

Verdict in Case First.

It was then proposed that the case should be considered in two parts: First, as to the accused member's guilt, and then as to the punishment. Minority Leader Fielder objected to this procedure, but the Republicans forced it through. When called upon to vote, Senator Hand of Cape May County declared that it was the saddest moment of his life, but that, "in view of the accused man's confession," he would have to support the motion.

Discussion as to the guilt of Senator Fitzherbert then began, and it was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the debate was ended and the vote taken. Minority Leader Fielder of Hudson County was the first to speak. For the first time in his career he left his desk and walked to the centre of the chamber. He reviewed the case in detail, and declared the motives of Oscar F. Ostby, who made the charge, should be questioned.

Didn't Do His Duty.

"I can't spare Senator Fitzherbert at this time," continued Mr. Fielder, "but he was not the most brilliant man who ever sat in the Senate chamber. He sat here session after session and did not know what was going on. Even when he had bills of his own to speak on he did not know what they were about."

Mr. Fielder declared that no guilty man would have acted as did the member from Morris County. He described him as a lawyer with a small practice in a country town, and said he was not prepared to send the man back with the stigma of crime upon him.

Majority Leader Edge of Atlantic County then arose and pleaded that the dignity of the Senate be preserved. He, too, reviewed the case, and declared there was nothing to be done but to vote that Senator Fitzherbert was guilty of the offense charged.

Senator Read of Camden, a member of the committee which had charge of the bills, and who is a clergyman, expressed himself as convinced of the Senator's guilt.

"He deserves to be expelled," added Senator Read, "but he has a wife and children, and even if he is found guilty, I feel that he should have a chance to resign."

After the vote finding him guilty had been taken and the matter of passing sentence postponed the Senate adjourned for the week.

FIGHTS VACCINATION LAW.

Passaic Health Commissioner Arrested for Refusing to Obey It.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 7.—Health Commissioner George Michels of this city will be arraigned in the police court to-morrow on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. The complaint is brought by the Board of Education, which accuses Mr. Michels of refusing to allow his daughter, Dorothy, a school girl, to be vaccinated. Mr. Michel was placed under arrest to-day.

"I would move out of the State rather than be compelled to vaccinate my child," said Mr. Michels to-day. "My father died of smallpox after being vaccinated and my sister was crippled through being vaccinated, and there are many cases on record in and out of this city of great harm and even death caused by vaccination."

Two weeks ago Dorothy Michels was sent home from School 9 because she was not vaccinated. She is 11 years old.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.
Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co., (Agency,) 149 Bway. Tel. 8499 Cort.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COOK, first-class; $30; best references. Flaherty Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

CHAMBERMAID and waitresses, cooks, laundresses, general houseworkers, nurses, kitchen maids, useful girls, married couples and useful men; all references thoroughly investigated. Charles Wilson Employment Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel., 2224—Plaza.

GENTEEL, EDUCATED WOMAN, competent to take full charge of household, seeks position as housekeeper in refined family; capable and experienced in managing servants and attending to all household business and accounts; best references. E 15 Times.

HELP, select colored, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

HOUSEWORK, $20; waitress, $22; cook, $25. Flaherty Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

NURSE.—Undergraduate nurse, American, wishes position as useful companion; references. G 4 Times.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 128d St. 6916 Morningside.

Other Want Advertisements on Preceding Page.

National Spring Opening

Metropolitan Clothing
American Tailor-Craft

Browning, King & Co.

Our Seventeen Stores are showing the new Spring Suits and Overcoats direct from the New York Work-Rooms of this Organization. We employ a large staff of designers, and you obtain directly from the Makers Garments that express individuality. To be correctly attired is not primarily a matter of cost, but of selection.

This Institution, that makes every stitch of its own clothing, offers Exclusive Styles, a large variety of Choice Woollens and Exceptional Values. The very best of Ready-To-Wear Attire for Men, Boys and Children at prices for which the ordinary kind is usually offered.

"THE MYSTIC" SPRING OVERCOAT — A Button Through Overcoat, loose back, that slips on easily and can be used for all occasions. Among the woollens are many Heather Mixtures, which are decidedly New..... $18.00 to $40.00

"THE STRAND" — A Garment with a touch of the English Style. The coat is particularly suitable for Young Men..... $18.00 to $40.00

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES — The Styles are made in our own factory. They include novelties that you can find nowhere else..... $5.00 to $18.00

MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HATS — The Special B. K. & Co. Derby at $3.00; also a large variety of Stetson Hats, of which we are the largest American Distributors. Novelties for Young Men and Children that are distinctive.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co.

Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at DeKalb

GAVE HER TREATMENT BY PULLING OF TOES

Woman Sleuth Tells How a "Back-to-Nature" Healer Undertook to Cure Her.

TWO OF THEM IN TROUBLE

Medical Society Accuses Lust and His Assistant of Carrying on an Illegal Practice.

Benjamin Lust, head of the "School of Naturopathy" at 465 Lexington Avenue, which has been issuing degrees of "N. D." on a more or less elaborate scale to persons who for various motives desire to be known as "Doctors of Naturopathy," was held in $500 bail yesterday in Yorkville Court by Magistrate Kernochan, on a charge of having practiced medicine without a license, and of having otherwise violated the State medical laws.

Lust has been running his school for more than fifteen years. He has "sanitariums" at Butler, N. J., and at Palm City, Cuba. Fifty persons, at least, have received degrees of "Doctor of Naturopathy" from him, according to representatives of the County Medical Society, and the society has had about twenty of these arrested and convicted.

The society has been trying for a long time to discover exactly what course of education or training candidates for the "Doctor of Naturopathy" degree are made to undergo at the Lexington Avenue institution. The society sent Mrs. Francis Benzecry, one of its detectives, to the school last October, and it is on the strength of her affidavit of what she saw there of the work of Lust and an assistant named John Hertz that Magistrate Kernochan held both men for trial in Special Sessions.

"I went to Lust's institution on Oct. 16," Mrs. Benzecry says in her affidavit. "I complained that my right side had been paralyzed for a long time. Lust told me that to be cured I ought to go to his beautiful sanitarium at Butler, N. J., where I could receive treatment for $60 a month, massage being $5 extra. I asked what the treatment would consist of, and he said 'electric light baths, herb baths, massage, and diet.'

"He said he would treat me at the Lexington Avenue institution for $25 for twelve treatments. He gave me some literature describing the treatment, and agred that I could pay on the installment plan. When I called for treatment he took me upstairs and introduced me to Hertz. Hertz made me take my shoes and stockings off, and told me he had cured a man who had been paralyzed for seven years.

"He pulled my naked toes and told me that I had water in my veins instead of blood. He took a red electric bulb and passed it all over my body, saying that it benefited my circulation. He and Lust told me to take their herb tea in bed and to take herb baths. I took an herb bath—a cold one—at the institution.

"I asked Lust what the initials 'N. D.' after his name stood for, and he answered 'Doctor of Naturopathy.' I looked up both men in the Physicians' Register in the County Clerk's office, but found that neither was registered as a licensed physician."

The accused men waived examination and were held for Special Sessions in $500 bail each. Both furnished bonds.

A feature of the literature of the Naturopath School is the name of one Phillip O'Hanlon on some of its literature as "Physician in Chief." Almuth C. Vandiver, counsel for the County Medical Society, said it was understood that this man was connected with one of the city departments. This question will be investigated.

In addition to his Naturopath School and sanitariums, Lust published a magazine called The Naturopath, in which patent medicine and healer advertisements are printed. According to most of his literature, his treatment does not include drugs, but is a "back-to-nature" régime, with herb tea and baths.

MACKAY ESTATE TO FAMILY.

Dead Banker Left $2,000,000—Englewood Council Praises Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 7.—The last will and testament of Donald Mackay, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, who died recently on a Hudson tube train, will be offered for probate at Hackensack in a few days. The estate, which totals more than $2,000,000 in cash, bonds, and real estate, according to the provisions of the will, is to be disposed of as follows:

One-third to his widow, Jennie Wise Mackay, one-half of which is to be held in trust, and the remaining two-thirds divided equally between his three children, Malcolm S. Mackay of Tenafly, Duncan Mackay of Englewood, and Miss Jennie L. Mackay, one-half in each case to be held in trust.

At the meeting of the Englewood City Council last night the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Common Council desires to record here its deep sense of the loss the City of Englewood has sustained in the death of Donald Mackay.

Mr. Mackay was Mayor of the city for two terms, and brought to its councils the wide experience, unflagging zeal, and wise judgment which he had acquired in a lifetime of devotion to large business and financial interests.

His generosity in all that pertained to the welfare and beauty of the city was constant, and the Public Library, Mackay Park, his gifts, are monuments that will ever keep his memory fresh in our minds. Mr. Mackay was a willing and ardent worker, his time and services having been given freely and generously, and his untimely demise is an irreparable loss to the community.

The funeral of Mr. Mackay was attended by all Englewood and the flags on public buildings and many private homes were at half mast.

A New ARROW Notch COLLAR
Easy to put on, easy to take off, easy to tie the tie in.
Cluett, Peabody & Company, Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
(One Minute from Hudson Terminal)

Hats—Spring Fashions
The latest is the low crown, wide brim Derby.
Wide Brim Derbys, Brown and Black } $1.90
Flexible Derbys of Feather Lightness $1.90 & $2.40
Why Pay $1.00 More Elsewhere as Royalty for a name?
Tweed Hats at $1.90
Scores of Spring Patterns.
Tweed Caps 50c and 95c.
A great stock of the newest!
A saving of a third
No middlemen's profits.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | 1195 Broadway Just below 29th St. | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

Most Unusual Values in Our Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats, at $15

"I had no idea you were giving such values"—we hear that every day. While our whole stock is not included in this $15 sale, there are enough garments of your size that were $25, $35 and $40, to warrant a special trip here to see the values that every one calls "most unusual."

"Clothes from Maker to Wearer"

"Great Finish of a Great Sale"---Moe Levy

Spirited selling has marked this great clearance sale from the day it started. Values new at the prices has been the factor, of course. Now for the final clean-up—Incoming Spring Stocks demand my floor space.

Suits and Spring Overcoats
Values from $18 to $27.50
$12.50

At $12.50 any of these garments will give you easily double value for every dollar you spend. *The Suits* are medium and heavy weights in over forty cloth effects. English and American models. *The Overcoats* are the smartest Spring weight garments ever shown in plain and fancy effects. All made in my own tailoring shops up to my high quality standard. Immediate clearance is necessary. New Spring goods are coming and I need the room.

Remember, each garment is sold with the same guarantee for service as though full price were paid.

Open Evenings Until 7 o'clock — Moe Levy — Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.
(My Only Store) 119-125 Walker St., 3 Blocks East of Broadway, N. Y.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
ends this sale. Values up to $75.00 are being sacrificed to make room for our Spring opening. All our Winter and last Spring and Summer ends are included. Also the remainder of the imported tailoring stocks of S. Morris and L. L. Schwartz & Co. Suit or overcoat to measure $20.00. Sale on second floor.
ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2, Best Seats $1. Eve. 8.
AROUND THE WORLD
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:15.
SIROTA THE CHAZAN OF WARSAW
THE CANTOR'S ASS'N OF AMERICA.
NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA.
PRICES: ORCHESTRA, $2, $2.50; $3.
SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Ph. 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10
Bought and Paid For
MATINEES TO-MORROW, WED., THURS. AND ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Last Week Here. Next Week, Bijou Thea. The Truth Wagon

Beginning MON., MAR. 11. (Seats on sale.
LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
The play of a Woman's Soul. The Bird of Paradise

39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w 2:15
Next Week, Amberg's Viennese Operatic Co. The Penalty

GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Most Popular Star in America.
COHAN and his own Co. in the
Last 3 Performances of THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE
POSTPONEMENT
The First Performance of Geo. M. Cohan's Revival of his musical farce,
45 MINUTES from BROADWAY
WILL OCCUR ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 14,
instead of Mon., March 11th, as has been announced. Seats Now on Sale.

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50
THE "GREAT SUCCESS."—Sun. (SEATS 10 WEEKS AHEAD.)
GREYHOUND

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
at the CENTURY THEATRE has played to the Greatest Nineteen Weeks of Business Since the World Began. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. at 2. Seats to March 30.
62d & 8 Av. Phone 8800 Col.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TO-NIGHT 205th TIME ARLISS in DISRAELI

THE LITTLE Theatre, Tel. Bryant 3840. 44 St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
First Public Performance Tues. Eve., Mar. 12, at 8:45.
GALSWORTHY'S comedy, "THE PIGEON."
Box office open. All Seats (Orchestra) $2.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8—ARMIDE. Fremstad, Homer, Rappold, Gluck, Maubourg, Sparkes; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. at 1:30—WALKUERE. Gadski, Morena, Wickham; Jorn, Griswold, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
SAT. at 8. Pop. Prices—AIDA. Destinn, Claessens; Slezak, Gilly, Didur, Rossi. Conductor, Sturani.
SUN. EVG. CONCERT. Destinn, Mattfeld; Murphy, Didur, Chorus 150 VOICES. Ent. Orch. Cond., Setti.
NEXT MON. at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Morena, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
TUES. EVG. at 8. PHILA.-CHICAGO Opera Co.—THAIS. Garden, Berat; Dalmores, Renaud, Huberdeau. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini.
WED. MAT. at 2—BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Jadlowker, Scotti. Bada. Conductor, Toscanini.
WED. at 8:15—BARTERED BRIDE. Destinn; Jorn, Reiss, Didur, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
THURS. at 8. First Time, Parker's Opera—MONA. Homer, Fornia; Martin, Murphy, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw, Ruysdael, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
FRI. at 8—OTELLO. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Amato, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NEXT TUES. at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Matzenauer; Caruso, Gilly, Segurola, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Sturani. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC —Society of New York—
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30.
Soloist, LEO SCHULZ 'Cellist.
Sunday Aft., Soloist, Mme. ALDA.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, TUES., MAR. 12.
FRANK SPEAIGHT,
England's Greatest Interpreter of Dickens, in
DICKENS RECITALS
DAVID COPPERFIELD at 3 P. M.
PICKWICK at 8:30 P. M.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., at Box Office.
Management J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU.

HOTEL ASTOR
KNEISEL QUARTET
5th Concert, Tues. Evg., Mar. 12, at 8:15.
Assisting Artist, ERNESTO CONSOLO.
Seats, $2.00 & $1.50. Mrs. Seaver, 1 W. 34 St.

Mme. SZUMOWSKA
LESSON RECITALS Sat. Afternoon, March 9, at 3.
Mozart, Schumann, Chopin.
Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St.
Tickets (popular prices), 1 W. 34th St., Room 611.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Eve., Mch. 18, 8:15
MINNEAPOLIS Symphony Orchestra
EMIL OBERHOFFER, Conductor.
Soloist, LUCILLE STEVENSON.
75c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS Carnegie Hall
SUN. EVE. 8:30—"SCOTLAND & WALES."
Popular Prices, 50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50 Now.

NEW YORK Thea., 44th & B'way. Daily 2:30 & 8:30, inc. Sunday.
BROADWAY'S BIGGEST HIT!
THE DURBAR
In KINEMACOLOR | NEW YORK'S LENTEN FAD!

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. — Amelia Bingham & Co. Lorch Family, others. — Frank Keenan & Co.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. — ADELE RITCHIE, EDWARD ABELES & CO., Gould & Ashlyn, others.
BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. — NED WAYBURN & Co. of 50 in "The Producer," Stone & Kallus, 9 others.

MINER'S 8th AVE. BOWERY BRONX — Bargain Matinee Every Day.
Yankee Doodle Girls.
AMATEURS TO-NIGHT.
Tom Miner's Bohemians.
AMATEURS TO-NIGHT.
Billy Watson's Beef Trust
WRESTLING TO-NIGHT

Under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee of the Dyker Heights Blind Babies' Home, an entertainment will be given by the blind children themselves on March 9, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the Hotel Gotham. All interested are cordially invited.

LYRIC THEATRE SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10.
BENEFIT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS HOSPITAL.
Well-known Broadway Stars.
Admission, $1.00 and 50 cents.

Kinemacolor Thea., 40th, nr. B'way. Daily Mats. Ex. Sun. at 2:30. Best Seats 50c.
Every Eve., inc. Sunday, seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. — BEN GREET as Narrator. Oedipus Rex

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. — THE WORLD OF PLEASURE.
Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.

OPERA SEATS — Phones: 4130-6442 Murray Hill. CHOICE SEATS FOR AIDA. Subscriptions bought & exchanged. Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 38th.

IRVING Pl. To-night, 200th Anniversary of birth of Frederick the Great, also Sat. Mat. and Eve., Schildkraut, Jr., in "The Young Fritz"

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Next Week— Sam Howe's LOVE MAKERS. — W. 125th. Matinee Daily. — ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS. Amateurs To-night.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
Closes To-morrow Night. Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. — "EVERYBODY" (Great Morality Play), "THE STILL VOICE" (Star Cast), 8 others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c — Emma Carus, Brice & King, Walter C. Kelly, Kilbane-Attell pictures, 14 others.

EDEN MUSEE — WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Orchestral Concerts Aft. and Eve.

Academy OF MUSIC. Pop. Prices. Mat. Daily. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. PAINTING THE TOWN.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Smoking Evs. 8:15. 12 COCADEMO BURLESQUERS.

Winter Garden Broadway & 50th St. Tel. 411 Columbus.
Mat. To-m'w 50c., 75c. and Best Seats $1.00
"A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS" and other international features. Star Cast.
SUNDAY NIGHT—BIG CONCERT.
"WHIRL OF SOCIETY" and

CASINO B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. To-m'w.
Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play. SUMURUN LAST WEEK

Beginning MON., MAR. 11. (Seats on sale.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. in Baron Trenck

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
4TH MONTH LITTLE | Balcony $1.00 Fam. Circle 50c | Orch. $2.
BOY BLUE
The Only Operetta on Broadway.

Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Seats $2.
Weber & Fields Jupiter Co. of 100 in "Hokey Pokey" & "Bunty Bulls & Strings."

BIJOU Thea., B'way & 45th. Beg. MON., MARCH 11. Seats on Sale
THE TRUTH WAGON Will be Transferred From Daly's Thea.
Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:20 Matinee To-morrow 2:20.
EVERYWOMAN
POPULAR MATS. TUES. & THURS. ENTIRE ORCH. $1. ENTIRE BALCONY 50c. Evs. 50c-$1.50.

WEST END Viennese Opera Co. To-night, "Wiener Blut." Sat. Mat., "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat.) N'tW'k—Sam Bernard, "He Came from Milwaukee."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20.
MRS. FISKE in RUDOLF BESSIER'S NEW COMEDY, LADY PATRICIA

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:15.
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT Preserving Mr. Panmure in Arthur Pinero's Comedy.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. To-morrow 2:15.
LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TO-MORROW.
DOUBLE BILL—AN ALL-STAR CAST
In J. M. BARRIE'S Great NOVELTY,
A SLICE OF LIFE | ETHEL BARRYMORE, JOHN BARRYMORE, HATTIE WILLIAMS,
preceded by ETHEL BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE.
Next Week LOUIS MANN NOW AT THE GARRICK.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Eve 8:15. Last Mat. To-m'w 2:15.
LAST 2 NIGHTS Elsie Ferguson in THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND.
NEXT MON. (Seats Selling) WALKER WHITESIDE IN THE TYPHOON.

HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30 Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:30.
THE TALKER

HUDSON 44th St., bet. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Tribune—"Congratulations. Brilliant, appealing."
SIMONE (Playing in English) THE LADY OF DREAMS.

PARK 59th St. B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:10.
The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w. All Balc'y Seats $1.
Moving Next Mon. to CRITERION Theatre.
LOUIS MANN in "Elevating ORLENEFF" Beginning MAR. 14 in GHOSTS Seats Now.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET

New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8 sharp.
Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2 sharp.
The Liebler Co.'s BIG CAST Revival of Oliver Twist
with Nat C. Goodwin, Marie Doro, Constance Collier, Lyn Harding.

LIBERTY 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. To-m'w.
MARIE CAHILL in THE OPERA BALL, with HARRY CONOR.
NEXT MON. (March 11th), Seats Now Selling.
HENRY MILLER IN THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris success.
"Laughs and Thrills Galore."
OFFICER 666
with GEORGE NASH & WALLACE EDDINGER.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20.
EDDIE FOY in OVER THE RIVER, with CABARET SHOW.

Kinemacolor Pictures OF THE DURBAR
Under the Auspices of the CONSUMERS' LEAGU